The Immigration Problem

Jeremiah W. Jenks
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THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

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The Immigration Problem

A STUDY OF AMERICAN IMMIGRATION CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

BY

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DEDICATED TO

SENATOR WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM

Chairman of the Immigration Commission

TO WHOSE THOUGHTFUL CARE, TACT AND SOUND JUDGMENT
THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK
WAS LARGELY DUE

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

The Immigration Problem is one of vital interest to the American people. President Roosevelt said that he considered it, with the possible exception of that of the conservation of the natural resources of the country, our most important problem. Upon our policy in dealing with the immigrants depend, to a very noteworthy extent, the progress and nature of the development of the nation economically, politically, and socially.

Heretofore the discussions on the subject of Immigration have of necessity been based very largely upon conjecture or the personal observation of individuals, and, far too often, upon prejudice. There has not been in existence trustworthy statistical material showing the effects of immigration. The United States Immigration Commission during the last four years has, however, gathered such material on a scale complete enough to enable a reasonably accurate judgment to be formed regarding the effects of immigration.

Both of the authors of this book were associated with the Commission from the beginning, and it has been their purpose to put into shape for the public, in such a manner that its significance may be readily understood by any thoughtful reader, the gist of the information collected in the forty-two volumes of the original material published by the Commission. Free use has been made of the data of the Commission and

of the special reports of its experts. The writers are not advocates, but interpreters of facts. They are not members of any league for the restriction of immigrants or for the encouragement of a more liberal policy toward immigration. Until about the time the investigation was completed, they had not formulated in their own minds any definite policy which they believed the Government should follow. Such opinions as they have exprest in this volume are the result of careful deliberation following study of the facts gathered by the Commission.

If any person is inclined to differ from the judgments in this volume, it is suggested that he examine carefully the data in an unprejudiced spirit before he condemns the conclusions. The attempt has been made to furnish in either the text or the appendices enough material to enable the reader to form an independent opinion. But, if the material presented seems insufficient, the reader is referred to the detailed reports of the Immigration Commission, where the original material is presented in such form that a careful student may reach an independent judgment. On a question of so profound importance to the welfare of the country it is hoped that many citizens will attempt through careful study to reach a sound conclusion.

The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde for her editorial suggestions and her assistance in reading proofs.

J. W. J.

December, 1911. W. J. L.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

The first edition of "The Immigration Problem," of which the second was a direct reprint, drew largely from the first printing in pamphlet form of the "Abstract of the Report of the United States Immigration Commission." When the Immigration Commission's report was collected into volumes it was revised and numerous changes were made in many of the tables, altho none affected in any way the conclusions of the Commission.

In this, the third edition of "The Immigration Problem," every figure taken from the Immigration Commission's Report has been carefully compared with the final form of that Report. Efforts have also been made to bring the book up to date in all important particulars by using freely the results of the United States Census of 1910, which had not appeared at the time of the first edition, and also the latest Reports of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The late literature of private publishers on this subject has also been noted, so as to see where it was advisable to add new data or to complete arguments on any of the points considered.

In making this revision, some of the chapters have been completely rearranged; others have been cut in some places; still others have been largely supplemented. To the appendices a number of new tables have been added, with the thought that the book should furnish enough material to become the standard compact work of reference on this subject, which is sure to be of vital importance for years to come. Attention

is called particularly to this feature of the book. There should be noted also the colored diagram taken from the last Report, 1912, of the Bureau of Immigration, which gives by races, in very compact form, the statistics of immigration into the United States from 1820 to date.

Altho the Reports of the Immigration Commission —especially, and naturally, the abstracts—form the chief basic material for this work, in a good many instances facts are given or opinions are stated for which no specific authority is cited. Both authors of the book themselves worked for four years directly upon this investigation; and in consequence they have felt justified in giving facts on their own authority which have not elsewhere appeared in print.

It has not been possible in every case to give credit to all the individuals taking part in collecting or preparing material for the Immigration Commission on which some of the chapters are largely based. Both authors had an active part in directing the work. In a number of cases special credit has been given at the beginning of a chapter to the experts of the Commission who were especially active in collecting or preparing material. Besides those should be mentioned Dr. Joseph A. Hill, who supervised the work on occupations and the fecundity of immigrant women; Professor H. A. Millis, who had immediate charge of the investigations on the Pacific Coast; Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, who had special charge of the investigation of congestion in large cities; and W. W. Husband, secretary, and F. C. Croxton, chief statistician, who had general supervision of the work of the Commission.

In the Report of the Immigration Commission, due credit is given to the experts doing special work, many

of whom, on account of their number, it would not be practicable to enumerate here, but whose work has been freely used.

While every effort has been made to secure accuracy, it is quite possible, of course, that, in attempting to give in brief form so many details of information, errors may have crept in. The authors will consider it a favor if their attention can be called to any such errors.

Mrs. Franklin W. Edgerton, besides reading all the proof, has rendered especial service in comparing and checking up carefully all statistical material, besides preparing the index and furnishing valuable suggestions throughout. The authors wish to acknowledge to her their special indebtedness.

J. W. J.
November, 1913. W. J. L.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

I

INTRODUCTION

The Statement of the Immigration Problem

What is the immigration problem?

The people of the United States stand for what, in their judgment, is the highest, best civilization in the world. Beyond question this judgment is often a narrow one. Few people know the best characteristics of the leading European nations, much less those of the more remote civilizations of India, Japan and China; but however biased their judgment may be, the Americans undeniably wish to maintain their standard, and if possible to raise it. The problem becomes then, How does immigration affect American civilization now, and what is its influence likely to be in the future?

In order to solve a problem of this nature it becomes necessary:

1. To fix for ourselves a standard of civilization;
2. To secure all the facts about immigration that bear in any important way upon our civilization;
3. To measure as carefully as possible the influence of these facts upon that standard; and
4. As a practical people, if immigration and the conditions brought about by it are affecting our civilization unfavorably, to suggest measures, either governmental or social, that will prove to be a sufficient remedy.

Immigration of foreigners into the United States has been long recognized as one of our important social and political problems. Perhaps no other question has aroused more bitter feelings at times, or has called out more lofty sentiments of altruistic purpose. On the one hand, our Government has been besought to protect our people from the "degrading influence" of the immigrant. On the other, it has been declared that our doors should never be closed against those suffering from religious or political persecution. Generally speaking, there has been little difference of opinion regarding the latter sentiment. There has been great difference of opinion, however, relative to the effects, economic, social and moral, of immigration upon American standards of living. Usually the question, especially the effect of immigration upon industrial conditions, has been discust with very little real knowledge.

Of late years American wage-earners generally have considered immigration injurious to their interests. The employers of labor, viewing the question from a different standpoint, have often urged the scarcity of labor and the need of immigration to develop properly our country's resources. Still others have felt that, regardless of the industrial effect, the ideals of our country as the home of the opprest ought not to be lowered.

On February 20, 1907, a general Immigration Act passed by Congress became law. In the discussions before Congress no change in the general immigration policy of the Government was at first proposed. Later an amendment was passed by the Senate, inserting a literacy test for the immigrant, which provided for the exclusion of "all persons over sixteen years of

age and physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not."*

Establishment of Immigration Commission to Study Problem

Later, after much discussion in the House and the Senate and in conference, it was agreed that the question of a literacy test should be for the time being set aside, and that a commission should be created charged with making "full inquiry, examination and investigation of the subject," this being clearly an admission that it was wise to be better informed on the facts regarding the immigrants and the influence of immigration before adopting any special test restrictive in its nature, or before making an important change in governmental policy.

A Commission, consisting of three Senators appointed by the Vice-President, three Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three citizens appointed by the President of the United States, was created to make this investigation.†

* Conclusions and Recommendations of Immigration Commission, p. 5. Cf., the provision in the bill passed by Congress in 1913, and vetoed by President Taft. Appendix, p. 414.

† The Commission consisted of: Senator William P. Dillingham, Vermont, *chairman;* Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Senator Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; Representative Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Representative William S. Bennet, New York; Representative

In placing before this Commission his views regarding the scope of its inquiry, President Roosevelt said that, in his judgment, the most important problem before the American people, next possibly to the question of conservation, was that of immigration. The facts concerning immigration were not well known. Legislation heretofore had been built upon fragmentary information, and on local or individual inquiries. He hoped that the Commission would be so provided with funds and given such opportunity for its work that its investigation might be very thorough, so that hereafter, when immigration should again become the subject of legislation, there would be no need of going back of the Commission's report.

NATURE OF ITS WORK

The Commission viewed the problem in this light, and accordingly the scope of its inquiries was wide and every means was taken to make the work thorough and accurate.

In order to carry out the instructions of the President it was thought best to print not only the report and recommendations but also the basic material practically all of which is new, so that hereafter, when the question again comes up, there will be found in the forty-one volumes of the report the material on which the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission are based. Investigators need not accept those conclusions and recommendations on faith. They may if they wish go through

John L. Burnett, Georgia; Mr. Charles P. Neill, Texas; Mr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York; Mr. William R. Wheeler, California.

Senator Latimer died February 20, 1908, and was succeeded by Senator Anselm J. McLaurin, Mississippi.

Senator McLaurin died December 22, 1909, and was succeeded by Senator Le Roy Percy, Mississippi.

the original material and make an independent judgment. This enormous mass of facts has, however, been well digested and summarized and is easily accessible. The facts now are known.

In its conclusions and recommendations the Commission indicated certain lines along which standards of judgment might and ought to be fixt. In other directions they assume without formal statement what they believe to be the accepted standards of the people; but whatever may be the judgments regarding the recommendations the facts set forth are undeniable.

For the purpose of this book it is, however, desirable that at the beginning the principles be summarized on which, in the judgment of the authors, the standard of civilization of our country may be affected by immigration. Throughout the discussion of the facts these principles should be kept in mind.

Principles Upon Which American Civilization is Based

It is extremely difficult to analyze a civilization so complex as ours. All will agree that civilization depends upon the characteristics and attainments of the individuals of whom the State is composed, and upon their relations one to another. In the discussion of the question of immigration, as of all other social or political questions, no better beginning can be made than to use the old division of human characteristics into physical, mental and moral. In many cases so interdependent and overlapping are the influences molding these qualities that the effects of any one influence can scarcely be separately analyzed. For example, industrial prosperity in the community affects

both the physical and moral characteristics of the people, so that at times it may be necessary to consider some questions apart from the named analysis. In fact we have laid especial emphasis upon the economic influence of immigration as affecting the standard of living without attempting to analyze fully the physical, mental and moral effects of a change in the standard of living.

Subjects Treated in Determining Effects of Immigration upon American Standards

The chief subjects of a study of immigration may, therefore, be briefly summarized as follows:

PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The effect of immigration upon the physical characteristics of the American people as shown by:

(*a*) The health of the immigrant on his arrival in this country, and his effect upon the health of the community.

(*b*) The effect of the American environment upon the physical characteristics of the immigrant and his children.

2. The effect of the immigrant upon the mental characteristics of the American people as shown by:

(*a*) Illiteracy of the various races of immigrants.

(*b*) The relation of the immigrants to our public schools, and the effect of the schools upon the children of immigrants.

(*c*) The papers, books and associations founded and supported by the immigrants.

(*d*) The occupations of the immigrants that may serve to indicate mental characteristics.

3. The effect of immigration upon the morals of the American people, as shown by:

(*a*) The criminal immigrant. The moral characteristics of the various races may be indicated by the number of crimes and the character of the crimes committed by them.

(*b*) The social evil and the white-slave traffic, indicated in part by court records and observations of social workers and special investigators.

(*c*) The immigrant pauper: A study of the immigrants in the charity hospitals and of the relief given by the charitable societies to immigrants.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4. The effect of immigration upon American institutions, as shown by:

(*a*) Political effects, indicated by the relative number of immigrants of various races that become naturalized, and by the methods employed by political managers to influence the votes of the immigrants.

(*b*) The social effects as indicated by:

1. The church affiliations and religious practises and customs of the immigrants of different races.

2. The immigrant family, as shown in part by the marriage relations; the fecundity of immigrant women, as compared with American women; the children of the immigrants; the tendency also toward establishing families here, or leaving families in Europe, with the expectation of returning to them.

3. The immigrant colony. Both in our large cities and in agricultural districts, the effect of immigration upon our institutions has been profoundly modified by

* Pauperism is, of course, to be considered also in other than its moral aspects, but it is conveniently classified here.

the frequent inclination of the immigrants to form separate colonies, which are maintained sometimes for generations.

4. Housing and living conditions. The congestion of immigrants in certain sections of our cities and industrial centers, the bunk-house or lodging-house for men without families who do not become permanent residents, the ownership of homes, and similar matters which affect living conditions, are of profound significance to society.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

5. The effect of immigration upon the economic and industrial conditions of the United States, as shown by:

(*a*) The occupations of the immigrant and of his children. Have racial characteristics or the European customs of the immigrants so determined the occupations which they enter here as to have produced any material modification of the relations between agriculture, manufacturing, mining, trading, transportation and other occupations?

(*b*) Changes in industrial methods. Has the incoming of the immigrant affected the use of machinery or modified the form of our industrial organization? How has it affected the geographical distribution of industries?

(*c*) The employment of women and children as wage-earners.

(*d*) The displacement of American laborers or the immigrant wage-earners who arrived in this country twenty years ago by the recent immigrants from different countries.

(*e*) Labor organizations. Have the immigrants strengthened or weakened the labor organizations, and has the effect upon them been beneficial or injurious to the wage-earning classes?

(*f*) The standard of living. At the base of every civilization stand the ideals of the people and their standards of living. The standard of living has so profound an influence upon the probability of the attainment of many ideals that it is to be considered possibly the most fundamental factor in determining the quality of the country's civilization. While one may well agree with James Russell Lowell, that "material success is good, but only as the necessary preliminary to better things," it is impossible to deny the fact that material success is often, if not always, a preliminary that is absolutely necessary to better things, so far as the question concerns development of mental characteristics, and perhaps also the modification of moral and social institutions.

Need of Impartial Study of Remedies

If the facts relative to immigration, which are now available, show such injurious effects upon American standards of civilization as reasonably to awaken a fear regarding the stability or progress of the best of those institutions, it is clearly the duty of every citizen to face, clear-eyed, boldly, these facts. It is no less his duty to judge, not sentimentally, but sanely, wisely and sympathetically, those conditions, and to determine what are the wisest remedies for the evils, and what are the practicable measures to be taken to establish and to secure for the future the maintenance and progress of our civilization.

II

THE CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

Escape from Religious or Political Persecution

In our school histories all American children read that their forefathers in the colonial days fled from Europe to America to escape religious or political persecution. In later and more complete text-books mention is likewise made of the fact that certain of the colonists were influenced by the motive of commercial advantages, and that still others, criminals or paupers, were shipped from their home country against their will for that country's good. So much emphasis, however, has been laid upon the desire of our forefathers to escape from religious or political persecution, that in the minds of most Americans that influence remains as explaining the chief incentive for our early immigration.

So much sympathy was later aroused, especially during the revolutionary days of 1848 in Europe, for those who, struggling for a constitutional government in their home countries, failed and were obliged to emigrate, in order to escape political punishment, that this motive for immigration seems to most of us a force with greater influence than it, in fact, has exerted. It is probably the fact that, with the exception of the Pilgrim Fathers, possibly the Palatines, some of the Scotch-Irish in the early part of the eighteenth century, and here and there a relatively few political refugees, the great mass of immigrants

throughout the entire course of our history have come to this country influenced primarily by the economic motive, a desire to better their living conditions. Even with the Palatines and the Scotch-Irish, the economic motive was often prominent, even dominant.

At the present day, if they are taken individually, a very large number, especially of the Russian Jews, are refugees from persecution, primarily religious. A much smaller number of Finns, thwarted by the Russian Government in their attempts to secure or maintain a greater degree of political freedom, are moved to turn their backs upon their home country, while in Rumania and Turkey, and in scattered cases here and there in other countries, still others are found, who, suffering on account of their religious or political beliefs, prefer to leave their home country for one which they believe will afford them freedom. In many instances, doubtless, these people who feel themselves persecuted are political idealists, or religious extremists, whose views will scarcely meet with approval in the country of their adoption, but who nevertheless will be much freer here to make political propaganda, and whose views may in many instances well have an educative influence; but there doubtless remain, when they are taken individually, large numbers of persons who are really in need of escape from persecution, either religious or political, that is genuine and severe.

At Present, Motive Primarily Economic

Taking them, however, in the mass, and comparing this number with the very much greater number of those who are influenced by the economic motive, it is

scarcely too much to say that at the present time the influence which is bringing so large a number of immigrants is the economic motive rather than any other. This economic motive, too, has to do primarily with the improvement of the living conditions of the immigrant, and not with an escape from a condition of threatened starvation. In the 40's, at the time of the potato famine in Ireland, many of the thousands who came to this country were in serious danger of absolute starvation if they remained at home. Practically none of our immigrants of the present day are in such a condition.

Wages and Standards of Living Much Lower in Europe than in the United States

The contrast in conditions between the parts of Europe from which most of our immigrants come today and the United States, is perhaps most noticeable in agricultural districts. Our farmers and farm laborers are, on the whole, the most prosperous and comfortable of our so-called laborers, with the exception of our skilled artizans. In Russia, where the change from a condition of serfdom has not always resulted in greater comfort for the people, a crop failure is likely to result in a famine. In other countries the methods of cultivation are often so primitive, the markets so difficult of access, the taxes so high, that the margin of profit is very low. A bad crop or two, the death of a wage-earner, or even a serious quarrel in the family that involves a separation, often means disaster—emigration, where that can be attained.

The money wages in southern and eastern Europe,

from which more than 80 per cent. of our present immigrants are coming, are indeed very low as compared with those in the United States—often not over one-third as much. Moreover, the assertion often made that, owing to lower prices in Europe, the low wages will furnish practically as good living conditions as those in the United States is a mistaken one. While the peasants or workmen may live on those wages, the standard is far below that of the United States as regards houses, which are often mere huts with earth floors; or clothing, which is scant or coarse as compared with that of the corresponding classes in the United States; or food, in many cases the people being rarely able to afford any food but the simplest vegetables, meat being tasted only on an occasional feast day, or among the better classes perhaps on Sundays.

It is to improve these conditions that most of the immigrants leave their country, often with the thought of making a home in the new country to which they can later bring their families, if they are unable to take their families with them. But often, too, they take the risk of breaking up their homes temporarily with the thought that by rigid economy and hard work for three to five years in the United States, they can send enough money home to purchase land, so that they may improve decidedly their economic and likewise their social status in the home country, and become, instead of mere laborers, peasant proprietors, with the opportunity of placing their children in a class distinctly above their own.

Military Service

In some countries, also, where military service is compulsory, the opportunity of escaping that service for two or three years at the time when life's tasks are just beginning is a motive that helps to emigration. This motive, too, has an economic phase, since frequently the entrance upon military service would mean the postponement of marriage or the interruption of a steady employment that would prevent saving for at least the period of the service itself.

The result of this economic pressure in the home country is that the United States is likely to receive as immigrants the most enterprising and the strongest of the hand-workers, whatever the occupation may be. The weaker and less ambitious less often have the energy or means to go to America, altho they go now much more easily and oftener than formerly.

Effect of Emigration upon European Countries

The effect of emigration upon the European countries has both an evil and a beneficial aspect. Naturally the different governments do not wish to lose the military service of the young emigrant, and in most cases, unless that service has been performed, the emigrant is likely to be held responsible whenever he may wish to return to his home country, even for a visit. Moreover, the removal from the labor force of the nation at the period of greatest ambition and energy, if not of skill, of hundreds of thousands of their workers, can not but be detrimental, provided those workers leave to become citizens of the new country.

In a very large percentage of instances, however, especially in later days, the emigrant, after a period

of a few years abroad, returns to his home country with added financial means, and what is perhaps of still greater importance, a far wider outlook upon life and business methods. Frequently, too, he is inspired with new ambition and hope, which makes him much more efficient than he could have been had he remained at home.

In a late investigation made by the Italian Government into conditions in southern Italy, the beneficial effect of the returning emigrant was exprest in the strongest terms. In effect, it was said that greater than the benefit of any laws that the Government could pass, better than any training which the Government could give the people, was the beneficial influence of the returning emigrant. Not merely did he bring new wealth into the country, but what was of still greater importance than the imported wealth, he brought with him the American spirit of intelligent enterprise, which made of him a much worthier and more helpful citizen.

Attitude of European Governments toward Emigration

Altho, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, all European countries recognize the right of their citizens to emigrate, provided they have discharged their pending obligations to their own country, still the attitude of these governments toward emigration is determined very largely, of course, by the factors mentioned above. Even in Russia and Turkey their restrictive laws are largely obsolete, while in all the countries the economic influences are recognized as in the long run the determining factor.

The countries whose situation compels them to

maintain a large standing army are opposed to the emigration of able men in the prime of their productive and financial powers. They have had the expense of raising them through the unproductive period of childhood and fitting them to become self-supporting wage-earners. If at the period when they are just beginning to be productive they emigrate, the expense of their rearing is an absolute loss.

Furthermore, they naturally regret the permanent emigration of their strongest and most enterprising wage-earners, for this means the curtailing of their manufacturing and commercial power.

On the other hand, so far as they believe that the emigrants are going to the United States to remain but a short period, and in the meantime to send back to the home country for investment all of their surplus earnings, and then later themselves return more skilful, more enterprising, more patriotic citizens of their own country, the foreign governments are willing to encourage their going. In fact, during the fiscal years 1908-1910 inclusive, about 40 per cent. of the emigrants from southern and eastern Europe returned to their home country after a short period of residence in the United States, and some 30 per cent. of all those coming to this country during that period returned home to make their permanent investments and remain.

Effect upon the United States of the Return to Europe of the Immigrant

It can hardly be said that taken by itself the sending back to the old country of the savings of the immigrant is directly an injury to the United States.

Speaking broadly, for every dollar sent more than a dollar's worth of productive labor has been expended here. The worker has fully earned his dollar. On the other hand, if that dollar, instead of being invested in his home country, were invested in the United States the benefit would be greater. America would have the productive influence not only of the labor but also of the capital made from the savings; and, furthermore, this country and not the home country would be deriving in the years to come the benefit of the added experience, improved skill and stimulated spirit of enterprise of the immigrant. In returning to Europe he raises, if he has been successful, the standard of living of that country. That makes his country a better market for us. While, therefore, we may not properly oppose the return of the immigrant, we may well offer inducements to change his mental attitude so that he will prefer to make his investments and his permanent residence here. Again, if the process of selection is practicable, we may well select those immigrants whose intention it is permanently to identify themselves with their adopted country, rather than those whose residence is but temporary.

But the question of the transfer of unskilled labor from Europe to America must be considered, not only from the point of view of the country of emigration, but likewise from that of immigration. Our papers frequently discuss the need of a cheap labor supply to build our railroads, dig our canals, till our fields and perform the manifold other kinds of work which call for unskilled labor. This demand for a large supply of unskilled labor had doubtless justification in the days when the first Pacific railroads were

building, and when the country was recovering from the shock of the Civil War and the consequent loss of a considerable percentage of its labor supply. But is the demand as insistent to-day?

How Far Does America Need a Cheap Labor Supply?

Before one can express any definite opinion on the subject, it is necessary to inquire, Who it is that is asserting the need of an increased supply of labor? and, still further, What constitutes a real demand for labor? The suggestion of a scant labor supply has come primarily from the employers of labor and those closely associated with them, especially perhaps from the great corporations and contractors who need thousands of unskilled laborers for work in mines or in large manufacturing plants, or in public improvements. At certain seasons of the year also the demand comes from farmers who wish to harvest their crops and who would be glad to pay a considerable extra wage for the sake of securing this temporary labor which can be used a week or a few weeks at will and then discharged without thought of its future.

What is the True Demand for Labor?

But what constitutes a real demand for labor? Is it a demand for more hands at lower than the prevailing rates, so that the manufacturer may reap a larger profit? That has seemed to be the judgment of some of those at any rate who have been attempting to import labor for work on farms, and perhaps also of certain large employers who, while not directly importing labor, have been willing to encourage the com-

ing of many laborers with the thought that they could furnish these work, temporarily at least, at low wages.

But we can hardly speak of a proper demand for labor unless we mean a demand at wages certainly not less than the prevailing rates, with the conditions of labor not less favorable than those now obtaining. In very many instances the labor supply in any locality would be found to be elastic, provided the employer were willing to increase his wages but slightly or to improve the conditions under which his laborers work.

The attitude of the American wage-earner is different, not only from that of the employer, but from that of the immigrant as well. The employer wishes to secure efficient help at low cost. The more intelligent of the wage-earners naturally prefer a demand for labor, which means a demand at something more than existing rates, or under conditions better than those prevailing. The immigrant unfamiliar with American conditions, often not even understanding the language in which he must make his contract, and confronted with working methods which are new to him, while naturally preferring the best he can get, is often willing to work under conditions and at wages which would not appeal to American working men, but which to him seem satisfactory, even liberal, because they are so much better than any he has ever known before. Moreover, when the wage-earner is one unfamiliar, as are most immigrants, with American conditions, he is likely to be eager, perhaps too eager, to secure work at almost any wage above that affording a mere subsistence. Usually he is not in touch with the American working man or with trade-unions, and does not know what

he could do by proper effort. He is not a member of their trade-organization, and can not bargain through officials who know the conditions. Moreover, if he is one who is expecting as soon as possible to return to his home country with his savings, what he dreads most of all is lack of work, and he is willing to take low wages and bad working conditions, rather than to be idle even for a short time and see any of his savings disappear.

Immediate Inducement of Immigration

In the large majority of cases, doubtless, the immediate inducement to the emigrants to leave home and sail for America comes in the form of personal letters from friends or members of their own families already in the United States. It is thus that they learn of the much higher wages and the better living conditions; and usually they are practically sure of a job almost as soon as they arrive, at wages which seem to them more than satisfactory.

Such letters are, of course, of great interest in a country village. Often they are by no means kept in the family, but pass from hand to hand till a large proportion of the villagers have seen them, and in consequence have felt the lure of the new and prosperous land. On the other hand, the influence of industrial depression in the United States is in the same manner felt almost as quickly, and the tide of emigration recedes.

THE RETURNED IMMIGRANT

In large sections of Italy, Sicily, and Austria-Hungary, in almost every village, will be found some of the returned emigrants who, after a few years of

prosperous work in the United States, have returned with means which seem to the uncultured peasant ample, and with a social status much improved. The living example of such a man is perhaps a stronger influence toward leading his neighbors to emigrate to the United States than any letter, tho it is perhaps not so frequently a moving cause.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES

Many consider the means taken by the transportation companies a chief cause of emigration. These great companies who derive an income from the transportation of emigrants, naturally, as far as possible, advertise their business throughout the countries from which most emigrants come. Altho under the laws of most countries they can not enlarge at length upon the prosperous conditions of the new country, or upon the comforts and delights of travel, but must merely make announcement of their sailings and accommodations and prices, nevertheless the agents of these companies by the hundreds do invade the country districts, especially of southern Europe, and by skilful argument, and even perhaps by enthusiastic descriptions of the delights and comforts and satisfactions of a home life in America, stimulate many more to come than otherwise would be possible. These agents, doubtless, at times deliberately misrepresent conditions in America, tho it is difficult to ascertain how widespread this influence is. Such work is often done in secret according to the United States Immigration Commission. A good authority stated that two of the leading steamship lines had 5,000 or 6,000 ticket agents in Galicia alone, that there is "a great hunt" for emigrants, and that the work is very successful there. The

steerage business is of great importance to all the lines operating passenger ships between those countries and the United States, and the keen competition stimulates greatly their efforts.

The chief field of activity of these "secret" agents is now in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In Russia such agents not merely procure tickets for emigrants, but take an active part in securing passports or in aiding them to leave the country contrary to law.

In Hungary members of the Immigration Commission were shown letters written by such agents to persons instructing them how to leave the country without the consent of the Government and indicating routes to be followed by which they might avoid the control stations. Records were seen of hundreds of cases of these secret agents who had been convicted, fined or imprisoned for thus soliciting emigration contrary to law, but the work is profitable and continues. In Greece, likewise, emigration is very active, tho in this country, which now is furnishing more emigrants to the United States in proportion to its population than any other, solicitation is not so much needed, as the people seem eager to seek the better conditions here, and are adding a considerable percentage to our foreign element.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION

In earlier days, as elsewhere noted, some European countries assisted their paupers or criminals to emigrate to the United States. There is no such movement now, tho doubtless local officials at times wink at the departure of some people of these classes—especially criminals or those with criminal tendencies.

Such action is contrary to law, and the people would be promptly debarred, if discovered.

Canada and some of the South American countries are ready to receive certain selected immigrants who are assisted to come, and Canada pays a bonus to thousands of ticket agents for directing emigrants to Canada who will go upon farms or into domestic service; but no such movement is permitted by the United States. It may be noted, however, that persons are allowed to engage abroad and bring into the United States domestic servants for their own families.

Influence of Immigrant Banks and Agencies in America

Besides the influence brought directly to bear in Europe, an indirect influence is also exerted by the immigrant banks, ticket agencies and other similar enterprises conducted mainly by immigrants for immigrants in the United States. It is the chief business of these institutions to exchange money, send money abroad, sell steamship tickets, and do other kinds of business that directly concern the immigrant. Naturally, the business flourishes better the larger the savings of the immigrant and the more frequently he is ready to send such savings home. Moreover, the longer these institutions can keep the immigrant from becoming an American citizen, and can keep him continually sending his profits home, the more successful the business is. Their work is constant and influential.

III

CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS WHICH AFFECT AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Political and Social Institutions Molded by Conditions

Nations desire naturally to preserve their own institutions, or gradually to modify them from time to time as they themselves see fit. Each country has institutions suited to its own population and its own needs. There is no absolutely best form of government or of social life. The presumption is that the government existing in any country is itself the product, to a considerable degree, of the circumstances under which that country has developed and, in consequence, that it is for the time being not merely the government "that the people deserve," but the only government that under the circumstances is then possible. Of course, it is to be expected that as time goes on governmental and social institutions will gradually change with the changing circumstances, but the instinct that any people has to retain its own institutions is not only normal, but it probably in the long run tends toward the best development of a people.

Character and Extent of Immigration May Seriously Affect American Institutions

In consequence of this fact, while a country may well derive great benefit from the ideas of government and of society brought into it by immigrants, it can usually make wise use of these principles only gradu-

ally, as the immigrants themselves become assimilated with the older population; and the process of change must be a gradual one and slow. The imposing of new institutions from outside by a horde of new immigrants could hardly fail to be detrimental, however good such institutions might have been in the home country.

Any student of immigration into a country therefore needs to consider carefully not only the extent of the new immigration, but also the character of the immigrants themselves, and the effect that they have upon a country's institutions.

Countries of Origin and Character of the Early and Late Immigration

A study of the immigration into the United States, from the time that our immigration records begin in 1819 to date, shows, as already pointed out, a change in the character of the immigration as well as in its extent. During the last twenty-five to thirty years so marked has been the change in the type of immigrants that it is convenient to classify our immigration as the old, that is, the immigrants of those races and countries which furnished the bulk of immigration prior to 1883, and the new, namely, the races coming since that date. The former class includes primarily immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These countries furnished some 95 per cent. of the total number of immigrants coming into this country before 1883. In 1907, 81 per cent. of the total number of European immigrants, including Syrians, came from Aus-

tria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Syria and Turkey. The brief table for the years 1882 and 1907 puts the matter tersely.

TOTAL EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

In years specified, by class of immigrants

Class	Year		Per cent. of total immigration	
	1882	1907	1882	1907
Old immigration	563,175	227,851	86.9	19.0
New Immigration	84,973	971,608	13.1	81.0
Not specified	38	107	(a)	(a)
Total	648,186	1,199,566	100.0	100.0

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The change in the character of the immigration is especially marked by the fact that during the last few years more immigrants have come from any one of the three countries of Austria-Hungary, Italy or Russia than from all of the North European countries taken together that formerly furnished the bulk of European immigrants.

The figures for 1912 are no less striking. In that year only 19 per cent. of the entire immigration came from Northern and Western Europe. An equal percentage came from Italy alone, the same percentage from Russia, including Finland, while from Austria-Hungary came 21 per cent.

Certain marked characteristics of the immigrants also emphasize strongly the fact that the new immigration differs much more radically in type from the earlier American residents than did the old immigration, and that in consequence the problem of assimila-

tion would have become much more difficult, even tho the numbers had remained the same, while the very great actual growth in the number of immigrants has vastly increased this difficulty, the significance of which should be borne in mind. The complexities of this problem require most careful consideration, and steadily magnify its importance.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY DWELLERS

The immigrants of the earlier day came to this country primarily with the purpose of becoming permanent dwellers; and a very large proportion of them, agriculturists abroad, went to our rural districts, took up land and became farmers here. Circumstances have so changed that the newer immigrants follow to a very great extent a different course. With the exception of the Hebrews, primarily from Russia, who are by compulsion in that country largely city dwellers, the present-day immigrants likewise come from country districts where they have formed the rural peasantry and unskilled laboring class. Coming to this country, however, they find that our supply of free agricultural land is practically taken up, and that there is a strong demand for their labor, especially in our mining and manufacturing centers, at wages much higher than any that they have known in their own country, altho they may be low when compared with the American standard. In consequence, these rural peasants have flocked into our industrial centers and have entered upon occupations for which they have had no previous training, and for which in many cases, they are ill adapted.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

In the early days there was no careful inspection of the immigrants. Many came to this country feeble or diseased, with the result that comparatively soon they became a burden upon our charities, and beyond a doubt, in many instances, affected unfavorably, through the contagious diseases that they brought, the health of the community. Our later immigration laws, forbidding the entrance of those afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disease, or of those in such a condition of health that they are likely to become a public charge, together with the holding of the steamship companies responsible, to the extent of compelling them to return, free, passengers rejected by our immigration officials here, and, in the case of the insane or diseased, fining them in addition $100 for each case, have brought about a very great change in this regard. The careful inspection abroad, sometimes by representatives of the United States Government, otherwise by inspectors of the steamship companies, and the final examination at the port of entry, have brought about the result that with very rare exceptions every immigrant admitted to this country is now in good health, and is not bringing with him the germs of any disease that might prove detrimental.

ALIEN SEAMEN

Owing to the principle of international comity and the immemorial custom of treating seamen as members of a privileged class, there has been a loophole in connection with the alien seamen which has admitted into the country many immigrants who are very undesirable, either because they are diseased or

criminal or otherwise ineligible, altho these seamen, of course, form a very small percentage of the entire number of immigrants coming. Nevertheless, doubtless a very large proportion of the alien seamen who enter would not be admitted if regularly examined, as are other immigrants. Unfortunately, coming as members of the crews or as stowaways, they are allowed shore leave and desert, thus escaping inspection. It is to be hoped and expected that a modification of the law will in the near future stop this practise.

SEX AND FAMILY LIFE

Perhaps the most fundamental of the institutions of modern times is that of the family. With, of course, notable individual exceptions, the men and women who promote best the highest civilization are gathered into families, and have the benefit of a home life. The members of the old immigration, as a rule, came much more generally in families, with the evident purpose of making America their permanent home, than do the members of the new immigration. If we classify our European emigration (including Syrian), to the United States by class and sex, in the fiscal years 1899-1909, inclusive, we note that of the old immigration 41.5 per cent. were females, while of the new immigration only 27 per cent. are females. This indicates most clearly that the members of the new immigration are much less likely to remain and become thoroughly assimilated to American institutions than those coming from countries of the old immigration.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION (INCLUDING SYRIAN), TO THE UNITED STATES

By class and sex, in fiscal years 1899-1909, *inclusive.*

[Compiled by the United States Immigration Commission from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration]

Class	Number			Per cent.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Old immig'n...	1,329,923	943,859	2,273,782	58.5	41.5	100.0
New immig'n..	4,338,005	1,601,247	5,939,252	73.0	27.0	100.0
Total	5,667,928	2,545,106	8,213,034	69.0	31.0	100.0

THE AGE OF IMMIGRANTS

Considered solely from the economic viewpoint, immigration brings a noteworthy contribution to the productivity of the country, while lessening materially the expenses of developing producers. Speaking generally, children until they are fourteen years of age, or above, are merely a burden upon the community, because of material expenses with no net return. A similar statement applies to many people who have reached old age. The line can not be so distinctly drawn here, many people being still productive at advanced years. There is no very marked difference between the old and the new immigration in this particular, the great mass of immigrants of both classes being found in the groups between the years of fourteen and forty-four—years that clearly are in the best productive period. In these cases the saving of a thousand or more dollars in the keeping and the training of children from babyhood up to the productive period is clearly an enormous one.

The following brief table of European immigration for the ten years, 1899-1909, by age classes, shows that this saving must run up to many millions of dollars, the percentage of immigrants coming at the most productive years being in both cases something more than 80 per cent.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION (INCLUDING SYRIAN) TO THE UNITED STATES

in fiscal years 1899 *to* 1909, *by class and age groups.*

Class Immigration	Number				Per cent.		
	Total	Under 14 years	14 to 44 years	45 yrs. or over	Under 14 years	14 to 44 years	45 yrs. or over
Old	2,273,782	290,164	1,828,382	155,236	12.8	80.4	6.8
New	5,939,252	723,810	4,958,124	257,318	12.2	83.5	4.3
Total	8,213,034	1,013,974	6,786,506	412,554	12.3	82.6	5.0

The striking feature with regard to the age of immigrants, and indeed one of the most striking and significant features of European immigration to the United States in any regard, is the fact that so many of the immigrants are of the producing and so few are of the dependent age. And yet it may fairly be questioned whether the advantage of training in the American environment is not enough fully to offset its enormous aggregate expense.

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants are far more readily assimilated and are also likely to be better satisfied if they can engage in occupations that are congenial to themselves as well as profitable. Unfortunately, the old and the new

immigration differ decidedly in respect to the occupations followed by the immigrants in this country, as compared with their occupation in the country of their birth.

The best practical classification of the different occupations under general heads is shown in the table below:

OCCUPATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS (INCLUDING SYRIANS) TO THE UNITED STATES

Hebrews excepted, by occupation and class, 1899-1909

[Compiled by the United States Immigration Commission from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration]

Occupation	Number of persons		Per cent.	
	Old immigration	New immigration (Hebrews excepted)	Old immigration	New immigration (Hebrews excepted)
Professional	56,406	17,080	2.5	0.3
Skilled laborers	442,754	441,984	19.5	8.9
Farm laborers	138,598	1,142,064	6.1	23.1
Farmers	40,633	42,605	1.8	.9
Common laborers	402,074	1,814,180	17.7	36.7
Servants	424,698	403,784	18.7	8.2
No occupation	678,510	1,041,049	29.8	21.0
Miscellaneous	90,109	46,324	4.0	.9
Total	2,273,782	4,949,070	100.0	100.0

It is just, probably, to consider farm laborers and common laborers as unskilled. Doubtless also those marked as having no occupation should, generally speaking, be classed in the same group. Leaving out the Hebrews, as practically none of them are farm laborers, we find that about 60 per cent. of the new immigration consists of farm laborers and common laborers. These classes furnish less than 25 per cent. of the old immigration. Even with the Hebrews in-

cluded we find the percentage of unskilled, or common, and farm laborers much larger among the new immigrants. Among those classed as skilled laborers the percentage is more than twice as great in the old immigration as in the new, not including the Hebrews; also, among servants practically the same thing is true, the percentage being much higher among the races who are counted primarily among the earlier immigrants. The percentage of farmers as distinguished from farm laborers is larger among races found in the old immigration, tho owing to the greatly increased total immigration the absolute number is somewhat larger among the new; but in both cases the number is very small, so small as not to be an appreciable factor in determining our civilization.

A careful study of the figures, however, shows from this fact alone that the new immigration is much more difficult to assimilate than the old, because of these characteristics of occupation. A percentage of the total immigration, therefore, that might readily have been assimilated, provided the immigrants were of the older type, might prove much more difficult of assimilation with immigrants of the new type.

Illiteracy

Thanks to the excellent public schools of the United States, and to the compulsory educational laws of many of our States, the question of illiteracy is not one of great importance in the second generation. It is, however, a factor of prime importance in connection with the assimilation politically and socially of the immigrants themselves, many of whom come here

in the days of their early manhood, soon become voters, and remain a permanent factor, especially in our large cities, in determining the results of our elections. In most States there is no literacy test for the suffrage. An immigrant who is illiterate is likely to be much slower in securing accurate information regarding the political institutions and political questions on which he may be called to vote, than one who can readily secure such information from books and papers. So large a number of periodicals are published in various foreign tongues that it is by no means essential that the immigrant read English. If, however, he can read no language but must depend upon chance conversation and public discussion for his political ideas, he is certainly greatly handicapped as compared with his literate brother.

At the time they are admitted into the United States as immigrants, the percentage of illiteracy among the races composing the new immigration is much greater than that among the old, the difference being that between 35.8 per cent. and 2.7 per cent., as shown in the following tables.

The larger table on page 35, containing a list of the races or peoples and the degree of illiteracy among the immigrants admitted in the years 1899-1909, shows in a very striking manner the differences among the various immigrant races in this respect.

Looking at the question in the large, too great emphasis ought not to be laid upon the question of illiteracy, since, as has already been said, this disadvantage in most cases disappears in the second generation. If, however, the question of discrimination between races or nationalities is to be considered at all, beyond doubt illiteracy is one factor that should

not be overlooked, inasmuch as it does bear directly and often with great force upon the usefulness of the immigrant, both as a voting citizen and as an effective laborer. Moreover, it is also a fact that the largest percentage of illiterates is found, generally speaking, among those races who send the largest percentage of men without wives or families.

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF ILLITERATES

14 years of age and over, in each race of European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted into the United States in the fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive.

[Compiled by the United States Immigration Commission from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration]

Race or People	Total number 14 years of age or over	Persons 14 years of age or over who could neither read nor write	
		Number	Per cent.
Armenian	18,404	4,433	24.1
Bohemian and Moravian	72,762	1,246	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	80,854	33,759	41.8
Croatian and Slovenian	283,270	103,156	36.4
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian	26,123	10,789	41.3
Dutch and Flemish	58,525	2,767	4.7
English	302,657	3,419	1.1
Finnish	123,415	1,681	1.4
French	81,449	4,401	5.4
German	566,578	28,854	5.1
Greek	170,513	45,960	27.0
Hebrew	744,395	191,544	25.7
Irish	381,095	10,233	2.7
Italian, North	311,243	36,869	11.8
Italian, South	1,517,768	822,113	54.2
Lithuanian	140,540	68,555	48.8
Magyar	[a] 283,430	[b] 32,205	11.4
Polish	742,753	263,177	35.4
Portuguese	49,799	33,960	68.2
Rumanian	67,029	23,232	34.7
Russian	61,287	23,607	38.5
Ruthenian	113,931	58,070	51.0
Scandinavian	483,049	2,168	.4
Scotch	95,073	682	.7
Slovak	312,954	75,914	24.3
Spanish	41,000	6,004	14.6
Syrian	42,463	22,978	54.1
Turkish	11,408	6,722	58.9
Welsh	15,191	309	2.0
Others	102	18	17.6
Total	7,199,061	1,918,825	26.7

[a] Including 693 Hungarians in 1899. [b] Including 35 Hungarians in 1899.

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF ILLITERATES

14 years of age or over, in each class of European immigration (including Syrian) in fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive.

Class	Total number 14 yrs. or over	Persons 14 years or over who could neither read nor write	
		Number	Per cent.
Old immigration	1,983,617	52,833	2.7
New immigration	5,215,444	1,865,992	35.8
Total	7,199,061	1,918,825	26.7

Inclination to Return to Europe

The nature of our activities, both private and public, is determined primarily by our purpose and intentions regarding the future. If an immigrant intends to remain permanently in the United States and become an American citizen, he naturally begins at once, often indeed before he leaves Europe, to fit himself for the conditions of his new life, by learning the language of the country, studying its institutions, and later on by investing his savings in America and by planning for the future of his children in such a way that they may have advantages even better than his own. If, on the other hand, he intends his sojourn in this country to be short, a matter of a few months or a few years, naturally his whole outlook upon American institutions and American life is changed. He will wish to secure in America that which will be of chief use to him after his return to his home country, and not that which would ultimately serve him best here. The acquisition of the English language will be of little consequence unless it might secure a slight increase of wages, and the acquirement of a year or two would

scarcely suffice for any important change in this regard. Naturally, the chief aim of a person with this intention is to put money in his purse; to secure as much wealth as possible in this country, not for investment here but for investment in his home country, so that upon his return he may possess a better economic and social status. The question, then, of a permanent, as compared with a transient, residence in the United States becomes a factor of prime importance in determining the ease of assimilation of the various races of immigrants. In this respect an important distinction is to be made between the races of the new immigration and those of the old.

Our earlier immigration records did not take account of the aliens leaving United States ports, but beginning with 1907 such a record has been kept and the figures for the year 1908 are available. Inasmuch as in the fall of 1907 there was an industrial crisis followed by a period of depression, the return movement during the year 1908 was doubtless greatly stimulated, while on the other hand the immigration during the earlier part of 1907 was also very large. The European emigration, including the Syrians, into the United States in the year 1907 showed 22.7 per cent. of the old immigration and 77.3 per cent. of the new, whereas the difference between the immigrants of these two classes leaving the United States in the year 1908 was still more striking, those of the old immigration numbering only 8.9 per cent., while the new formed 91.1 per cent. These facts would seem to show that the races of peoples composing the older immigration are much more largely permanent residents, whereas a very large proportion of the newer immigrants are merely transient dwellers who come

here for a few years to acquire a competence and then return to their home country.

From the reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, which have, on the whole, been confirmed by the separate investigations of the Immigration Commission, it appears that taking a number of years in succession, 1908, 1909, 1910 (the later figures of 1911-1912 indicate the same tendencies), the number departing for every one hundred admitted varies greatly among the different races, and the distinction between the new immigration and the old in this regard is very striking. Not less than 56 per cent. and over of the North Italians and South Italians, Magyars, Turks, Croatians, Slovenians and Slovaks were returning to Europe in those years, whereas of the Hebrews and the Irish only 8 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively, returned. If we classify the data regarding the aliens admitted and departed, so as to indicate separately the old and the new immigration, it is found that the number departing for every one hundred admitted of the old immigration is only 16, while of the new immigration it is more than twice as much, 38.

It appears then, clearly, that in this respect likewise the conditions which would lead to a ready assimilation with the Americans exist to a much greater degree among the races of the old than among those of the new immigration. It appears, too, that the inclination to return to the home country is much greater among the immigrants who have been in this country but a short time than among others, another fact which seems to justify the belief that the transient immigrant is becoming a most important factor of the entire immigration question. In this regard, too, the differ-

ence between the old immigration and the new is quite noteworthy, altho not so great as in some other respects, 71.3 per cent. of the returning immigrants of the old immigration, of the years 1908 to 1910 inclusive, being of those immigrants who have been in this country five years or less, while 83 per cent. of the new immigration had been in this country during that brief time.

The distinction of the sexes also is noteworthy, emphasizing again the fact that it is among the newer immigrants that we find by far the largest proportion of those workers who come here without their families, with the intention of enduring the hardships of toil for a season and then returning to Europe for their place of permanent abode. Among returning immigrants of the old immigration 63.6 per cent. were males, whereas of those of the new immigration not less than 85.4 per cent. were males. It seems that of all the immigrants now coming into this country about one-third return to Europe, and it seems also reasonably clear that approximately two-thirds of all those who return to Europe remain there. This migratory tendency, of the new immigration especially, has doubtless a most important influence upon the difficulty of assimilation of the immigrants into the great body of American citizens, and is a factor that should not be overlooked in estimating the influence of the different races upon our country, and the results thereof upon our people.

Probably the large majority of the immigrants from Europe who later return thither leave in this country, as the result of their toil, an increase of wealth considerably greater than that which they take with them, as the result of their savings, for investment in their

home country. From the point of view solely of immediate economic gain our country has been profited by their coming. On the other hand, this profit is much greater in the case of a man of the same degree of productivity, provided he takes an interest in this country, invests his savings here, becomes identified with our institutions, and, expecting this to be the permanent home of himself and his children, plans his work and directs his hopes so as to bring about the best results for the future. In any attempt to make a distinction between the various races of immigrants or the various classes industrially, this factor of permanency should be considered a very important one. Naturally, aside from the question as to the physical or mental or moral qualities of the persons involved, their purpose modifies profoundly the results of their residence here.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Naturally the ease with which people adapt themselves to American institutions will depend largely upon the readiness with which they master the English language and the likeness of their home institutions to ours. For these reasons the immigrants of the old immigration—especially, of course, those from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies—have a decided advantage.

The Need of a Detailed Study

So important are all these characteristics, as well as some others, that detailed consideration must be given to them in order to see how far the different races have adapted themselves to American ways, and what further measures need to be taken. This is attempted in the subsequent discussion.

IV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF RECENT IMMIGRATION

Difficulty of Special Studies

Many persons who have spoken and written of late years in favor of restriction of immigration, have laid great stress upon the evils to society arising from immigration. They have claimed that disease, pauperism, crime and vice have been greatly increased through the incoming of the immigrants. Perhaps no other phase of the question has aroused so keen feeling, and yet perhaps on no other phase of the question has there been so little accurate information.

It is doubtful whether the increased number of convictions for crime are found because more crimes are committed, or because our courts and the police are more active. It is probable that we hear more of vice and immorality in these late days, not because they are on the increase, but because people's consciences have become more sensitive, and in consequence greater efforts are made to suppress them.

It is certain that the injurious effect of most contagious diseases has been very greatly lessened, and yet it is probable that we hear more regarding contagious diseases now than ever before because we have become more watchful.

The data regarding contagious diseases, pauperism, and crime, in connection with the immigrants, are extremely meager and unsatisfactory; but the Immigration Commission made the best use possible of

such data as exist, and it was able to institute a number of inquiries which, tho limited in extent, nevertheless have served to throw some light upon the relation of immigration to these various social problems. Altho it seems probable that the injurious social effects of immigration have been greatly exaggerated in the minds of many persons, nevertheless it would be practically impossible to exaggerate the social importance that might attach to immigration under certain conditions. History and observation afford numberless examples.

It is a generally accepted fact that, up to the time of the visitation of the Pacific Islands by diseased sailors from Europe in the early part of the last century, venereal diseases, as known in Europe and America, did not exist in those islands, and that their introduction by only a few sailors was largely responsible for the ravages of these terrible diseases, unchecked by any medical knowledge, that swept away in many instances a large proportion of the entire population.

The entrance of an evil-minded man into a village community, or one or two foul-minded boys into a school, is often enough to affect materially the entire tone of the school or community. It is important, therefore, that as careful consideration as possible be given to these questions that have been so emphasized, and that rigid measures be taken to check whatever evils may have arisen.

*Legislation**

In earlier days neither the Federal Government nor State governments had passed any laws to protect the

* Cf. for details, reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 39; also Chapter XVI.

United States against the immigration of undesirable persons of whatever kind. Even the energetic action of those promoting the so-called "Native American" or "Know Nothing" movements, from 1835 to 1860, resulted in no protective legislation. Indeed, these movements were largely based on opposition to the immigration of Catholics rather than to that of persons undesirable for other reasons. In 1836 the Secretary of State was requested to collect information respecting the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals. In 1838 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives was instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law against the introduction into the United States of vagabonds and paupers deported from foreign countries. Moreover, a bill, presented on the recommendation of the Committee, proposed a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment for from one to three years, for any master who took on board his vessel, with the intention of transporting to the United States, any alien passenger, who was an idiot, lunatic, one afflicted with any incurable disease, or one convicted of an infamous crime. The bill, however, was not considered. The early "Native American" movement had been local, confined to New York City at first, afterward spreading to Philadelphia, but in 1852 the secret oath-bound organization that took the name of the American Party, the members of which were popularly called the Know Nothings, came into national politics, and for a few years exerted not a little power, carrying nine State elections in 1855. Later, in something of a reaction against this "Know Nothing" movement, which finally proposed only the exclusion of foreign paupers and criminals, there was a definite effort made to encourage immigration.

In 1864, on the recommendation of President Lincoln, a bill encouraging immigration was passed. In 1866 a joint resolution condemned the action of Switzerland and other nations in pardoning persons convicted of murder and other infamous crimes on condition that they would emigrate to the United States, and in 1868 the encouraging act was repealed.

Some of the States had provided for the collection of money to support immigrants who had become public charges; but these laws were finally declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and in 1882 the first Federal Immigration Law was approved. This forbade convicts, except political offenders, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges, to land. During the following years there was considerable agitation for further restriction or regulation, which culminated in 1888 in the selection of the "Ford Committee" by the House of Representatives. In the testimony before the committee it was shown that sometimes immigrants coming by steamer to Quebec, within forty-eight hours of their arrival, applied for shelter in the alms houses of the State of New York, and like cases of gross abuse existed by the thousands.

No further legislation, however, was enacted until 1891, when a bill was passed which added to the excluded classes persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and polygamists, but from that time on there has been an earnest effort to protect the United States against such undesirable immigrants. In Chapter XVI a more detailed study of these acts will be given.

Diseased Immigrants

Our present law provides that aliens who are debarred must be returned at the expense of the steamship companies, and that persons or companies bringing defective or diseased persons of certain classes—"idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease"—if the disability might have been detected at the time of embarkation, shall be subjected to a fine of $100 in each case.* In consequence of these regulations, the transportation of diseased aliens has become so unprofitable, that the steamship companies have provided at the leading foreign ports a medical inspection, similar to that made at the United States ports.

EFFICIENCY OF INSPECTION IN EUROPE

As a result of this inspection compelled by the rigid enforcement of our laws at our ports of entry, the number of persons debarred at the American ports is very small. In the fiscal year 1907, 1,285,349 aliens were admitted, while only 4,040 were debarred on account of diseases both physical and mental. In 1912, as against 838,172 aliens who entered, only 4,333 were debarred on account of diseases physical or mental. The fact that a large proportion of the immigrants now arriving in the United States come from countries where trachoma, favus and other contagious diseases are very prevalent among the classes of the population from whom the immigrants are drawn, shows how careful the steamship inspection is.

A still further proof is that the persons excluded on

* Immigration Act, 1907, Sec. 9.

account of diseases from the ports of Italy, where the judgment of American medical officers is accepted as final, is slightly larger than those rejected from some other countries where the inspection is made solely by the physicians employed by the steamship companies.

On the whole, the medical inspection of immigrants at foreign ports, while not absolutely effective, seems to be reasonably satisfactory. A considerable time must elapse between embarkation at European ports and arrival in the United States. Moreover, doubtless, in spite of the best efforts that can be made, there will be occasionally an avoidance of inspection; but taking all circumstances into account, the present control of immigrants as regards contagious diseases seems to be quite satisfactory.

It has frequently been suggested that some system should be devised by which immigrants may be inspected before leaving their homes for a port of embarkation. Such an arrangement would, of course, prevent many hardships now suffered by the thousands that are annually turned back at foreign ports of embarkation; but this is a subject over which our government has no supervision, the governments of the home countries being the only ones which could take effective action.

The policy adopted by the United States, of holding steamship companies responsible for bringing to the United States those physically and mentally diseased, seems to be right, and to have been of increasing effectiveness in late years. Inasmuch, however, as the circumstances in different cases vary materially, it seems desirable that the penalty provided for evasion of the law either through carelessness or connivance

might also be varied so that under certain circumstances as heavy a fine as $500 might be levied.

HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION

In order that a more careful test might be made of the physical conditions of the immigrants after their arrival in this country, the Immigration Commission had an accurate record* kept of all charity patients entering the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York City, during the seven months from August 1, 1908, to February 28, 1909, these hospitals being the ones that most frequently treat charity patients of the immigrant classes. Records of 23,758 cases were taken, of whom 52.3 per cent. were foreign born. When any race was represented by 200 or more patients, the results were tabulated, so that some conclusions might be reached regarding the liability to certain diseases of the different classes of immigrants of the various races and nationalities.

It is a rather striking fact that, so far as one can judge from these records kept, the races of the recent immigration, those from southern and eastern Europe, are not so subject to diseases that seem to be allied with moral weaknesses, as some of those of the older immigration races. For example, the largest percentage of diseases treated among Italians is 19.6 per cent. for traumatism, burns, etc., these apparently arising from the fact that the newly arrived Italian immigrant is likely to be employed in unskilled labor, where he meets with slight accidents. The Hebrews also suffer most from this cause, a percentage of 13.1 per cent.

The Irish, who are also largely unskilled workmen,

*Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 1.

show only 11.7 per cent. of their cases coming from this cause, whereas 35.9 per cent. of the Irish patients treated were suffering from alcoholism, acute and chronic. Of the English 27.5 per cent., and of the German 12.8 per cent., were treated for alcoholism, and only 7.2 per cent. and 12.4 per cent. respectively, for traumatism, burns, etc. Of the Italians only 1.6 per cent. were treated for alcoholism and of the Hebrews only 0.9 of 1 per cent.

The Swedes with 1.5 per cent, Irish, Italians, Polish and Scotch each with .9 per cent., show a larger proportion treated for syphilis than the English, Germans, Hebrews or Magyars. The English with 2.1 per cent. and the Italians with 1.5 per cent. had a larger proportion treated for gonorrhea than any of the other races of which a detailed study was made.

Among the native-born negroes only 3.6 per cent. were treated for alcoholism.

The Mentally Defective

It is much more difficult, in many instances, to detect the mentally than the physically defective. Often there is nothing to indicate to the medical inspector mental disease, unless the immigrant can be kept under observation for a considerable period of time, or unless the history of the case is known. Under the law, "All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, are excluded, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; and persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously." It is the custom invariably to hold for observation any patient who shows any evidence whatever of mental disease; but despite this care not a few cases are found of those who have developed insanity

within a comparatively short period after landing. In some instances this might have been anticipated if the history of the patient had been known, but otherwise there was no means of detection. The present law on this point seems to be satisfactory, and its enforcement generally good under the very difficult conditions; but it would be desirable to have a larger force of experts to examine, and also, if it were practicable, to provide some better means for securing the history of arriving immigrants.

The tables on page 51, taken from the Special Report of the United States Census, which some observations by the Immigration Commission in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York and reports of the Bureau of Immigration tend to confirm, throw some light on the relative tendencies of certain races toward insanity, and show that certain aliens are more inclined toward insanity than are native-born Americans.

RACIAL OR NATIONAL TENDENCIES

The high ratio of insanity prevailing among foreign-born persons in the United States may be due, in a measure at least, to racial or national tendencies.

Data showing the number of insane and the ratio of insanity in the principal European countries and in Canada are afforded by the Special Report of the Census Bureau. These data, together with like data for the United States, obtained from the same source, are presented on page 51.

Paupers

Altho in the earlier days before strict regulation of immigration had been provided by law many poor

people came from Europe, their home countries paying the expenses of their shipment in order to rid themselves of the burden of their support, our present regulations excluding those who are liable to become a public charge have practically stopt the immigration of this undesirable class. The Immigration Commission, with the assistance of the Associated Charities in forty-three cities, including practically all the large immigrant centers excepting New York, reached the conclusion that only a very small percentage of the immigrants now arriving applied for relief.

In this statistical investigation,* covering 31,374 cases actually receiving assistance and reporting cause, it was found that 28.7 per cent. had applied for assistance because of the death or disability of the bread-winner of the family; 18.9 per cent. on account of the death or disability of another member of the family; 59 per cent. from lack of employment or insufficient earnings; 18.7 per cent. on account of neglect or bad habits of the bread-winner; 6.2 per cent. on account of old age; and 10 per cent. from other causes.

It will be noted that because more than one reason was given in some cases, this total amounts to more than 100 per cent., but the relative proportions of the cases under the different classes is probably substantially accurate. If we attempt to discriminate among the different races, it appears that it is among the immigrants of the earlier period or those coming from Northern Europe that we find apparently the largest number of cases of neglect or bad habits of the bread-winner. For example, among the South Italians, only 8.7 per cent. give this cause, whereas the Irish give 20.9 per cent., the English 14 per cent., the German

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 1.

NUMBER AND RATIO OF INSANE IN UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Compiled from United States Census, Special Report, "Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions, 1904," pp. 9 and 10.]

Country	Year	Insane in hospitals		Total insane	
		Number	No. per 100,000 of population	Number	No. per 100,000 of population
United States	1903	150,151	186.2	a 106,485	a 170.0
England and Wales	1903	113,964	340.1	.....	.....
Scotland	1903	16,658	363.7	.....	.....
Ireland	1903	22,138	490.9	.....	.....
Canada	1901	12,819	238.6	16,495	307.0
France	1904	69,190	177.5	.....	.....
Germany	1903	108,004	191.6	.....	.....
Italy	1899	34,802	109.2	.....	.....
Austria	1901	14,895	57.0	30,747	117.5
Hungary	1902	2,716	14.1	17,117	88.8
Netherlands	1903	8,958	167.5	.....	.....
Switzerland	1901	7,434	224.2	.....	.....
Norway	1902	1,833	80.5	5,397	238.4
Sweden	1903	5,083	97.3	8,093	154.9
Denmark	1901	3,438	140.3	4,197	171.3

a Figure for June 1, 1890.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

December 31, 1903, *compared with the total foreign-born population of continental United States in* 1900, *by country of birth; per cent. distribution.*

[Compiled from United States Census, Special Report, "Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions, 1904"; pp. 23 and 24.]

Country of Birth	Per cent. distribution of—	
	Foreign-born white insane enumerated in hospitals, Dec. 31, 1903.	Foreign-born population: 1900.
Ireland	29.0	15.6
Germany	26.9	25.8
England and Wales	7.0	9.0
Canada[a]	6.5	11.4
Scandinavia	11.5	10.3
Scotland	1.7	2.3
Italy	2.3	4.7
France	1.2	1.0
Hungary and Bohemia	2.2	2.9
Russia and Poland	4.4	7.8
Other countries	7.3	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0

a Includes *Newfoundland.*

15.7 per cent., the Norwegians 25.9 per cent. The Hebrews, again, as representatives of the later immigrants, give 12.6 per cent., but the Lithuanians, by exception, give 25.6 per cent.

In the case of those giving lack of employment as the cause, the highest percentage is found among the Syrians, 75.4 per cent.; the lowest among the French Canadians, 38.9 per cent. There do not seem to be striking differences in this regard among the other nationalities; among the South Italians 67.8 per cent., the Polish 65.9 per cent., the Irish 54.8 per cent., the English 63.3 per cent., the Germans 58.1 per cent.; the preponderance being slightly greater among the late arrivals than among the early.

On the other hand, if we note the length of time that those assisted have been in the United States, we find that 33.9 per cent. of those who have received aid have been here twenty years or over, whereas only 6 per cent. have been here two years; and if we take all who have been here under three years, it amounts to only 10.3 per cent. Apparently, therefore, the newly arrived immigrants do not soon apply for aid to any large extent. It should be noted, also, that this investigation was made during the six months of the winter of 1908-09, while the effects of the industrial depression of 1907-08 were still felt. These last facts emphasize strongly the effectiveness of our present immigration laws in excluding those likely to become a public charge, as compared with the lack of care in earlier years, when within forty-eight hours of landing large numbers applied for relief.

Crime

Probably no other question in connection with immigration has aroused greater interest than its relation to crime. Probably more hostility to the immigrant has been aroused by the assertion that their incoming has increased crime in this country than by any other fact; and yet it is impossible to produce satisfactory evidence that immigration has resulted in an increase of crime out of proportion to the increase in the adult population. Altho available statistical material is too small to permit the drawing of positive conclusions, such material as is available, if trustworthy, would seem to indicate that immigrants are rather less inclined toward criminality, on the whole, than are native Americans, altho these statistics do indicate that the children of immigrants commit crime more often than the children of natives.

Any special study of the relation of immigration to crime should take into consideration not only the number of convictions for crime but also the nature of the crimes committed and possibly the relative likelihood of the detection of crime in different localities or among different classes of the population.

DIFFICULTY OF ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Altho the immigration laws provide for the exclusion of persons who have been convicted of, or confess to, an infamous crime, there can be no doubt that many criminals have succeeded and still succeed in evading this law.

It is, of course, impossible for an immigration inspector to tell from the appearance of a man whether or not he has been a criminal. In many cases crimi-

nals, especially those who have committed certain classes of serious crimes, such as forgery or even burglary, may be well drest, intelligent persons, traveling in first cabin. Unless something is known of their previous history, if they do not declare that they have been convicted of crime, they will be admitted without question. Doubtless many aliens enter the United States contrary to the law after having been convicted of a crime, and having served out their sentence; or, having been convicted of crime by foreign courts during their absence from the place of trial, as is permitted in some countries, if they have escaped arrest and fled the country. Moreover, our laws do not exclude persons who have not been convicted of crime altho they may be looked upon as dangerous persons or probably criminals and on that account have been placed by their home courts under police surveillance.

The Immigration Commission,* in order to make as careful a study as possible of this most important question within the means at its disposal, took into careful account the material collected by the United States Census on the extent of crime, going through carefully the latest report regarding prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions in 1904. In addition to this, use was made of the records of the County and Supreme Courts of New York State, from 1907 to 1908, of the New York City Magistrates Courts, 1901-1908, and of the New York Court of General Sessions, October 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909, the material in this last case having been especially collected by agents of the Commission.

Furthermore, the records of commitments to penal institutions in Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, and

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 36.

September 30, 1909, and data relating to alien prisoners in the penal institutions throughout the United States, in 1908, were utilized, as well as the police records made in Chicago in the years 1905-1908.

Many of these figures, of course, are not comparable one with another, but by a careful study certain general conclusions may be reached.

CLASSES OF CRIME

The tables on pages 57 and 58, of the distribution of classes of crime, show that in all of the courts investigated, the proportion of natives committing gainful offenses is decidedly larger than that of foreigners, altho in offenses of personal violence and of those against public policy the foreigner predominates. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the case of offenses against public policy many are merely the violation of a city ordinance, such as peddling without a city license, and it may be that in certain of these cases the newly arrived immigrant was not aware that he was committing an offense. Even, however, if he did know that he was violating an ordinance, it could hardly be assumed that it was such a misdemeanor as would imply a serious criminal tendency.

When on the other hand we take up the offense of personal violence, we find that in the City Magistrate's Court of New York and in the County and Supreme Courts of the same State, the percentage of offenses of personal violence is very much higher among the Italians than among any other race or nationality. This seems a matter of special significance. For example, of the convictions of Italians in the County and Supreme Courts of New York State, 39.3 per cent. were for offenses of personal violence; of the convic-

tions of persons born in Austria-Hungary, only 18.6 per cent. were for offenses of that class; for those born in Ireland, only 16.5 per cent.; and for native-born citizens, 11.7 per cent. On the other hand, when in the same courts we find that in the relative frequency of gainful offenses, the United States leads with 77.8 per cent., and the Italians have the fewest offenses with 37.6 per cent., we see the relative inclinations of the different races brought out in a most striking way.

Among these gainful offenses, however, there seems to be a wide difference in kinds of crime. Of the convictions of persons born in the United States, 29.9 per cent. were for burglary. In extortion, the Italians lead with 3.05 per cent.; in forgery and fraud, the Canadian with 4.03 per cent.; in larceny and receiving stolen property, the Russian leads with 48.5, while in robbery, the Poles are preeminent with 4.2 per cent.

If a similar analysis is made of the relative frequency of offenses of personal violence, the Italians seem to show a peculiarly bad eminence, leading in homicide with 6.3 per cent. of all the convictions, while the nationality next to them is the Irish with only 2.2 per cent. In abduction, the Italians also lead with 2.03 per cent., England being second at only 0.62 per cent. In assault the Italians are first with 28.9 per cent., Austria-Hungary second at 15 per cent. In all of the offenses of personal violence the Italians lead, except in the case of rape, where the Germans and Italians are equal at 2.1 per cent., citizens of the United States following at 1.6 per cent. In the same court, the Italians lead in crimes against the public health and safety with 13.8 per cent., the Poles ranking second with 5.2 per cent. In the case of violation of excise

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF CRIME

Source	Number											
	Total		Gainful offenses		Offenses of personal violence		Offenses against public policy		Offenses against chastity		Unclassified offenses	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
New York City magistrates' courts...	365,386	402,772	36,764	24,635	14,292	17,141	310,321	355,905	2,066	2,980	1,943	2,111
New York court of general sessions..	1,326	880	1,043	589	170	183	89	82	9	5	15	21
New York county and supreme courts...	7,286	3,879	5,665	2,345	855	873	509	485	135	72	122	104
Chicago police arrests	195,934	104,997	29,074	10,316	9,104	7,720	144,528	81,636	10,012	3,434	3,216	1,891
Mass. prisoners.....	15,219	13,101	2,361	1,119	657	783	11,493	10,597	405	360	293	242

Source	Per cent. of all offenses											
	Total		Gainful offenses		Offenses of personal violence		Offenses against public policy		Offenses against chastity		Unclassified offenses	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
New York City magistrates' courts..	100.0	100.0	10.1	6.1	3.9	4.3	84.9	88.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
New York court of general sessions..	100.0	100.0	78.7	66.9	12.8	20.8	6.7	9.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.4
New York county and supreme courts...	100.0	100.0	77.8	60.5	11.7	22.5	7.0	12.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.7
Chicago police arrests	100.0	100.0	14.8	9.8	4.6	7.4	73.8	77.8	5.1	3.3	1.6	1.8
Mass. prisoners.....	100.0	100.0	15.5	8.5	4.3	6.0	75.5	80.9	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.8

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF CRIME

New York County and Supreme Courts, 1907-8

Country of Birth	Convictions: Number					
	Total	Gainful offenses	Offenses of personal violence	Offenses against public policy	Offenses against chastity	Unclassified offenses
United States	7,286	5,665	855	509	135	122
Austria-Hungary ...	419	280	78	31	10	20
Canada	124	85	16	14	1	8
England	161	115	13	17	11	5
Germany	514	360	67	54	13	20
Ireland	278	197	46	24	3	8
Italy	1,183	445	465	244	13	16
Poland	96	63	17	11	2	3
Russia	646	498	84	35	12	17
Total foreign *a*...	3,879	2,345	873	485	72	104
Grand total	11,165	8,010	1,728	994	207	226

Country of Birth	Convictions: Per cent. distribution					
	Total	Gainful offenses	Offenses of personal violence	Offenses against public policy	Offenses against chastity	Unclassified offenses
United States	100.0	77.8	11.7	7.0	1.9	1.7
Austria-Hungary ...	100.0	66.8	18.6	7.4	2.4	4.8
Canada	100.0	68.5	12.9	11.3	0.8	6.5
England	100.0	71.4	8.1	10.6	6.8	3.1
Germany	100.0	70.0	13.0	10.5	2.5	3.9
Ireland	100.0	70.9	16.5	8.6	1.1	2.9
Italy	100.0	37.6	39.3	20.6	1.1	1.4
Poland	100.0	65.6	17.7	11.5	2.1	3.1
Russia	100.0	77.1	13.0	5.4	1.9	2.6
Total foreign *a*...	100.0	60.5	22.5	12.5	1.9	2.7
Grand total	100.0	71.7	15.5	8.9	1.9	2.0

a Includes "Other countries."

laws and similar offenses, the Canadian leads with 10.5 per cent., the English following with only 6.2 per cent.

It is perhaps sufficient to say here that on the whole, in spite of the inclination apparently shown by certain nationalities to commit certain classes of crime, it is impossible to show whether or not the totality of crime has been increased by immigration.

NEW MEASURES NEEDED

There can be no doubt regarding the inadequacy of our laws for the exclusion of criminals. Many criminals doubtless come as seamen, or as employees in some capacity on ships, and then secure entrance to the country by desertion, while, as already explained, many others escape because the inspecting officials can not detect them.

Unless an immigrant has a criminal record abroad, there seems no way of ridding the country of his presence if he becomes a criminal here. It seems advisable that our laws be so amended that an alien who becomes a criminal within a relatively short time, after his arrival, say from three to five years, should be deported after he has paid the penalty here. Presumably such a person has brought with him a tendency to commit crime.

Moreover, it would seem advisable for the United States to make arrangements with certain foreign countries that keep police records of all their citizens, so that all persons arriving from those countries might be required to produce a penal certificate showing a clear record. Those unable to present such a record should be excluded. Such an arrangement could not well be made with all countries, since, first, many

countries keep no such records, but also, second, because such an arrangement would probably be used by some countries as an additional means of oppressing political offenders or those suspected of revolutionary inclinations, however praiseworthy such inclinations might be from the American viewpoint.

The Immigration Commission, and, also, at about the same time, the Police Department of New York City, proved by experiment in some hundreds of cases that it is possible to secure in some foreign countries documentary evidence of the conviction of crime of immigrants who have been admitted through error. So far as is known, the Bureau of Immigration has never seriously attempted such work, tho it might well be a means of ridding the country of scores, even hundreds, of dangerous criminals. Moreover, if the Government were to keep abroad a confidential force to watch for criminal and immoral persons intending to enter this country, as it does provide such a force abroad to prevent smuggling of goods, good results could doubtless be obtained. A smuggled criminal or prostitute is far more injurious to the country than a smuggled diamond or silk coat. Why not take equal care regarding them?

Birth-Rate Among Immigrants and Their Descendants

So much has been said in late years about "race suicide," and so much of both the industrial and military strength of a country depends upon the natural increase of population through the birth-rate, that the relative fecundity of immigrant women as compared with that of both native-born of foreign parents and native-born of native parents is of great significance. Fortunately enough, excellent material was col-

lected by the Twelfth Census, altho not utilized by the Census Bureau, so that the Immigration Commission was able from the original data thus collected to reach accurate results of value. It was not considered practicable to make use of the material for all sections of the United States, but the State of Rhode Island, the city of Cleveland and forty-eight counties (largely rural) in the State of Ohio, the city of Minneapolis and twenty-one rural counties in Minnesota, were taken as typical of the different sections of the country and of urban and rural conditions. The detailed figures are of great interest.*

WOMEN BEARING NO CHILDREN

Some general conclusions may be reached as follows: The percentage of women under forty-five years of age who had been married from ten to nineteen years, when classified by parentage and nativity shows that in all these regions selected for study 7.4 per cent. bore no children. Among the native whites of native parentage this fact held of 13.1 per cent., while among the whites of foreign parentage of only 5.7 per cent. Among the women of foreign parentage the percentage of women bearing no children was largest among the Scotch—8.9 per cent. of the first generation and 11.3 per cent. of the second generation.

The Polish women were the most fertile; of the women of the first generation only 2.6 per cent. bore no children, and of those of the second only 1.5 per cent. The Bohemians, Russians, and Norwegians show likewise relatively few women without children, while the English, French, Irish and English Canadian rank next to the Scotch in the large numbers unfruit-

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 28.

ful. Speaking generally, also, it may be noted that the percentage of childless women is decidedly higher in the second generation of the white women of foreign parentage, altho this difference does not appear in so marked a degree in rural Minnesota as in the other areas. Generally speaking, the result would seem to indicate that the second generation, under rural conditions, is almost as likely to have children as the first. Under urban conditions this is not so likely to occur, as percentages indicate.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Considering the question from another viewpoint, that of the average number of children borne by women of the different races and nationalities in these different localities,—among the women of American stock, the average number of children in Cleveland, Minneapolis and Rhode Island, which are largely urban, is much the same, 2.4 and 2.5, while in the rural districts of both Ohio and Minnesota, the number of children is practically one more, 3.4.

Among the women of foreign stock, the difference between city and country is not so decidedly marked, but there is also decided variation among the different races. The average number of children borne by women under forty-five years of age, married from ten to nineteen years, was 2.7 for native white women of native parentage, and 4.4 for the native white women of foreign parentage. Among those races studied, the highest birth-rate was found among the Poles—6.2 children for the women of the first generation and 5.1 for those of the second. Next to these rank the French Canadians with 5.8 for the first generation and 4.9 for the second. Among the foreigners

the lowest birth rate was found among the English, with 3.7 for the first generation and 2.9 for the second. The Scotch ranked almost the same with 3.8 in the first generation and 2.9 in the second.

In practically all of these cases the number of children is larger in rural districts and smaller in the cities, altho in the case of Poles in Ohio 6.1 was the rate in Cleveland to 5.6 in rural Ohio. The exception does not appear significant.

RELATION OF YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE TO BIRTH-RATE, BY RACES

Still another indication of the same tendency of the native Americans and the second generation of immigrants to have fewer children is shown by the average number of years married for each child born to the women enumerated. As is to be expected from what has preceded, the smallest average number of years is found among the Poles with 2.3 for the first generation and 2.6 for the second. The largest number of years is found among the English with 3.9 of the first generation and 5 of the second generation. The English-Canadian, the Scotch and the French all rank high, while the Italians, French-Canadians and Norwegians rank low.

The general results seem to indicate that fecundity is much greater among women of foreign parentage than among the American women of native parentage and usually greater among the immigrants than among their descendants. Generally speaking, also, the fecundity is greater in the rural districts than in the cities. Taking all the totals together, the fecundity seems greatest in the first generation of Polish women, who bore in the years indicated one child every 2.3

years, while it is least in the second generation of English women, who bore on the average one child only every 5 years.

The Social Evil and the White Slave Traffic

In many respects the most pitiful as well as the most revolting phase of the immigration question is that connected with the social evil or the white-slave traffic.

From the nature of the cases, it is, of course, impossible to get detailed statistics regarding the question.* From the figures collected in an investigation of four months in the New York City Night Court, November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909, it appears that 27.7 per cent. of the women arrested and convicted for keeping disorderly houses and solicitation, were foreign-born. Of these foreign-born cases in the Night Court, 581 in all, the Hebrews furnished the largest number, 225, the French next with 154, followed by the Germans with 69. In cases of exclusion and deportation the figures are materially different. A very large proportion of the girls who come to our cities to engage in this business are from the country districts and are American-born, altho very often they are immigrant girls who have entered factories of various types or have been engaged in such lines of activity that they are kept from the benefits of home influence.

ECONOMIC CAUSES

In very many other cases, however, an important indirect cause of their downfall seems to be economic, altho dependent, largely, upon the other conditions

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 37.

surrounding their home life. In the very crowded districts of the great cities the conditions of living are such that the normal instincts of modesty and propriety are, in many cases, almost inevitably deadened, with the result that yielding to temptation is much easier and more frequent than would otherwise be the case. Low wages are in themselves scarcely ever a direct cause.

The investigations of the Immigration Commission seem to show very clearly that the keepers of disorderly houses and those most actively engaged in the work of procuring inmates for these houses, either in this country or abroad, are either aliens or the children of aliens.

All such figures, however, are likely to be misleading. The opinions of the agents of the Commission, of the police, and of others familiar with the situation, lead one to the conclusion that the largest proportion of prostitutes entering the country are French; the Hebrews seem rather to have engaged in the life after entering the country. The Hebrews seem, on the other hand, to be more active as procurers and pimps in seducing the young girls here and persuading them to enter the life.

The latest report (1912*) of the Commission of Immigration gives the total number of the following nationalities debarred for prostitution as follows: English, 49; French, 26; German, 24; Hebrews, 10; Mexicans, 69. Those debarred as procurers: English, 37; French, 12; Germans, 19; Hebrews, 6; Mexicans, 35. These figures bring into evil prominence especially the Mexicans and English. Deportations after admission show like results.

* Pages 130, 134.

RACES

Of the women who are thus imported for immoral purposes, either willingly or against their will, certain nationalities seem to be especially prominent. The numbers of some of the different races convicted in the night court have been given on page 64; but these convictions are, of course, no certain measure of the numbers or proportions of those imported.

MOTIVES

The motive of business profit has given the impulse which creates and upholds this traffic, whether carried on in this country or whether the women are imported. The persons actively engaged in enticing women into the business have only profit in view.

METHODS OF ENTRY AND EXPLOITATION

In securing entry into this country contrary to law, these women are generally brought in as wives or relatives of the importers. It is usually very difficult, if not impossible, to detect these cases; and after admission it is likewise extremely difficult to secure such evidence as to justify deportation.

The system of exploitation on the part of the procurers and other persons engaged in the traffic is extremely brutal and revolting, resulting almost invariably in absolute poverty and dependence on the part of the victim and usually within a comparatively short time in disease and an early death.

Results of Traffic

It is, of course, impossible to discuss in detail the evil results of this traffic in immigrants. Suffice it

to say that it has materially heightened the gross evils of prostitution. Unnatural practises are brought largely from continental Europe; the fiendish work of the procurers and pimps is largely done by aliens or immigrants; diseases are spread more widely among guilty and innocent; even the ancient vice of the use of men and boys for immoral purposes is coming from abroad.

Fortunately, the investigation of the Commission aroused the public to action. Their report has been followed by others made by private Commissions, especially in Chicago, Minneapolis, and New York. The governments and courts seem now to be doing really effective work.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Under the recommendation of the Commission new laws have been passed by Congress, and in a number of our States much more stringent laws have been passed within the last three years, so that at the present time, with a reasonable degree of effort on the part of well-meaning citizens and reasonable diligence on the part of the police officials and of the courts, the worst evils of the traffic may be, and in many instances have already been, decidedly checked and the worst criminals have in many instances been convicted. The remedy in this, as in most such matters, is to maintain a sufficient degree of intelligent knowledge on the part of the thoughtful normal citizen, and a willingness to deal with such a revolting subject with frankness, intelligence, conservatism and firmness, unmixed with fanaticism and prejudice. In the appendix will be found the later laws of Congress

and one of the best of the states' laws covering this subject.

Importance Attached to the Social Effects of Immigration

In most of the discussions on immigration that have appeared during the last few years, whether the immigrant came from Europe or from Asia, great importance has been attached to the social effects of immigration arising from the personal qualities of the immigrants. Many have feared that the physical standards of the population of the United States would be lowered by the incoming of diseased persons; that the arrival of immigrants and paupers would prove not merely a financial burden but also a menace to the morals of the community; while the late discussions over the white slave traffic and other forms of vice have served still more strongly to accentuate this belief in the social evils arising from immigration.

The late investigations of the Immigration Commission show that, vital as the social effects are, relatively speaking, undue significance has been attached during the past few years to these social effects as a motive for legislation. While there are still many improvements to be made in our immigration laws and in their administration, nevertheless at the present time there is no serious danger to be apprehended immediately from the social defects of the immigrants, as has already been shown in this chapter. The number of persons afflicted with contagious diseases or insanity, or the number of paupers or criminals arriving, taking them as individuals, is very large, but taken as a percentage of the entire number coming is so small that too much heed need not be paid to it. Of

course, this does not mean that we ought not to make every effort possible to lessen still further these evils. Every effort possible should be made, and special emphasis should be placed upon caring for the immigrants after their arrival, in order to bring them as soon as possible into harmony with our best institutions. But these evils should not blind our eyes to those of more far reaching import.

The chief danger of immigration lies, not in this direction, but in the field of industry. When immigrants who are unskilled laborers arrive in so large numbers that the tendency is for them to lower the average rate of wages and the standard of living among the wage-earners, the danger is one much more far reaching, and one to which our statesmen should give earnest attention. This includes indirectly often social effects as well. A number of later chapters will serve to show how imminent this industrial danger is, in what form it appears, and the way in which it should be met. This, rather than the immediate social evils, is the most difficult phase of the immigration problem, and at the moment it is the most important phase. It is this that calls for prompt legislation.

V

MANUFACTURING AND MINING COMMUNITIES

The Extent to Which Immigrant Colonies Exist

The wide-spread existence of immigrant industrial communities or colonies in the United States at the present time may be realized, when it is stated that in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers there is no town or city of industrial importance which does not have its immigrant colony or section composed of Slavs, Magyars, North and South Italians, or members of other races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe. In the South and Southwest, because of the large areas devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, the immigrant community is less frequently met with than in the Middle West or East. In the bituminous coal mining territories of West Virginia, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, immigrant colonies in large numbers have been developed in the same way as those in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania. Eastern Europeans have also attached themselves to the iron and steel producing communities of the Birmingham District in Alabama; and a large Italian colony, as is well known, exists in New Orleans, a considerable number of whose members are employed in the cotton-mills of the city and in the manufacture of cigars and cigarets.

South Italians, Cubans and Spaniards have entered the cigar manufacturing establishments of Tampa and

Key West, Florida, and have built up colonies in these cities. Outside of New Orleans, however, no recent immigrants in the South are cotton-mill operatives. Southern mill owners have frequently tried to introduce southern and eastern, as well as northern European and British immigrants into their operating forces, but all attempts have resulted in failure, because of the refusal of the present cotton-mill workers, recruited from isolated farm and mountain sections of the southern states, to work alongside recent immigrants. This same intense race prejudice on the part of southern wage-earners of native birth has rendered impossible the extensive employment of southern and eastern Europeans in other branches of manufacturing in the South, and has consequently prevented the development of immigrant industrial colonies, except in the instances already mentioned and in the case of a number of agricultural communities, principally located in the Mississippi Valley.

Types of Immigrant Communities

Whether located in the South or elsewhere, however, immigrant communities, which have come into existence because of the recent industrial expansion and the resultant influx of wage-earners from southern and eastern Europe, are of two general types.

The first is a community which by a gradual process of social accretion has affixt itself to the original population of an industrial town or city, which had already been established before the arrival of the recent immigrants. Foreign communities of this character are as numerous as the older industrial towns and centers of the country. The textile manufacturing centers of New England and the Middle States, such

as Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Manchester, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island; and Paterson, New Jersey; cities in which other industries are located, such as paper manufacturing in Holyoke and boot and shoe factories in Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts; hardware, cutlery and jewelry, located in New Britain and Meriden, Connecticut; or leather finishing and currying, as in Wilmington, Delaware; clothing manufacturing, as in Rochester; collars and cuffs in Troy; hosiery and knit goods in Cohoes and Utica, New York; oil-refining in Bayonne, New Jersey; or cities engaged in diversified manufacturing, as Passaic and Newark, New Jersey,—all these have colonies or sections populated by recent immigrants.

The same condition of affairs is found in the iron and steel, glass, and other older manufacturing cities and towns of New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle West. As representative types of this class in connection with the manufacture of glass, Tarentum, Pennsylvania; Morgantown, West Virginia; Steubenville and Rossford, Ohio, may be mentioned; and as typical iron and steel localities, Steelton and Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Youngstown, Ohio; and South Chicago and DeKalb, Illinois. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or the Pittsburgh District, is practically made up of industrial towns or cities engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, glass, and allied products, each of which has an immigrant colony or section composed of households of wage-earners of recent immigration.

As representative of a community of this class, the developments which have taken place in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, may be described. The first iron furnace was established in Johnstown in 1842. Expan-

sion in the local iron and steel industries developed the city and increased its population. Welsh, Irish, Germans and English were exclusively employed in the local industries from their establishment until 1880. During the past thirty years, however, the labor forces have been recruited from southern and eastern Europe. Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Servians, North and South Italians, Syrians and Bulgarians have in constantly increasing numbers found employment in the local iron and steel mills. As a result, about 60 per cent. of the population of Johnstown at present is of foreign birth, and is largely representative of races of recent arrival in this country. The native Americans and Welsh occupy two wards in the city. In addition, there are three distinct foreign colonies or sections. One is made up almost exclusively of South Italians, another of 5,000 Slovaks and Croatians, and the third, the most important, which has a population of 15,000 in round numbers, contains representatives of all races of recent immigration.

The second general type of immigrant community has come into existence within recent years because of the development of some natural resource, such as coal, iron ore, or copper, or by reason of the extension of the principal manufacturing industries of the country. These communities usually cluster around mines or industrial plants, and their distinguishing feature is that a majority of their inhabitants are of foreign birth and recent immigration. This type of immigrant community is common in the bituminous and anthracite coal mining regions of Pennsylvania and in the coal producing areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. In the Mesabi and Vermilion iron ore

ranges of Minnesota, as well as the iron ore and copper mining districts of Michigan, many such communities are also found. The usual mining community of this character consists of a small town or urban center in the vicinity of which mining operations are conducted at a number of points. These outlying mining locations are generally connected with the urban center by steam or electric railroads. The town of Windber in western Pennsylvania, by way of illustration, has a population of about 8,000 persons, and is the center of twelve mining camps. It was founded in 1897 by the opening of bituminous coal mines, for which purpose 1,600 experienced Englishmen and 400 native Americans were brought into the locality. With the opening of the new mines southern and eastern Europeans were attracted to the community, and at the present time eighteen races of recent immigration are numbered among its mine workers. The town of Windber proper has a section occupied by native Americans and three foreign colonies. The outlying mining villages consist of company houses in which recent immigrants live almost exclusively. The southern and eastern Europeans have their churches, banks, steamship agencies and business establishments in the town of Windber itself, to which they go to transact their affairs and to seek amusement. Food and other articles are principally purchased in the company stores of the mining villages.

Altho not so numerous, communities of this type are not infrequently established in connection with the leading industries, such as the manufacture of iron and steel, glass, cotton and woolen goods. Gary, Indiana, is an industrial community largely made up

of recent immigrants, which has been brought into existence because of the erection of a large steel plant within the past few years. Whiting, Indiana, is likewise a small city, recently established in connection with the oil refining industry; its population is composed principally of southern and eastern European immigrants.

Charleroi, Kensington, Tarentum, and Arnold, in western Pennsylvania, and Crystal City near St. Louis, Missouri, furnish examples of glass manufacturing communities of this description. Charleroi has at present a population of about 10,500, composed chiefly of French and French-Belgians, with an admixture of Poles, Slovaks, North and South Italians, and other races from the South and East of Europe. This community was established about 1890, when its first glass factory was erected, and has grown in size and importance as the glass industry within its borders has been extended.

Another illustration is the recently established iron and steel manufacturing community at Granite City and Madison, Illinois, which under normal working conditions has the distinction of being the largest Bulgarian colony in the United States. These two cities immediately join each other, and for practical purposes are one industrial community, the distinction between them being one of legal rather than industrial organization. In 1892 its site was an unbroken stretch of cornfields. During the past seven years it has had an extraordinary expansion in business and population, due to the extension of its industrial activities. The original wage-earners were English, Irish, Germans, Welsh and Poles. By 1900 the demand for unskilled labor, because

of the erection of new steel foundries and a car-building plant, could no longer be supplied by English-speaking people. Consequently, in that year, Slovaks from St. Louis were employed by the local industries. In 1902 came the Magyars, followed by a few Croatians. Mixed groups of Rumanians, Greeks and Servians followed. In the years 1904 and 1905 began the swarming of the Bulgarians to the community, and by the autumn of the latter year fully 1,500 had arrived. Two years later Bulgarian immigration reached its high-water mark with 8,000 of this race. In addition to the Bulgarians there are about 4,000 recent immigrants—Armenians, Servians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Magyars and Poles being the principal races represented. The total population of the community is estimated under normal industrial conditions to be about 20,000. The Bulgarians and other foreign races have built up, at a short distance from the American section of the two cities, practically an exclusively immigrant town which has come to be called in popular parlance "Hungary Hollow." Here Bulgarians, Servians, Rumanians, and a few Magyars and Armenians live together entirely apart from any American influence.

Segregation of the Immigrant Population

Between the immigrant colonies which have affixt themselves to industrial cities, such as the New England textile manufacturing cities or the iron and steel manufacturing localities of Pennsylvania, and the older native-born portion of the towns or cities, there is little contact or association beyond that rendered necessary by business or working relations. Immigrant workmen and their households not only live in sec-

tions or colonies according to race, but, as has already been stated, attend and support their own churches, maintain their own business institutions and places of recreation, and have their own fraternal and beneficial organizations. Even in the mines and manufacturing plants, there is a sharp line of division in the occupations or the departments in which recent immigrants and persons of native birth are engaged, and in the case of unskilled labor the immigrant workmen are, as a rule, brought together in gangs composed of one race or closely related races.

In those industrial localities which are strongly unionized, the affiliation of immigrant workmen with native Americans is small. A considerable proportion of the children of foreign-born parents are also segregated in the parochial schools. Women of recent immigrant races, beyond the small degree of contact which they obtain in factories or as domestic servants, practically live entirely removed from Americanizing influences. As a consequence of this general isolation of immigrant colonies, the tendencies toward assimilation exhibited by the recent immigrant population are slight, and the maintenance of old customs and standards leads to congestion and unsanitary housing and living conditions.

The native-born element in the population of industrial communities of the type under discussion is in most cases ignorant of conditions which prevail in immigrant sections; but even when acquainted with them, natives are usually indifferent so long as they do not become too pronounced a menace to the public health and welfare. Under normal conditions there is no antipathy to the immigrant population, beyond the feeling uniformly met with in all sections, that a

certain stigma or reproach attaches to working with recent arrivals or in the same occupations. This aversion of the native American, which is psychological in its nature and arises from race prejudice or ignorance, is nevertheless one of the most effective forces in racial segregation and displacement.

The immigrant industrial communities which have recently come into existence through industrial development are almost entirely composed of foreign-born elements. They are alien colonies established on American soil, often composed of a large number of races, living according to their own standards, largely under their own systems of control, and practically isolated from all direct contact with American life and institutions. The Americanization of such communities, as compared with the immigrant colonies of old-established industrial towns and cities, must necessarily be slow. It is also to be expected that before these communities are assimilated they will have a pronounced effect upon American life, for the reason that the slowness of the process will result in the establishment, perhaps in a modified form, of many Old World standards and institutions.

The Significance of Immigrant Communities

It can hardly be doubted that the low standard of living, the illiteracy, the absence of industrial training, and the tractability and lack of aggressiveness of the southern and eastern Europeans in our industrial communities, constitute a menace to the native Americans and wage-earners from Great Britain and northern Europe. As regards the recent immigrants themselves, their general, as well as their industrial, progress and assimilation are retarded by segregation in

colonies and communities where they have little contact with American life and small opportunity to acquire the English language. The sudden transplanting of such an agricultural class of the old world to the conditions and environments of American industrial communities renders the recent immigrant liable to serious physical and moral deterioration.

On the other hand, the existence of colonies of immigrants with low standards of living, and ignorant of proper measures for securing health and sanitation, constitutes a serious danger to the native-born portion of our industrial communities. The possible political and social manipulation of the recent immigrant population by unscrupulous leaders is also not without serious import in its bearing upon American institutions.

Probably the most significant feature of the entire situation is the almost complete ignorance and indifference of the native American population to the recent immigrant colonies and their condition. This attitude extends even to the native churches, and very few agencies have been established for the Americanization and assimilation of southern and eastern European wage-earners. Not only is a great field open for social and religious work, but vast possibilities are offered for patriotic service in improving these serious conditions which confront a self-governing republic.

VI

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE

THE RETURNS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS

According to the Census of 1910, the total number of white farm operators in the United States was 6,361,502. Of this number, 75 per cent. were found to be native Americans, and only 10.5 per cent. were foreigners. Of the native white farmers, two-thirds were independent farmers and slightly less than one-third were tenants. More than four-fifths of the immigrants, or 81.4 per cent., were owners of the farms they cultivated, and only 17.6 per cent., or less than one-fifth, were tenants. Of the foreign-born white farmers, the distribution according to country of birth in 1910 was as follows:

Austria	33,336
Hungary	3,827
England	39,728
Ireland	33,480
Scotland	10,220
Wales	4,110
France	5,832
Germany	221,800
Holland	13,790
Italy	10,614
Russia	25,788
Poland	7,228
Denmark	28,375
Norway	59,742
Sweden	67,453
Switzerland	14,333
Canada	61,878
Total	669,556*

* The total includes representatives of races from small foreign countries, the figures for which are separately given.

As is apparent, from the preceding statement, the countries which have contributed the largest number of farm operators to the United States are Germany, Sweden, Canada, Norway, England, Ireland, Austria, Denmark, and Russia.

The Older Immigration from Northern and Western Europe

In considering the status of immigrants in agriculture, it is necessary, however, as in other aspects of the immigration problem, to divide them into two classes: the older immigrant race groups and the more recent. Altho the history of the immigrant farmer in the United States is very long, it is more important at present to study the recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, principally because they have been a comparatively short time on the land and their success in farming has not been demonstrated. They come from races who do not usually become farmers in the United States, but it is probable that the future agricultural immigrants will come from these same southeast European races. On the other hand, there are the English-speaking races, nearly all of whom are early immigrants. They are scattered all through the country and are thoroughly Americanized. The other north European races of older immigration have been readily assimilated also and are prosperous in every form of agriculture.

Of the older immigrants the Germans are the most important in regard to numbers. The German male bread-winners on farms in 1910 comprized about one-third of all foreign males on farms. The second generation also shows a decided inclination to remain in

agriculture. The German colonies in Texas, which were established before 1850, have long been considered as prosperous as any in the State.

The Norwegians have a large proportion of their male bread-winners in agriculture, a higher percentage than any other race, 57.8 per cent., living in rural communities. From the first they have preferred agriculture to industrial work and have carried on a diversified agriculture, depending on economic and natural conditions. Some 97 per cent. of the Norwegians in agriculture are settled in the North Central States and the State of Washington. They took up unbroken, forested valleys or prairie land in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

The Swedes and Danes are as a rule in the same States as the Norwegians. The Swedes go more into industry than do the Norwegians. All of the Scandinavian races have proved excellent pioneers.

Of the males of Swiss parentage in 1910, 39.3 per cent. were on the land. The majority of Swiss farmers are owners of land, many of them engaged in dairying and stock raising, and have large settlements in Ohio, Wisconsin, and California, the most notable of which probably is in Green County, Wisconsin.

There are no satisfactory statistics on the Russian settlers in the region between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains and in Western Canada. There are increasing numbers of these peasants engaged in grain farming. They settle in compact groups and are fairly successful and prosperous.

The Recent Agricultural Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe

The Immigration Commission investigated nearly every important settlement of certain selected immigrant races in States east of the Mississippi River, and made a general survey of conditions in Texas, Arkansas and Southern Missouri. The study included North and South Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Slovaks, Bohemians and other Slavs, and Portuguese, with a few colonies of German-Swiss and Belgians, as well as Japanese in the East and West. The Commission's purpose in its study was to ascertain the racial characteristics and the economic, social and political status of the recent agricultural immigrant. In studying the communities, approximations as to number were made from town records, church registers, published estimates, censuses made by interested persons and canvasses by the Commission's agents. They studied by communities, as the colonies or race groups are generally homogeneous, instead of by agricultural industries. It was found best to separate the various racial groups of immigrants in agriculture into two distinct classes: first, those in settlements and communities who live permanently on country farms, and second, seasonal farm laborers who make their homes permanently in cities but migrate to the country in gangs to supply the demand for seasonal labor.

Italians in Agriculture

The Italians are probably the most important race of recent immigrants in agriculture. Since 1900 a very large percentage of all immigrants to this coun-

try have been of this race. In spite of the fact that nearly two-thirds of the South Italians and one-fourth of the North Italians were farmers abroad, only a very small proportion go on farms in this country. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the Italian arriving in this country is in most cases poor and has neither capital nor sufficient funds to travel. He has no way to learn of opportunities in agriculture, and as he must begin earning wages immediately, he takes the industrial work that is at hand in the cities. Italians like to live in populous places, such as they are accustomed to in their own country, and the comparative isolation of rural life does not appeal to them. For this reason they are not good pioneers but are successful as small farmers and truckers where they can live in close companionship with their countrymen.

Climate is of less importance in determining the success of a colony than might be expected. There are groups of South Italians scattered from North Wisconsin to Louisiana and they are successful farmers in New Jersey and in Texas as well. The largest and oldest colonies in the East are in New Jersey at Vineland and Hammonton. In New York the settlements are mostly on the Erie Canal line from Madison to Orleans Counties. There are a good many Italian truckers and market-gardeners in New England.

Two Wisconsin colonies at Genoa and at Cumberland aggregate about two hundred families. The former is an old settlement, but Cumberland is recent, composed largely of railroad laborers. Their supplementary earnings from industrial labor go to pay for the land.

The Italians, it is true, have brought no new methods into agriculture, but in practically every case in

the North they have improved the land. They are adepts at hand labor in farming and are most patient and industrious at hard, monotonous work. In some cases, they have rendered productive land that had been considered worthless by native farmers. In the North, ownership by North Italians of their farms is general. Most of them, both North and South Italians, have settled on uncleared land, purchased on an instalment basis, immediately after their arrival in the vicinity. Then they have worked unceasingly to pay for the land and make it profitable. Once owners of land, they take an interest in taxation, roads, suffrage, and schools and soon advance to wider economic interests.

The effect of rural life on the Italians, South Italians especially, has, in general, been good. Where they mingle with equal numbers of American farmers, assimilation has been rapid, but where they are isolated in large groups, it has been slow. Their progress has been small as compared with the northern Europeans in the West, but great as contrasted with that of some other races, as the rural Poles. The second generation is inclined to remain on the soil. At Vineland, New Jersey, there are a number of efficient second generation farmers.

Italians in the Southern States

Most of the Italian immigration to the Southern States has been recent—during the past twenty years. It is also relatively numerically unimportant. There are farming communities in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Arkansas. At Bryan, Texas, is the largest agricultural

colony in the South, numbering at least 1,700 persons. Sunnyside, Arkansas, which is a parent colony for several others, was founded in 1895, and is the largest settlement in the "black belt." Owing to the wide range of settlements in the South, the variety of products raised by Italian farmers is great. They are influenced by environment and the methods of their neighbors. The North Italian settlers in North Carolina carry on a diversified agriculture. In Louisiana and on the coastal plain of Alabama, the South Italians have truck farms and also raise fruits. In the Delta they raise cotton and in the Ozarks the Italians are successful peach and apple growers.

At Sunnyside, the immigrants generally rent farms, while at Knobview and Tontitown, Arkansas, it is their ambition to be independent land-owners. As in other parts of the country, the Italians in the South have small farms, requiring little capital and little outlay for machinery. There are no extensive rice or sugar growers among them.

The large percentage of Sicilians and South Italians in the South is notable. Probably more than 80 per cent. of the rural Italians in Louisiana are Sicilians and the large number of Italians at Bryan, Texas, are also Sicilians. This may be a reason for the larger proportion of Italian agricultural laborers in the South, and for the slower rate of Americanization in some places.

One striking economic feature is specialization rather than general farming. This is evinced in the strawberry culture at Independence, Louisiana. Each family in the community raises the same crop as a rule, a condition which results in cooperation instead of competition. In Independence the Italian growers

unite to buy fertilizer and boxes for their berries and to market them.

The cotton planters of the Delta, however, hold Italian farmers in high regard. Immigration to the South has been stimulated by cotton and sugar planters. They have been dissatisfied with negro labor and, alarmed at the scarcity of all kinds of workmen, have been anxious to secure good farm workers. In some cases, plantation owners have advanced passage money from Europe for immigrants. The total immigration induced in this way is not significant except as it has formed beginnings of colonies to which later immigrants went. For example, a few years ago, Sunnyside offered land under conditions to some 100 families from North Italy. In some places colonies started from the purchase of a few acres by farm laborers. Some of the strawberry growers of Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, were originally berry-pickers from New Orleans.

The Italians, also, are excellent laborers on sugar plantations. There has been a marked increase in the immigration of Sicilians into the cane region, where they come from New Orleans. This city in 1910 had a larger proportion of Italians than any other city of the United States, having over 250,000 inhabitants. Tho the Italian excels the negro, there is no immediate prospect of his forcing out the negro labor.

The inclination of Italians to congregate by race groups tends to perpetuate racial customs and characteristics and thus retard assimilation. The North Italians, however, show more inclination to fuse with the older white population than the South Italians do. The former also evince a keener desire to mingle with the Americans, to learn English, and to get educational

facilities for their children. In some places there is a prejudice against foreigners, and the natives in some instances move out to give place to the foreigners.

In respect to citizenship, the apathetic environment and inadequate schools in some parts of the South place the Italians at a disadvantage. Where their interest has been stimulated and the advantages of citizenship pointed out, they are not slow to take out naturalization papers. Once citizens, they take great interest in local questions.

The Italian soon accumulates money and as quickly as possible becomes a tenant or an owner. He is not at all wasteful and, unlike the negro farmer in the South, he makes his farm supply his table. He is not satisfied to work for wages, and the Italian wage-earner, where opportunities for economic advancement are favorable, will probably not outlast the first generation. In thrift and progress the Italians equal any other race in the South and they will probably become permanent farm settlers.

Italians in New York State

In New York State the Immigration Commission investigated approximately 4,425 Italians, dependent entirely or in part on agriculture for their livelihood. The majority of them were South Italians and Sicilians. Many had been general laborers, railroad section hands, and pick-and-shovel men in the United States previous to taking up farming. In Europe most of them had been farmers or farm laborers. The reasons for going on farms here were various. Those who had been farm workers in Italy desired to go back to their earlier occupation. Some were ad-

vised to become farmers by friends, others settled on farms to be near friends. Among seasonal laborers, an important reason was that the entire family could work through the summer; the cost of living was also lower than in the city.

Most of the owners of farms have been in this country from ten to twenty years, while seasonal agricultural workers have been here a shorter time, in many cases less than five years. It takes a considerable length of time for the Italians to save up sufficient capital to buy land. Most of the farms now owned by Italians in New York State were paid for with money saved by the owners since their arrival here.

The rural communities are largely in Western New York. In the canning season, Italians go to Oneida, and in Geneva and vicinity there are large numbers depending on farm work during the season. Near almost all large cities, some Italians have market gardens. A few work in vineyards and orchards.

There is very little general farming, as they are ignorant of the methods of raising staple crops and of tending horses and live stock. With specialized crops like onions and celery, Italian farmers are generally successful. The farms are small, the usual size being from five to fifteen acres. The acreage depends on the size of the family, as the Italian farmer is loath to employ farm laborers.

Owners of farms are more Americanized than seasonal laborers and a larger proportion have taken out naturalization papers. The seasonal laborers do not have so much opportunity to mingle with the native population. Among them, however, there is a difference between the rural laborers and the ones secured from the cities. The country seasonal worker is often

employed by an American farmer, and has a chance to learn the native language and customs. On the other hand, in the cities, the laborers live in Italian quarters and associate very little with Americans. In the summer they live in gangs supervised by a padrone.

Rural Hebrew Communities

The report of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York shows that in 1909 there were approximately 3,040 Hebrew farmers in 36 States. More than 75 per cent. were in New York, New Jersey, and New England. North Dakota is the only Western State where Hebrew settlers are numerically important. Most of the settlements were formed of immigrants from Russia, Rumania, and Galicia, established by aid of various societies organized to help Russian Hebrews. Of these, the Baron de Hirsch Fund is the most important. It was incorporated in 1891 and was devoted by the philanthropist, Baron de Hirsch, to improve the condition of the Russian Hebrews. After the "May Law" persecution of 1882, in Russia, many Hebrews fled to this country and a dozen or more colonies were planted in Oregon, Dakota, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Michigan. From 1882 to 1886 they were fostered with material aid and encouragement, but as all except the New Jersey colonies were utter failures, rural settlements became unpopular with the Hebrews. The Vineland, New Jersey, colony, however, was helped by fellow countrymen up to 1890, and then by the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and now is apparently permanently established and successful. There, Hebrew agriculture in America is at its best.

The 1,000 or more Hebrew farmers in New England and New York supplement their farm earnings by speculating in real estate, taking summer boarders or by some other outside source of income. The Hebrew is not adapted by training or tradition to be a pioneer farmer and in general his attempts at agriculture are unsatisfactory. The crops, tillage, the quality and quantity of produce are not as satisfactory as in most colonies of other races. The farm income is not large. The largest gross income noted was on the tobacco farms of the colony at Ellington, Connecticut, which has been established only a few years. The largest net incomes are probably derived from the Vineland, New Jersey, farms. The difficulty in making Hebrew farm colonies succeed has been recognized by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, which has now established an experimental farm on Long Island for future rural colonists. To succeed, Jewish farmers must have some capital and improved land. They must settle in groups large enough to maintain a synagog. Those most apt to succeed have been either farmers abroad or experienced in this country before becoming permanent farmers. Country life, however, has benefited the individual. Hebrew farmers live better than Poles or Italians of the same length of residence here. They show, also, a greater desire for comforts. They become citizens sooner than most races from southeastern Europe, and take a more intelligent interest in politics and civic questions. In many districts they have demanded better schools. Assimilation is retarded by religious traditions and rural segregation, but the Hebrew landowners are quickly Americanized, and soon appreciate representative government, demo-

cratic institutions and an educated electorate. There was no colony investigated by the Immigration Commission whose members voted less as a unit than those where rural Hebrews formed a large part of the electorate.

The Poles in Agriculture

The number of Poles in agriculture is too small comparatively to be very important. Most of this race go into industrial pursuits, only a small per cent. into agriculture. The Polish agricultural groups investigated by the Immigration Commission were of four kinds: early settlements on new, wild, western land; later settlements fostered by owners of large tracts, to develop the land; recent rural immigration in the East, particularly to abandoned farms; and the Polish seasonal laborers. The first settlers on Wisconsin soil came from Canada and Chicago to Portage County, after 1850, and in larger numbers after 1859; but it was after 1870 that the real immigration began. In 1880 Wisconsin had 16 Polish churches, Texas 17, and Michigan and Missouri, each 6. After 1885 many Polish immigrants who had been engaged in industrial pursuits in the cities of the United States were attracted by advertisements of cheap land, and settled on farms in Wisconsin and the Dakotas. They bought land with the earnings they had made in industrial work. In 1855, 300 Silesian peasants settled in Panna Marya, Texas. Since then colonization has been slow, but steady. In the East it has been increased recently by numbers of farm laborers direct from Poland. This movement to abandoned farms is kept up by them, rather than by recruits from New England's industrial laborers.

The Poles are excellent pioneers, independent and self-reliant. They do not need assistance, tho in general the farm is their sole support. They learn by observation and the second and third generations improve on the first. The standard of living is rising in the older colonies, like Radom, Illinois, and Independence, Wisconsin. In some places land, that 20 years ago was forest or swamp land, now is 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. in cultivation and producing profitably.

The Poles are lovers of land and become farmers because they wish to own property, rather than to be laborers. Most of them soon leave seasonal employment for permanent farm work. The early settlers have changed the form of agriculture with changing economic conditions. In Portage County, Wisconsin, for instance, potato growing has developed to large proportions. In Texas the Polish cotton farms are prosperous, and one distinctive feature is that they are largely self-sustaining. In New England the Poles raise specialized crops, such as onions and tobacco. In the Connecticut Valley they rent land, because it is too valuable to purchase. In Illinois and Indiana many were tenants before they became owners, and in Texas there are many Polish tenants. At present the New England and Wisconsin colonies are showing the greatest growth. There is an influx to the latter from industrial centers, stimulated by agents and real estate men. The South and Southwest, however, are not receiving many immigrants.

The Bohemian Farmer

The breadwinners of Bohemian origin in agriculture are settled largely in the upper Mississippi Valley, and in the States of Nebraska and Texas. The

first settlements in Texas were made in the early fifties, in Fayette County, and colonies continued to be established up to 1886. The McLennan County colony of 400 families is the largest in Texas. Since 1905 there has been increased immigration, as the breaking up of some large ranches has thrown more land on the market. The Bohemian farmers in Texas are nearly all in cotton growing, but raise enough produce to keep their families and stock.

The Bohemians in the Connecticut hills typify the movement of foreigners from industry into country districts after they have saved a little money. The few in Connecticut have been induced to move through advertisements in Bohemian papers and by real estate agents. They find many obstacles, for most of them buy old homesteads, and they lack the skill to raise a specialized crop on worn out soil. They have, however, an excellent reputation as farmers.

Other Recent Immigrant Farmers

The Slovaks go rather into industrial work than into agriculture. In a general way they are like Polish rural settlers. At Slovaktown, near Stuttgart, Arkansas, is a colony of about 50 farm families. It was established 15 years ago, recruited from the mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania, but has grown little in recent years. The Slovaks in Connecticut have settled on farms very recently, all of them having been engaged in day labor previously. The Magyars, or Hungarians, also, are seldom found in agriculture. East of the Rocky Mountains, there are about 20 Japanese farmers in Florida and Texas, and a few in Michigan and Wisconsin. In Florida they raise pine-

apples and vegetables. The Japanese in Texas are in specialized agriculture, consisting of rice-growing, trucking and horticulture. They soon learn American methods and the English language; most of them have invested comparatively large amounts of capital in their enterprises and some are agricultural students. The Japanese in Michigan and Wisconsin are laborers in the sugar-beet fields. The movement of Portuguese to the farm is small. The White Portuguese come from the mainland and the Azores, and the Black Portuguese, or Bravas, from the Cape Verde Islands. The White Portuguese are efficient farm workers and supply practically all the agricultural labor in Rhode Island. The Black Portuguese are either seasonal farm-laborers or dock hands. Some of the White Portuguese are owners and renters of land in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Portuguese potato growers in Rhode Island often succeed better than their native neighbors, chiefly because they have a lower standard of living.

Seasonal Agricultural Laborers

In all parts of the United States where specialized crops necessitate hand labor at certain seasons of the year, thousands of so-called seasonal laborers are employed, many of whom are foreign-born persons. In dairy and stock farming it is becoming more common to employ labor by the year, but in grain, vegetable and fruit growing, the seasonal laborers far outnumber the yearly ones. In addition to the number employed for the entire crop season, there is a large body of laborers employed for specific tasks by the piece, or by the day. They come in gangs, often

from a distance, and their season of employment is generally from four to eight weeks.

The races more usually engaging in seasonal farm labor are the South Italians, Poles, and Black Portuguese on Cape Cod, an increasing number of Greeks, and Syrians, and in sugar-beet culture the Belgians, Bohemians, Finns, Poles, Hungarians, and Japanese* are employed. These races have been supplanting native Americans and the older immigrant races in berry-picking and to some extent in beet-culture. The Syrians, at present, are only one-fourth of the number working in the vicinity of Oneida, New York, but they are entering into competition with the South Italians. Since 1905 Greeks have, to a certain extent, been forcing out South Italians near Geneva, New York.

As the work of picking berries, weeding, and hoeing vegetables is very simple, women and children can easily do it. The seasonal farm work comes at a time when the schools are closed, so that frequently children and others who have no regular gainful occupation, do this temporary agricultural work. Many races make the family the working unit in the busy summer season.

The Hammonton, New Jersey, berry-pickers are typical of thousands of other seasonal laborers. Most of those studied by the Immigration Commission were South Italians, mainly family units, who spent their summers in berry fields and cranberry bogs, and their winters in Philadelphia. The cranberry-pickers of Massachusetts are largely Black Portuguese, who work as dock hands in New Bedford and other seacoast towns most of the year. Five-sixths of them are single men, or boys, who have

* Japanese farming in the West is discust in Chapter XII.

succeeded in forcing out the Poles, Italians, and, to a large degree, the Finns. The Wisconsin cranberry-pickers are Indians or Poles. The Indians come from neighboring reservations and the Poles sometimes come from a distance of 100 miles with their families.

The sugar-beet laborers are chiefly Belgians, tho in Wisconsin several races do this type of work. In the winter, they are mostly in industrial employments; some of the Belgians, for instance, become lumbermen in Michigan.

Wherever Italian laborers are recruited from a distance, the padrone system is in force. Sometimes the Massachusetts bog owners apply to labor agencies in Boston, Providence, or New Bedford, and a labor agent or boss handles the cranberry bog hands. Foremen are essential where unskilled foreign labor is employed.

Wages and hours vary greatly, and earnings vary both with the wages and the length of the season. In berry-picking and in beet culture, piece wages are the rule. The sugar-beet laborers are paid by the acre. The company guarantees the wages and there is a contract between the grower and the laborer. In Wisconsin the workers are paid $20 per acre and one laborer by working long hours can take care of about ten acres. In Western New York the Poles earn about $18 to $20 a month and board the year round, when they work at general agriculture. South Italian families of four or five members working from April to November, average from $350 to $450 a season. Piece wages for men and women bring in from $1.25 to $1.75 a day in the summer and women often earn as much as men. In New York, the wages at agricultural work are better than in other industrial day labor,

when the cost of living is considered. Canning company employees in the State of New York work nine or ten hours a day, and the regular cranberry bog hands nine hours.

The housing conditions differ greatly among the different groups of seasonal laborers. There are three systems of housing: first, permanent dwellings owned or rented the year round by the laborers, themselves; (This system exists where Poles and Italians live near their place of employment) as in Geneva and in Orleans County, New York; second, permanent quarters or "barracks" built by the employers for use during the season; third, the portable houses provided by the sugar-beet companies.

As has been noted before, the standard of living of the seasonal laborers is much lower than that of permanent agricultural laborers of the same race. The Bravas, Italians, Greeks, Syrians and Japanese eat chiefly vegetable food; the Belgians and Slavs have more meat. The Sicilians in New Jersey sometimes spend as little as 25 cents a week for food, and the Italian workers on the New York cannery-farms, from 50 cents to $1.00 per week. In one New York settlement, the cost of living for a family of four or five persons has been estimated at $12 a month, when the family raised their own meat and vegetables. When all food was bought, the cost was raised to $20 per month.

The Poles, Bravas and most sugar-beet laborers save some money. The Bravas are the most thrifty and deposit their earnings in savings banks. There are fewer citizens among seasonal laborers than among permanent farmers of the same race. The Bohemians and Germans, it is true, are in seasonal labor tempo-

rarily, using it as a stepping-stone to permanent farm work. With some of the South Italians, however, it is apparently a permanent status. The conditions among seasonal laborers are more satisfactory than the surroundings of the same laborers in railroad work, but the limited duration of the season has prevented a great influx of foreigners into agricultural industries. There is no regular labor organization among seasonal laborers, but occasionally they strike for improvements and when there is a scarcity of laborers they generally win.

The Dearth of Farm Labor

The dearth of farmers and farm laborers has become a universally acknowledged and generally lamented fact. Mining, manufacturing and commercial centers within recent years have grown up like magic. By their glamor they have attracted large portions of the agricultural population. It has become more and more difficult and, had it not been for the invention of labor-saving machinery, it would be impossible to secure the necessary labor to prepare the soil and to harvest our large staple crops. In the South and West the absence of a proper labor supply has prevented the bringing of vast areas of vacant lands under cultivation.

Strange as it may seem, contemporaneously with the decline in numbers of our agricultural population, there has been an ever-growing alien influx to our industrial centers, consisting of farmers and farm laborers from the south and east of Europe. During the past decade seven out of every ten immigrants who landed at our ports were southern and eastern

Europeans. From one-third to three-fifths of these newcomers, the proportion varying according to race, had been engaged in agricultural pursuits before coming to the United States, but not one in ten have settled on farms in this country. They have found employment in the textile manufacturing localities of New England, the iron and steel, glass, clothing and coal producing cities and towns of the Middle and Western States. They have also penetrated to the West and Northwest and constitute in those sections the greater part of the operating forces of the mining and manufacturing establishments. There is scarcely an industrial community of any importance outside of the Southern States which has not its colony of Italians, Slavs, Hungarians and numbers of other races of recent immigration. In all sections the immigrant colonies are marked by a high degree of congestion and unsatisfactory and often unsanitary living conditions. The earnings of husbands are not sufficient to maintain an independent form of family life. Wives and children are at work in the mills and factories. Sleeping and living rooms of the households are crowded with boarders and lodgers who have been taken into the homes in order to supplement the family income. The significance of the entire industrial situation is that our manufacturing and mining localities are congested with an alien population of agricultural training and manner of life, while our farming communities are clamoring for more labor which they are unable to secure.

Why the Immigrant Does Not Go to the Land

When it is recalled that practically all of our immigrants of recent years are of non-English-speaking races, the principal reason for their failure to settle upon the land is apparent. They do not wish to become separated from members of their own race, upon whom they not only depend for an expression of their wants but to whom they also expect to turn in times of emergency or necessity. As a consequence, the alien of recent arrival seeks the colonies of his own people in our cities and towns. He becomes a miner, a steel or glass worker, or a textile operative, but does not enter farming.

There are also other reasons why the southern and eastern European does not go to the farm. Chief among these is the fact that the average immigrant of recent years, unlike his predecessor from Great Britain, Ireland and northern Europe, does not intend to remain permanently in the United States. After a few years of work and privation, he hopes to accumulate enough money to enable him to return to his native land and purchase a farm, remove a mortgage from property he already possesses, or to improve his economic status in some other way. He is not possest of the pioneering spirit which would lead him to create a home upon new or vacant lands in this country. He wishes to earn as much as he can within a limited time, and by living upon a basis of minimum cheapness to save the maximum amount possible. The inducement held forth by an industrial establishment offers the most available means for the gratification of this ambition. The invention of improved machinery renders it possible for the manufacturer or

mining operator to offer employment to the cheap and untrained alien. Furthermore, the necessitous condition of the present-day immigrant when he arrives in the United States makes it imeprative for him to seek work at once under any conditions which may be offered. He has no money with which to purchase land or to enter into any kind of farming which requires an outlay of capital. As a result of these conditions, the southern and eastern European farmer or farm laborer becomes transplanted to a new industrial environment in this country.

Getting the Immigrant on the Land

From the experience which has already been had with the recent immigrant, it is clearly apparent that if the dearth of farm labor and the congestion in the large industrial centers are to be relieved, the movement of the southern and eastern European to the land must be artificially stimulated. Under present conditions he has neither the means or the inclination to engage in agriculture. The barrier of language also prevents him from becoming a pioneer or independent farmer. It is this fact also that has rendered all past attempts toward inducing recent immigrants to become farmers, failures, unless they proceeded upon a colony or a community basis. Future activities in this direction must also be supported by large resources, for it will be necessary to maintain the foreign-born farmer while the land is being cleared and prepared for cultivation, and also to advance him the necessary stock and equipment with which to begin his labors. Undoubtedly the most successful policy in attracting recent immigration to the land would be

to select those who are now living in industrial cities and towns and who have become partly Americanized and have accumulated some savings. Representatives from all races among this class of industrial workers are almost without exception anxious to improve their economic condition by engaging in agriculture. They are usually good intensive farmers by training and heredity. The fact that they can speak English and are usually possest of a small amount of capital would also greatly simplify the problem of getting them successfully started on the land. The colonization agencies of the South and of other sections of the country, which are seeking to attract settlers to their vacant lands, will be permanently successful if they will give proper consideration to these teachings of experience and of existing industrial conditions.

VII

IMMIGRANT INSTITUTIONS

In the immigrant colonies of industrial towns and cities, institutions have been developed to meet the peculiar needs of the immigrant population. Each has an important bearing upon the life of the community. The most noteworthy of these are the immigrant banks, steamship agencies, churches, schools and press. The most important is an institution commonly called an immigrant bank.

*Unregulated Immigrant Banks**

Recent investigation has developed the fact that a large number of so-called banks, organized for the purpose of doing business with the unassimilated immigrants of recent years from southern and eastern Europe, have been established in most of our industrial localities of any size or importance. A large number—some thousands—of these institutions exist at the present time in the United States. The larger proportion are located in the manufacturing areas of the Middle States and New England, but in smaller numbers they are doing a flourishing business in all

* An investigation of Immigrant Banks was conducted as part of the general Industrial Investigation of the Immigrant Commission. A number of field agents collected data from these institutions, Messrs. W. H. Ramsay and Raymond Kenny being chiefly engaged in this work. A special report was prepared on this topic by Mr. Ramsay, which, after some revision by Mr. F. J. Bailey of the editorial staff of the Commission, was published as a special document.—See Report of the U. S. Immigration Commission on Immigrant Banks, Senate Document No. 381, 61st Congress, 2d Session.

sections in which Italians, Slavs, Magyars, or other southern and eastern Europeans are employed in considerable numbers. Immigrant banks are found in the isolated iron ore mining camps of Minnesota and Michigan, in all bituminous mining localities of any importance in the East, Middle West, Southwest, or South, and in all industrial localities which have grown up around such industries as textile, iron and steel, and glass manufacturing. The importance of the business conducted by them may be seen from the fact that probably about 90 per cent. of the total amount of money sent abroad annually by aliens working in this country passes through the hands of immigrant bankers.* More than one-half of the so-called banks also receive deposits, and, altho the average deposit is less than $100, due to the fact that they represent the meager accumulations of unskilled immigrant laborers for the purpose of purchasing steamship tickets or sending money abroad, the aggregate amount held reaches high into the millions. The significant fact in connection with the entire system, however, is that only four States--Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts—have made any effort to regulate these private banks conducted by or through the patronage of aliens.

THE TERM IMMIGRANT BANK A MISNOMER

As a matter of fact the term immigrant bank is a misnomer. The immigrant communities which have affixt themselves during recent years to our industrial towns and cities have many needs which can be satis-

*Approximately $125,000,000 in 1907 and $70,000,000 in 1908 was sent abroad by aliens residing in this country through immigrant bankers that deal with nine of the largest banking agencies doing such business.
Pages 113, 114.

fied only by a person or company familiar with the languages spoken, and with the customs, habits, and manner of thought of the people. There is money to be sent to the old country; friends and relatives are to be communicated with and brought to the United States; business affairs must be transacted in this country and in the native land; and advice is to be sought on a multitude of affairs. To meet these needs the institution popularly known as the immigrant bank has come into existence. In many respects the immigrant bank is practically a bureau of information and a clearing-house for necessary services to the immigrant population, and it thrives upon the ignorance and lack of assimilation of the immigrant people. Its banking functions, however, while limited, involve a large amount of money and affect the welfare of a great number of people.

The branches of business and employments carried on by the banks in addition to their usual banking functions are real estate, rental, insurance, and collecting agencies, notarial offices, labor agencies, postal substations, book, jewelry, and foreign novelty stores, saloons, groceries, butchers, barbers, boarding bosses or room renters, printers, pool-room keepers, furniture dealers and undertakers. These combinations are typical of practically all communities, and so may be considered as fairly representing the immigrant banking business generally.

The Origin of Immigrant Banks

The connection between banking and other branches of business may be easily explained. In the mind of the immigrant, the steamship agent is the sole con-

necting link with the fatherland. As the representative of well-known lines, he ascribes to the agent a standing and responsibility such as he has no cause to assign to any American banking institution. Nothing is more natural than that the immigrant should take his savings to the agent and ask that the agent send them home for him. Having made the start, it is natural that he should continue to leave with the agent for safe-keeping his weekly or monthly surplus, so that he may accumulate a sufficient amount for another remittance or for the purpose of buying a steamship ticket to bring his family to this country or for his own return to Europe. It is not long before the agent has a nucleus for a banking business, and his assumption of banking functions quickly follows.

Those proprietors who confine their operations to banking and steamship agencies, as distinguished from those who conduct such in connection with some other business, are usually the most intelligent men of the immigrant population of any colony or locality. They are always possest of considerable influence, and may be political leaders in the older and more established immigrant communities. Almost without exception, they are able to speak English and have some degree of education. Frequently they have reached their position of prominence through successful mercantile enterprise. Not a few got their start as day laborers. In most cases the basis of their success lies in a native ability which is by no means necessarily the product of business experience or financial training.

Native ability is not, however, the source of the success of the great number of those bankers who, in a purely personal way, are acting as custodians of their

countrymen's funds. The responsibilities imposed upon those who act as bankers for the immigrants are so light as to make the assumption of that important office dependent upon no other qualification than the would-be banker's ability to inspire the confidence of his compatriot, a matter which racial ties render comparatively easy. There are numerous instances where strangers have gone into communities and established themselves as steamship agents and foreign-exchange dealers. Their only qualification was that they were Italians among Italians, or Magyars among Magyars. Hundreds of saloon-keepers and grocers act as bankers without the least fitness or equipment. It is true that they become bankers only as individuals through their position as merchants. Altho banking functions are more or less forced upon men of this character, and altho they may be exercised in a thoroughly honorable way, the fact remains that many hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to immigrant laborers are handled by ignorant, incompetent, or untrustworthy men.

The causes for the failure of the immigrant laborer to turn to the regular American institutions to satisfy his banking needs rather than to the less responsible men of his own race are threefold: (1) The ignorance and suspicion of the immigrant; (2) the fact that American institutions have not developed the peculiar facilities necessary for the handling of immigrant business; and (3) the ability and willingness of the immigrant proprietor to perform for his countrymen necessary services that otherwise it would be impossible for them to obtain.

Possibly the great hindrance in securing immigrant patronage for American banks lies in the alien's ignorance of the English language. Inability to read

and write, necessitating the transacting of business through an interpreter, combined with a poor comprehension of the check system and other banking devices, is apt to cause him to prefer more informal banking relations. A natural hesitancy to place confidence in strangers of other races is augmented in many cases by a positive suspicion of American institutions.

A possible explanation lies in the fact that these races, largely agricultural in character prior to coming to America, are not accustomed to the extended use of banking facilities, or, if so accustomed, they confine their relations to the financial institutions operated by the government in their respective countries. They have learned that banks of this country are not government institutions, and for that reason look with disfavor upon them. Ignorant of American customs, unable to use the English language, and finding but little encouragement to overcome his hesitancy, the immigrant turns to the bankers of his own race as the only ones really able to perform the services he needs.

Ownership and Organization

The tendencies of the members of different races to become bankers seem to be largely dependent upon the numerical importance of the several races in different localities and as a consequence upon the opportunity for doing business. Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Magyars, and Croatians are most frequently encountered as heads of banking institutions, altho scattered representatives of other races are also often encountered.

Immigrant banks are almost without exception un-

incorporated. They are, as a rule, privately and individually owned. In every center of alien population there is a very sharp competition among banks conducted by men of the different immigrant races. Altho the connection with New York City in one way is very intimate, there is no close alliance through ownership. It is believed that not more than a dozen of the immigrant banks of New York City have branches in the interior.

With some notable exceptions, branch banks are not maintained. Mismanagement and dishonesty on the part of those placed in charge appear to have been the leading cause of failures in the attempts to establish branch banks. The business is essentially a local development. Of the 110 establishments from which specific information was secured during the recent investigation by the national government, 97 reported that branches were not maintained.

Banking Functions—Deposits

These immigrant institutions have only four distinct banking functions—deposits, loans, money exchange, and foreign exchange. Collections, domestic exchange, insurance, and rentals are carried on by a considerable number of banks, but the first four mentioned are the distinctive banking functions.

The receipt of deposits is as a rule merely incidental to the main functions of an immigrant bank and directly contributory to the personal interests of the proprietors. Immigrant banks are rarely commercial or savings institutions. Deposits are usually left for temporary safe-keeping rather than as interest-bearing savings accounts. Such deposits are not

subject to check, and there is, therefore, seldom need of clearing arrangements. Many so-called bankers do not openly solicit deposits and do not make a practise of receiving them, while others actively seek deposits as an important part of their business. But whatever the capacity in which the banker receives money, it is essentially a personal one in which he disposes of it. Beyond an understanding that deposits are subject to demand at any time, there is no consideration given nor limitation implied as to their use. So far as his depositors are concerned, the immigrant banker is at liberty to use their funds to suit himself.

The most objectionable use to which deposits are usually put is that of direct investment in the proprietor's own business. Grocers and saloon-keepers have admitted that deposits are used freely, to meet current bills, or are invested outright in their concerns.

Many immigrant bankers, especially in the smaller towns where the principal profits arise from the sale of steamship tickets, redeposit the funds intrusted to them in national or State banks. Many bankers thus derive from 2 to 4 per cent. interest on thousands of dollars which have been deposited with them, but upon which they are making no returns. If deposits are subject to such an active demand as to prevent their redeposit as a savings account, they are often deposited as part of the immigrant banker's checking account and thus made to yield a low rate of interest.

As a rule the immigrant bankers are not satisfied with the small profit secured by redepositing funds placed in their care. They seek opportunities yielding a larger return and in this way deposits come to be used for loans or investments. The larger and best class of immigrant banks make loans, just as the

ordinary American bank, in the regular course of banking operations. It is also extremely common for them to invest funds intrusted to them in real estate and stocks.

The most usual evidence of deposit furnished by the immigrant banker is the ordinary pass-book used by American banks. In some cases only a personal receipt or a deposit slip of the usual form is given to the depositor. Some of the smaller institutions make use of a secret word, and a few of the more irresponsible banks furnish no evidence of deposit whatsoever.

Deposits left for safe-keeping are seldom allowed to accumulate to an amount greater than $100. Individual sums in excess of that amount are sometimes left for short periods, and the average savings account in some banks reaches $200 and $300. But $100 appears to be the limit of an accumulation against a remittance home. In the table below are shown the aggregate amounts of deposits, the number of depositors, and the average amount of deposits of 31 immigrant bankers of different races, including some of all the classes of banks.

AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

and number of depositors, in 31 *immigrant banks, by race of proprietor*

Race of Proprietor	Number of banks	Aggregate amount of deposits	Number of depositors	Average amount of deposits
Bulgarian	1	$2,342	30	$78.07
Croatian	3	16,585	248	66.88
Greek	3	21,441	185	115.90
Hebrew	2	19,900	220	90.45
Italian	12	94,027	1,487	63.23
Magyar	6	31,195	596	52.34
Polish	2	12,200	215	56.74
Slovak	2	11,500	215	53.49
Total	31	209,190	3,196	65.45

While the aggregate sum held by these 31 banks is comparatively insignificant, yet it represents the savings of over 3,000 laborers, the average of deposits being $65.45. It is obvious in this connection that the average deposit is too small to warrant bringing a suit in the event of the refusal of a banker to pay.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ABROAD

Immigrant banks act as agents in the transmission abroad of immigrant money.* The transmission is effected by means of the "money orders" of certain large banking houses which are placed in the hands of immigrant bankers and sold by them to their customers.

The amount of money sent abroad by various correspondent banking houses of immigrant banks in the two and one-half years ending June 30, 1909, is shown by the table below. This table is a summary of carefully prepared statements furnished by four general banking houses, the financial departments of an express company and of a steamship company, and three large Italian banks, including the New York office of the Bank of Naples. These are the leading concerns through which immigrant banks transmit money abroad.

The remittances of immigrant bankers formed probably 90 per cent. of the total amount of money sent abroad each year by the above companies. It appears, therefore, that approximately $125,000,000 was sent abroad through these agencies by immigrant banking

* As a rule, immigrant banks in the interior communities do not handle foreign money except as an accommodation to their patrons, buying from them such small sums as are not exchanged upon their arrival at New York, and securing for them, usually from New York or local banks, such as they may wish on departure for Europe.

establishments in 1907. The influence of the period of financial depression after that year is apparent, transmissions through these nine houses falling from $141,047,381.92 in 1907 to $77,666,035.46 in 1908. These figures are strikingly indicative of the volume of money which passes through the hands of the hundreds of immigrant steamship agents, saloon-keepers and men of other occupations who call themselves bankers.

IMMIGRANT REMITTANCES ABROAD

by various correspondent houses of immigrant banks, by country to which sent, January 1, 1907, *to June* 30, 1909.

Country	1907	1908	January 1 to June 30, 1909
Austria-Hungary	$55,315,392.85	$28,038,754.88	$11,011,629.97
Finland	1,442,197.66	1,067,028.65	328,395.27
Germany.....	906,159.99	685,385.26	268,094.26
Italy	52,081,133.86	23,719,115.55	8,226,688.89
Russia	15,241,482.39	11,416,009.83	4,477,271.05
Balkan States	2,700,000.00	2,440,000.00	1,200,000,00
Scandinavian States	7,745,432.08	5,980,233.60	2,116,446.07
Other European c'ntries *a*	4,895,583.09	3,164,507.69	2,433,120.14
Oriental countries *b*....	720,000,00	1,155,000.00	719,000.00
Total	141,047,381.92	77,666,035.46	30,780,645.65

a Including also some transmission to Oriental countries.
b China, Japan, Syria, also Greece and Turkey.

It is important to recognize that these transmittals of money do not properly constitute foreign exchange as it is commercially and economically understood. They are not commercial payments arising out of imports or the expenditures of tourists, but represent savings withdrawn from circulation here and sent abroad for the support of families, for payment of debts contracted prior to or in coming to this country,

for investment, or for accumulation for future expenditures there. Immigrant bankers universally assert that these are the purposes for which their customers transmit funds, and this is also the opinion of the larger financial concerns through which the immigrant bankers transmit money abroad.

During the industrial depression following the financial breakdown of November, 1907, many alien workmen withdrew their deposits from the banks and returned to their native lands. Outgoing steerage rates were very low and the immigrant wage-earners calculated that the expense of going home, of living there during the depression, and of returning to the United States with the revival of industrial activity would be less than the cost of remaining in this country. Those without savings, many of whom had been in the United States only a few months, in many instances found support through the assistance of immigrant bankers. Cases are numerous where bankers exhausted their resources and brought about their own financial downfall by services of this description, their embarrassment resulting from errors in judgment as to when employment would be available. Some banks in the small industrial localities loaned as much as $20,000 in small sums to unskilled laborers. Altho the labor forces to which this assistance was extended were afterward widely scattered the bankers exprest themselves as certain that the obligations would be repaid.

The Unsoundness of Immigrant Banks

The unsoundness of immigrant banks, and the danger connected with banking of this character, are obvious. The United States Immigration Commission

in its findings set forth the evidences of insecurity as follows:

1. Immigrant banks are usually unauthorized concerns, privately owned, irresponsibly managed, and seldom subject to any efficient supervision or examination.

2. They deal with a class ignorant of banking methods, distrustful of American institutions, and easily influenced by the immigrant banker.

3. The affairs of the bank and of the proprietor are, as a rule, indistinguishable. As far as legal restrictions or the demands of his patrons are concerned, the proprietor is at liberty to use the funds of the bank for his own purposes.

4. In general, the proprietor's investments are the only security afforded the patrons of his bank. Neither capital nor reserve is required, and, as a rule, neither is found.

5. Men who operate these banks, particularly saloonkeepers, labor agents, grocers, and boarding bosses, are often ignorant and without any conception of the responsibility imposed. Methods employed by bankers of this class are often very loose and unbusinesslike, and many of the immigrant bankers, notably steamship agents, advertise in a manner that is at least misleading, if not actually fraudulent and illegal.

6. Immigrant banks are radically different from other financial institutions. Their chief functions are the safekeeping of deposits and the transmitting of money abroad, and from the nature of these functions methods have arisen which are open to serious objection and should be corrected by proper governmental control.

ATTEMPTS AT REGULATION

Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio have attempted special legislation regulating immigrant banks. The entrance into or carrying on of the business described is in these States made contingent upon the filing of a bond. The bond is conditioned upon the faithful holding, transmission, or repayment of the money received. In Ohio it is further conditioned upon the selling of genuine and valid steamship or railroad tickets. A most admirable feature of the Massachusetts law is the authority given the bank commissioner to fix the amount of the bond according to the amount of business carried on by each individual concern. The law enacted by the legislature of New York in 1910 is most comprehensive and its vigorous enforcement has proved effective. In 1912 253 private bank inspections were made and numerous violations of the law were promptly corrected and abuses stopt.* It might well serve as a model for other States. This law prohibits the receipt for deposit of sums less than $500, or the receipt of money for transmission in amounts less than $500, except by banks or trust companies incorporated under the existing banking law; provided, however, that incorporation should not be necessary where a bond in the penal sum of $100,000 had been filed, or securities for a like amount, in lieu thereof, been deposited, with the banking department. It provides further (*a*) that the banker shall have assets amounting to at least $25,000 in excess of liabilities; (*b*) the issuance of a license dependent upon capital, character, and reputations; (*c*) the deposit by the

*Second Annual Report of the New York Bureau of Industries and Immigration, p. 14, *ff.*

banker with the State banking department of cash or securities to the amount of $25,000, or of a bond in the penal sum of $25,000; (*d*) the filing of quarterly and special reports; (*e*) periodical examination by the banking department of bankers who file a bond in lieu of making a deposit of cash or securities; (*f*) regulation by the banking department of the character of investments; (*g*) provision that all money received for transmission should be forwarded within five days from its receipt; (*h*) the shifting of the burden of proof of transmission upon the banker; (*i*) regulation of the use of the word "bank" and equivalent terms.

The Immigrant Press

The races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe are served by a well-established daily and weekly press. In many communities there are also published in a foreign language immigrant newspapers, usually issued weekly, which appeal for support to a certain race or races of recent immigration. The majority have a circulation outside of the towns or cities in which they are issued, but there are no national publications which are recognized as the exponents of, or which are printed in the interests of, various races which have come to the United States within recent years.

The recent immigrant press is published by one of three classes of interests: (1) Racial organizations in the United States; (2) church organizations, and (3) business interests, consisting chiefly of steamship agencies and banking and mercantile establishments. The motive of the latter in controlling these publications is twofold: (1) they desire to control

as far as possible public opinion in immigrant localities, and (2) they can use the papers for advertising their general business locally and the banking branches of their business elsewhere among recent immigrants from whom they wish to secure deposits.

The contents of these papers usually consist of a digest of domestic and foreign news of a peculiar interest to the race or races for which the publication is issued. As might be expected, great emphasis is placed upon happenings in the native land of the immigrants rather than upon events in this country.

The recent immigrant press has not been developed to a point where it has any special significance in its relation to American institutions or to the assimilation of the immigrants. Such an outcome also is not probable because of the high degree of illiteracy among the first generation of many races.

Immigrant Churches

In all foreign colonies of any importance churches have been erected by the different races. For races of the newer immigration they are usually of the Roman or Greek Catholic denominations, unless Jewish synagogs, and are often costly and imposing edifices.

The influence of immigrant churches on the assimilation and progress of the alien population is discust at length elsewhere.* No general statistics are available as to their number and membership but a good insight into the general situation may be quickly afforded by a description of the churches in a number of representative towns and cities. In Windber, a bituminous coal mining town in Western Pennsyl-

* See pp. 273, 274.

vania, with a population of about 10,000, the number, kind, membership and contributions of immigrant churches was as follows in 1909:

IMMIGRANT CHURCHES IN WINDBER, PA., 1909

Race	Denomination	Number	Number families	Number members	Average attendance on Sundays	Contributions per year	Year established
Italian.....	Roman Catholic....	1	300	2,000	200	$1,500	1908
Rumanian..	..... do	1	75	400	150	1,500	1908
Mixed.....	..... do *	1	200	2,000	600	1,200	1898
Mixed.....	..... do	1	160	800	400	3,000	1905
Mixed.....	Greek Catholic.....	1	300	1,800	350	2,000	1902
Swedish...	Lutheran	1	30	50	75	400	1900
Magyar....	Hungarian Reform.	1	50	400	100	650	1906
Total....	.....	7	1,115	7,450	1,875	$10,250	

* In Italian section.

In Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a large steel manufacturing community in Western Pennsylvania, the immigrant church situation in 1909 is shown in the table on page 121.

The same conditions relative to the character and membership of alien churches obtain in all sections of the country where recent immigrants have settled. In general, they have brought their church affiliations from their native lands, or, in other words, their native churches have provided means for serving the recent immigrant in his new home.

It will be noted in the statement for Johnstown, Pennsylvania, that parochial schools are affiliated with the immigrant churches. This is also typical of the general situation. These schools offer, as a rule, both secular and religious instruction. A foreign language

is generally used in teaching, but in the greater number of schools instruction is also given in reading and writing English.

IMMIGRANT CHURCHES IN JOHNSTOWN, PA., 1909

Race	Denomination	Number of members	Number of families	Year of establishment	Parochial School
Croatian..	Greek Catholic.....	150	55	1907	None
Croatian..	Roman Catholic....	700	200	1903	Do.
Croatian.. Servian...	Greek, orthodox....	600	100	1902	Do.
German...	Roman Catholic....	1,500	300	1855	Five days per week.
Irish.....	.... do	1,100	340	1868	Do.
Italian....	.... do *	300	100	1905	None
Magyar...	Colonist	75	30	1903	Do.
Magyar...	Hungarian Reformed	300	70	1903	Saturday classes
Magyar...	Roman Catholic....	600	200	1901	Five days per week.
Polish.....	.... do	1,200	300	1900	Do.
Slovak....	Greek Catholic.....	1,200	200	1895	Do.
Slovak....	.... do	100	40	1908	None
Slovak....	Lutheran	500	100	1903	Do.
Slovak....	Roman Catholic....	500	100	1902	Do.
Welsh.....	Baptist †				
Welsh.....	Congregational † ..	700	300	1854	Do.
Welsh.....	Lutheran †				

* In Italian section. † In American section.
Note.—All except those indicated otherwise are in the foreign section.

Fraternal and Other Organizations

A large number of fraternal and beneficial organizations also flourish in immigrant communities. Some of these societies are political and social in their objects, but by far the greater number are for the protection of their members against sickness or death. Their existence is usually closely bound up with some church to which the members belong. Nearly all of the immigrant benefit societies are conducted on the

assessment plan with certain variations. The common method of conducting the society is that of a mutual organization with a fixt payment or assessment for death or other contingencies. Usually the payment is a death benefit sufficient to cover funeral expenses.

As an illustration of the character of the various immigrant fraternal and other organizations the table on page 123 which sets forth the societies among the alien population of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, may be presented as typical. Similar organizations are to be found in other industrial localities and the situation in Johnstown may be said to be representative of the country as a whole.

Immigrant Business Establishments

Aliens of recent arrival in the United States, in the smaller industrial cities and towns as well as in the larger cities, are engaged in all branches of small business undertakings.

In some of the immigrant localities of recent origin, such as those in the different mining districts or in the comparatively recently established glass or steel manufacturing towns like Granite City, Illinois, large immigrant mercantile houses have been established to cater to the wants of the newcomers. They are usually a combination, consisting of a general store, saloon, banking and steamship agency, and rooming house, the upper rooms being used for the last-named purpose. Some of these establishments recently investigated by the Federal government represented capital investments ranging from $25,000 to $40,000. These mercantile houses, however, usually disappear after the

FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AMONG IMMIGRANTS, JOHNSTOWN, PA., 1909

Name	Race	Character	Number of members	Dues	Benefits
Croatian Society	Croatian	Political and social.	100	None	None.
German Beneficial Union.	German.	Benefit		$2.50 per month	$10 per week for 5 weeks sickness; $600 at death with 6 per cent. at end of 10 years.
Hungarian Musical Society.	Magyar.	Musical and social.	50	25c. per month	$2 per week sickness.
Hungarian Reformed Society.	...do...	Benefit and social.	50	50c. per month and assessments	$5 per week sickness; $50 for funeral expenses.
Italian Fraternal Society.	Italian..	Benefit	250	50c. a month..	$5 a week and doctor's attendance; funeral expenses.
Polish Benefit Society.	Polish...	...do	300	50c. a month and assessments	$5 per week sickness; $1 assessed from each member for funeral expenses.
Rothe Männer Benefit Society.	German.	...do	100	50c. a month..	$5 a week sickness.
St. Joseph's Benefit Society.	Slovak..	...do	700	Assessment averaging about $30 per annum	$5 per week sickness; $1,000 at death.
St. Laslo Benefit Society.	Magyar..	...do	700	Assessment $25 on an average per annum...	Do.
St. Mary's Society (female).	...do...	...do	50	25c. per month; 50c. assessment on death of members..	$1.50 per week sickness; $25 funeral expenses, each member contributing 50c.
St. Michael Society (branch line).	...do...	...do	60	50c. a month; $1 assessment on death of members	$5 per week sickness; $60 for funeral expenses, each member contributing $1.
St. Nichola Croatian Society.	Croatian	...do	800	Assessment $1.50, $2 per month, and $1 on death of every member	$5 per week sickness; $800 at death, depending on the number of members.
St. Rocus Croatian Society	...do...	Benefit and social.	100	Assessment $1 to $2 per month	$5 per week during sickness; funeral expenses and $800.
St. Stephen's Benefit Society.	Slovak..	Benefit	750	Assessment about $25 per annum	$5 per week for sickness; $1,000 in case of death.
Slavish Society	...do...	Political	50	None	None.
Verhovay (Benefit, Life, and Death Insurance Society).	Magyar..	Benefit	800	$1.35 a month men; 65c. for women	$5 per week sickness; $800 at death for both men and women; loss of eye or limb, $300.

community which they serve has become firmly established, and, as a rule, immigrant business activities are confined to quite small establishments, restricted with some exceptions, as in the case of restaurants, fruit stands or shoe-shining parlors, to the sections of the cities and towns occupied by the alien population. The immigrant business man, by the mere fact that he is an alien, is placed at a decided advantage over native competitors, for the inhabitants of an immigrant community naturally patronize with one accord those of their countrymen who operate stores and shops.

There are no general statistics which afford an insight into the tendency of the different races to engage in business. Moreover, in any given community the proportion of certain races in business enterprises will be largely determined by the racial composition of the community. A few statements, however, as to the business situation in a number of representative industrial cities will throw a light on the general situation. The tabulation opposite shows the number of immigrants in business and the kind of business followed in Lackawanna City, a steel manufacturing locality of about 20,000 population near Buffalo, New York.

Another illustrative example may be taken from Steelton, also a steel manufacturing city of 18,000 population located near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1909 there were 85 immigrant business establishments in this city with an approximate capital investment of $285,765. The number of immigrants in each specified business, by race, is shown in the table on page 125.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED BUSINESS IN LACKAWANNA CITY, NEW YORK, BY RACE OF PROPRIETOR, 1909

Race of proprietor	Number engaged in each specified business							
	Barber	Clothing	Grocer and butcher	General merchandise	Jeweler	Saloon keeper	Shoemaker	Total
Croatian	....	....	1	2	....	11	....	14
German	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	4
Hebrew	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Irish	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Italian, South	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Magyar	2	....	3	....	....	6	....	11
Polish	....	1	8	2	....	16	....	27
Russian	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Servian	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3
Slovak	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	4
Total	4	5	14	7	1	39	1	71

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH SPECIFIED BUSINESS OF STEELTON, PA., BY RACE

Kind of business	Bohemian	Bulgarian	Croatian	German	Italian	Hebrew	Magyar	Servian	Slovenian	Total
Bakery	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barber shop	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Books, stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Café, restaurant	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cigars	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
Clothing, jewelry	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dry goods	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fruit, tobacco	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
General merchandise	1	2	3	2	4	31	...	...	5	48
Groceries	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Jewelry	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meat	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	9
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Pool	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Second-hand clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Shoemaker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	1	8	7	5	6	45	2	2	9	85

These statements from representative communities serve to illustrate the prevailing conditions so far as progress among recent immigrants is concerned in engaging in business and enterprises. Their activities are limited practically to small establishments for supplying groceries, clothing, meat, and other articles of general consumption to the recent immigrant population.

Coffee Houses and Saloons

Another interesting institution often met with in immigrant communities is the immigrant coffee-house, which is modeled after similar institutions in Europe. It is intended to meet the tastes and habits of the Greek, Bulgarian and Turkish races who do not patronize the American saloon or drink intoxicants after the manner of the Germans, Croatians, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and the members of other races. The coffee-houses are usually large, well-lighted rooms, furnished with small tables and plain chairs. Tobacco in all its forms, including even the Turkish pipe, is to be had, as well as tea, coffee, cider, soft drinks, and ice cream.

The immigrant saloon also has certain features different from those of the ordinary American institution. Often an immigrant bank, steamship agency, labor agency, or boarding or rooming house is operated in connection with it. The use of the saloon as a place for general congregation and social intercourse is also more pronounced among recent immigrants than among native Americans. The immigrant saloon is generally characterized by less drunkenness and disorder than American saloons of the same low type.

VIII

LIVING CONDITIONS AND CONGESTION

In Large Cities

CONGESTION OF POPULATION A SERIOUS EVIL

For a number of years it has been the opinion of many of the workers for social betterment in our large cities, that the congestion of the population in the poorer quarters, is among the greatest of evils, and that this overcrowding is to a great extent brought about by the incoming of new immigrants in large numbers. The facts, however, regarding general conditions have not heretofore been well known. Previous investigations have been mostly the work of individuals sent out by the "social settlements" or by charitable societies with the purpose of making local studies. Inquires have not been made on a scale sufficiently large to enable one to judge of average conditions. It has been natural that investigators should see primarily the worst cases, and that they should note especially the great number of people living in a block, and should judge of the conditions very largely from the number of people, rather than from the circumstances under which they live. Furthermore, no accurate comparison between the different cities was possible.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Recognizing these facts, and also the importance of the question, the Immigration Commission decided to

make as careful an investigation as was practicable.* Seven large cities representing different sections of the country, different industrial interests and to a considerable extent the different immigrant races, were selected—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee. By careful inquiries the sections of the city were chosen where the living conditions were the worst, and blocks were taken, as far as possible, that were inhabited largely by the representatives of a single race, in order that if there were any racial tendencies these might easily be discovered.

In order that not exceptional but average conditions might be noted, it was decided to question carefully every family within the area chosen. In most cases one side of the street between two cross streets was selected. As many as one hundred families at least of each race or nationality were studied in order that the conditions shown might be typical or representative. In a number of instances two hundred families and more of a special race in one city were investigated. In a few cases, where it was not possible to find within one block or within two or three blocks situated nearly together so many families of one race, those families were found in different sections of the city, and thus the ratio number was made complete, even tho the families were somewhat scattered. Generally speaking, however, the figures secured by the Immigration Commission represent living conditions in certain sections of a city where every family was investigated.

Ten thousand two hundred and six households were visited by agents of the Immigration Commission and

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 26 and 27.

the statistics of 51,006 individuals were taken. It should not be forgotten that the investigation concerned only the overcrowded poor quarters of the cities. In those sections, however, the record is not that of the extreme cases, but of every case, and while very many most deplorable conditions were found, the fact is clearly established that a large majority of the immigrants in these great cities lead a hardworking, honest life, that their homes are reasonably clean, and that the undesirable conditions found in these congested quarters are in many instances not the fault of the inhabitants, but exist largely in spite of them, owing to the fact that the city authorities do not provide sufficient facilities for an adequate water supply, for proper cleaning of the streets, and for satisfactory drainage and sewerage conditions.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES A FACTOR

The investigation showed that the length of time that the people have been in the United States is a very important factor affecting congestion. After the immigrants have remained here for a considerable length of time, usually the wages are high enough so that they can acquire some property, and thus afford to move out from very congested localities into sections where living conditions are much better. Overcrowding is largely from economic necessity. It can hardly be said to be a matter of choice on the part of any race, or of more than a few individuals.

In the districts visited in the large cities included in the congestion study of the Immigration Commission, the races of recent immigration numerically best

represented were the South Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Slovaks, Syrians and Lithuanians; while among the races that have been in this country for a longer period, the Irish, Bohemian and German were the ones most frequently found. In all of the cities studied, the Russian Hebrews and South Italians were found in considerable numbers in the congested districts. In Chicago and Milwaukee, the Poles, Bohemians and other Slavic races were, relatively speaking, much more numerous than in the Atlantic coast cities.

Out of every 100 foreign-born male heads of households investigated, about 48 have come to the United States within the past ten years, and about 21 within five years. Of the races represented by any considerable numbers, the Magyars have the largest per cent. of arrivals within the past ten years, 84 out of 100. The foreign-born negroes have the next largest proportion. It is a matter of surprize to many people that the negroes are coming into the country as immigrants, but at the present time large numbers are arriving, especially from Porto Rico and other West India Islands.

It is noteworthy, also, that the immigration, at any rate in the districts studied, seems to be largely migration from the country to the city, of people that heretofore have been unfamiliar with city conditions. Out of each 100 sixteen years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States, 39 had been engaged in farming in the country from which they came. Considering only those races represented by 100 or more the Irish showed the highest proportion of those who were farmers abroad—69.2 per cent. The Lithuanians were next with 67.1 per cent.

The South Italians had 43.9 per cent., while very few Hebrews, either Russians or others, were farmers in Europe. Only 3.6 per cent. of the Russian Hebrews and 5.5 per cent. of other Hebrews were engaged in agricultural pursuits abroad.

OVERCROWDING IN ROOMS

The number of persons living in the houses in congested districts is, on the average, smaller than is ordinarily believed. In the households investigated by the Immigration Commission, the average of the number of persons for 100 rooms was only 134, and for 100 sleeping rooms 232. The cities may be arranged with reference to the condition of crowding in the following order: Boston, 144 persons for 100 rooms; Philadelphia, 141; Cleveland, 140; New York, 139; Buffalo, 133; Chicago, 126; Milwaukee, 114. It should also be borne in mind that the question of overcrowding is rather a matter of rooms, or sleeping rooms, than a crowding of people upon the ground area. Living conditions are often much better in large tenement houses, where they are reasonably well regulated by law, than in smaller private houses that have been converted for the use of several families.

The investigation of the Immigration Commission showed that the congestion was considerably greater in foreign than in native households, whether whites or negroes are taken into consideration. Among the immigrant races represented by 100 or more households, the degree of congestion was found greatest among the Slovenians, where the average number of persons for 100 rooms reached 172. The South Italians averaged 166, the Poles 155, the Russian He-

brews 147. The lowest average was among the Swedes, where the average number of persons for 100 rooms was only 93, and the Germans, with an average of 99.

OVERCROWDING IN SLEEPING-ROOMS

Perhaps a better test of the condition of congestion is found by the average number of persons per sleeping-room. By this test, the Slovenians again occupy the bad preeminence, with 2.99 persons per sleeping-room. The Poles with 2.72 persons, Slovaks with 2.63, South Italians with 2.54, and Magyars with 2.43, also show a high degree of congestion. The Russian Hebrews have 2.38 persons for each sleeping-room. In this respect the foreign-born negroes have the best record with only 1.90 per sleeping-room, the Swedes have 1.92, and the Germans an average of 2.03. The native-born people were on the whole distinctly better—an average per sleeping-room of 1.93 for whites and 1.78 for negroes.

In the immigrant households 32.8 per cent. had at least three persons per sleeping-room, while among the households of the native whites only 18.8 per cent. had that many per sleeping-room. Only 0.8 per cent. of the native-born whites had as many as five persons per sleeping-room, while among the Slovenians 13.8 per cent. had five or more per room and 5.2 per cent. six or more per sleeping-room. No other race had half as large a percentage with six or more per sleeping-room as the Slovenians. The native-born Bohemians and Moravians ranked next with 2.4 per cent., and the Greeks and South Italians each with 2 per cent. The Russian Hebrews had only 1.2 per cent., while among the Swedes the number found

with six per sleeping-room was too small for computation of percentages.

Of all the Greek households investigated, 42.9 per cent. occupied all of their rooms as sleeping-rooms as did 42.1 per cent. of the Syrians, and 22.7 per cent. of the South Italians, while of the Swedes only 0.7 per cent. occupied all of their rooms as sleeping-rooms, and of the negroes who were immigrants only 0.8 per cent. On the other hand, 7.6 per cent. of the native-born negroes of native fathers occupied all their rooms as sleeping-rooms, as did 2.3 per cent. of the native whites.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS

Overcrowding is perhaps most frequently shown by the keeping of boarders or lodgers. In the cities investigated by the Immigration Commission, about 26 per cent. of all the households visited kept boarders or lodgers. In New York, the largest city, the proportion was almost 25 per cent. In Milwaukee it was 16.6 per cent. In Chicago the largest proportion was found—30 per cent. Boston ranks next with 29.3 per cent. of the households studied having boarders or lodgers. Among the native-born of foreign fathers studied by the Immigration Commission, 10.2 per cent. of the families keep boarders; among the foreign-born, 27.2 per cent. Of all the Lithuanian immigrant families 70.3 per cent. had boarders or lodgers, as did 47.3 per cent. of the Hungarians, 42.9 per cent. of the North Italians, 37.2 per cent. of the Swedes, 41 per cent. of the Slovaks, 37.9 per cent. of the Slovenians, and 35.5 per cent. of the Poles. On the other hand, only 9.5 per cent. of the Germans, 5.3 per cent. of the Syrians, 16.7 per cent.

of the Irish and 13.1 per cent. of the Bohemians and Moravians, kept boarders and lodgers. It would thus appear that on the whole it is the new immigrants that take boarders, and there seems to be a considerable difference among the races in the extent to which boarders and lodgers are brought into the households.

RENT

The matter of overcrowding is in part a question of rent. Naturally this large factor in the living expenses is considerably higher in the Atlantic coast cities than in those on the Great Lakes. The rents are highest in New York, where the average rent per room was found to be $3.89 per month, and lowest in Cleveland, where the average per room was $2.03 per month. The average number of persons to 100 rooms was about the same in the two cities, 139 in New York, and 140 in Cleveland. The households of immigrants, as compared with the native-born wage-earners, paid, generally speaking, the same if not higher rent per room, but lower rent per person, as among the immigrants there was, generally speaking, a much larger number of persons per room.

The average rent per room paid by the different races, as shown by the investigations of the Immigration Commission, is a matter of interest. The native-born whites paid $2.51 on the average, and the foreign-born $2.90. The native-born negroes paid $3.00, and the foreign-born negroes $3.38. The highest average rent per room per month was paid by the Greeks, $4.59. The Russian Hebrews paid $3.51, other Hebrews $3.52. The native-born Poles showed the lowest average rent per room, $1.60; the Slovenians $2.20; the South Italians $3.28.

Quite different is the average rent per person both as regards location and nationality. In New York City the average rent per person per month was $2.79, in Cleveland only $1.37, in Boston $2.12, in Chicago $1.74. It is a matter of surprize to many that the native-born negro paid $3.11 per person, while the native-born white showed a rent of only $2.60 per person. Among the foreign-born, also, the negro paid the highest rent per person, $3.25. The lowest rent per person, $1.29, was paid by the immigrant Slovenian. In all cases the effort was clearly and successfully made by recent immigrants to reduce rent per person by increasing the number of persons per room. In many cases this was done by taking in boarders and lodgers.

HOME OWNERSHIP

It will be a surprise to note that approximately one-tenth of all the families studied owned their homes. The proportion of the home owners among the native-born whites was considerably less than half as great as among immigrants. Of those studied, 5.7 per cent. of the native-born and 10.4 per cent. of the foreign-born owned their homes.

Among the different races of immigrants, 25.8 per cent. of the Germans—the race with the best showing—had acquired homes. The Swedes ranked high with 19.4 per cent., the Irish with 12.5 per cent., the Poles with 17 per cent., and the Slovenians with 11.1 per cent. On the other hand, not enough of the immigrant negroes or of the Greeks to record, had purchased homes; while but 6.4 per cent. of the

Russian Hebrews, only 0.6 per cent. of the Syrians, and 4.6 of the Magyars had been thus provident.

This difference among the races was due in part to occupation, which leads the immigrant into different cities. In New York, which is a large tenement-house district, comparatively few, or only 0.5 per cent., owned their homes, while in Milwaukee, where smaller houses are found, 19.8 per cent. owned their homes, and in Buffalo 17.5 per cent. Even in Chicago 16.3 per cent. had purchased homes; in Boston, on the other hand, only 4.4 per cent., and in Philadelphia, with its many rows of small houses, only 7.4 per cent.

CARE OF HOME: SANITATION

Living conditions are shown to a considerable extent by the care and equipment of the home. An attempt was made to classify the care of the apartment visited into four different grades: good, fair, bad, and very bad. The investigators took great pains to see that the same standard was maintained in all of the different cities. It is a matter of interest to note that of the entire number studied, foreign and native, 45.2 per cent. of the apartments were considered kept in good condition, 39 per cent. were fair, 12.9 per cent. bad, and only 2.9 per cent. in very bad condition. The native-born ranked rather better than the foreign-born in this regard, 50.6 per cent. of the former and only 44.2 per cent. of the latter having their apartments rated as good. The condition of the apartments of native-born white Americans is even better if the distinction is made between the whites and the negroes in the native-born. Among the foreign-born there seems to be all through a very marked dis-

tinction; in this regard the Swedes were best, 75.7 per cent. of their apartments being rated as good. The Germans were next with 71.5 per cent., and the Bohemians and Moravians were next in order with 65.8 per cent. of their apartments in good condition. Among the lowest were the Greeks, with only 12.2 per cent.; the Syrians, 26.1 per cent.; the South Italians, 30.9 per cent.; Slovenians, 30.2 per cent. The North Italians again ranked above the average, with 49.3 per cent., and the Russian Hebrews barely above, with 45.5 per cent.

WATER SUPPLY

The care of the homes, of course, depends largely upon the water supply, and this is a matter generally determined by the city authorities and not by the residents. The question of sewerage is also important. The districts investigated in Philadelphia and Cleveland made the least satisfactory showing in regard to sanitary equipment—facilities for water supply and for toilet accommodations. New York, as well as Buffalo and Chicago, made a comparatively good showing in this respect.

There seems to be a decided difference, nevertheless, among the various races—the South Italians and the Syrians among the recent immigrants, and the Irish among the older immigrants, not being so well provided with sanitary equipment as were the other races. This depends, of course, to a considerable extent upon the income, but apparently also upon the insistence of the persons themselves upon having proper water supply and toilet accommodations.

INCOMES

The question of earnings is one of the very greatest interest. Over 10,000 males eighteen years of age and over were studied in this respect in the course of the investigation of housing and living conditions in the large cities. The average yearly earnings of these were found to be $413, or, putting the matter differently, nearly one-half of them received less than $400. The average annual earnings of the native-born white were $595, of the negro $441. The average, on the whole, of the native-born males was $533, of the foreign-born only $385, while of the native-born of foreign fathers the yearly earnings were $526. Among the foreign-born the earnings were highest among the older immigrants—the Swedes earning $692, the Germans $613, the Bohemians and Moravians $538, and the Irish $535 each year. Among the lowest were the Syrians with annual earnings of only $321, Servians with $325, Poles with $365, South Italians with $368, North Italians with $425, Russian Hebrews with $461, and other Hebrews with $465.

The women, as a rule, earned little more than one-half as much as the men. Two-thirds of them received less than $300 per year. Of the races represented by 100 or more women, the South Italians and the Poles reported the average yearly earnings of women at less than $200; about two-thirds of the South Italian women were reported as earning less than $200.

CAUSES OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS

The chief evil arising from the incoming of the immigrants to our cities is the tendency to crowd together in a certain section, and, even when not living in unsanitary conditions, to remain isolated from the Americans, thus forming foreign colonies and checking assimilation. Naturally, the great majority that come to these cities come to join relatives or friends. The original selection of a residence is largely a matter of chance, unless it is determined by the residence of friends. The majority of newly arrived immigrants report that over three-fourths of their people have spent the entire period of their residence since they came to the United States in the neighborhood where they now are. Of course, the economic difficulty of changing their location hinders moving; but there is the further influence of a common language, the common race, and usually a common religion, which keeps them together. Moreover, in many cases the desire to avoid the expense of transportation to and from work prevents them from moving far from the place in which they have first settled.

On the other hand, the increase in earnings, improved education, social ambition, interest in American institutions, all tend to hasten the scattering and absorption of the immigrants into the general body of residents. Whenever their earnings have become such that the expense of moving is not important, or when they feel that they have finally established themselves as citizens, they naturally look for a place of residence outside the crowded districts. Ability to speak and read English, and familiarity with the conditions of the country, help their choice in selecting a new home.

Very frequently the influence of the children who have been to American schools and have grown up as Americans, and who in consequence do not like to be identified with a foreign section of the city, is a predominant factor in determining the selection of a new home.

Industrial Cities and Towns

Unsatisfactory household arrangements and crowded living conditions are even more characteristic of the strictly industrial towns and cities than of the principal urban centers of population such as New York, Chicago, and other large cities. This condition of affairs arises in large measure from the less degree of permanency of residence among the purely industrial workers. The constraining motive among the immigrant wage-earners at first is to earn all they can under the existing conditions of employment, live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and save as much as possible.

"THE BOARDING-BOSS SYSTEM"

Mention has already been made of the preponderance among industrial workers of recent immigration of single men or, what practically amounts to the same thing, of married men who have left their families abroad. This situation, taken in connection with the low range of earnings and the desire to save, is responsible for the small extent to which an independent form of family life exists in the immigrant colonies of American industrial cities and towns. The heads of families find it necessary to take boarders

and lodgers into the home in order to supplement their earnings in the mines, mills and factories, while the larger proportion of males without families creates a demand for a cheap group method of living. The plan usually followed in industrial localities is popularly known as "the boarding-boss system." Under the "boarding-boss" arrangement a married immigrant or his wife, or a single man, constitutes the head of the household, which, in addition to the family of the head, will usually be made up of from two to twenty boarders or lodgers. Each lodger pays the boarding-boss a fixt sum, ordinarily from $2 to $3 per month, for lodging, cooking and washing, the food being bought by the boarding-boss and its cost shared equally by the individual members of the group. Another common arrangement is for each member of the household to purchase his own food and have it cooked separately. Under this method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from $9 to $15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage-earners are small.

OVERCROWDING

The congestion resulting from this method of living is very marked. A recent study of 15,127 households of immigrant industrial workers disclosed the fact that 4,978, or 32.9 per cent., kept boarders or lodgers. A similar study of 1,139 households of native whites showed that only 114, or 10 per cent., had boarders or lodgers. The following table shows the situation of the principal races of recent immigration among

whom the tendency toward congestion was most marked:

Race of Head of Household	Number of households studied	Households keeping boarders or lodgers	
		Number	Per cent.
Croatian	617	367	59.5
Italian, North	653	223	34.2
Italian, South	1,530	512	33.5
Lithuanian	791	456	57.6
Magyar	911	488	53.6
Polish	2,106	1,020	48.4
Rumanian	77	60	77.9
Russian	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian	531	302	56.9
Servian	69	64	92.8

The average number of boarders and lodgers for each 100 of all immigrant households keeping boarders or lodgers was 353, as contrasted with only 168 for each 100 native white American households. For some of the southern or eastern European immigrant households the average was much higher than that shown for all races. The Rumanians averaged 12.23 boarders or lodgers per household keeping boarders or lodgers, the Bulgarians 8.29, Servians 7.25, Croatians 6.39, and Russians 4.02. The crowding which resulted may be readily realized when it is known, for example, that one-third of the Bulgarian households were living in one-room apartments, and two-fifths in two rooms.

Of all the households of foreign-born wage-earners, numbering 15,127, about one-tenth were housed in two rooms, one-fifth in three rooms, and almost one-third in four rooms. The immigrant households averaged 581 persons for each 100 apartments, 138 persons for each 100 rooms, and 253 occupants for

each 100 sleeping-rooms. By way of contrast, the households of the native whites of native fathers had only 415 persons for each 100 apartments, 77 persons for each 100 rooms, and 184 persons for each 100 sleeping-rooms. Many of the households of recent immigrants had from four to eight persons for each sleeping-room, the maximum number being conditioned only on the available space.

CONGESTION IN SLEEPING-ROOMS

Another significant aspect of the situation is the tendency exhibited by immigrant households to use all of the rooms of their apartments for sleeping purposes. Of the total number studied in detail by the Immigration Commission about 5 per cent. used all of their rooms as sleeping quarters. Of the Bulgarians 63.3 per cent., of the Greeks 16.4 per cent., of the Ruthenians 12.1 per cent., and of the Slovenians 10.3 per cent. used all of the rooms of the apartments in which they lived for sleeping purposes. A little more than one-third of the immigrant households had only one room available for cooking, eating and general living purposes.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING

Perhaps the best general indication of the congested conditions and low standards of living which prevail in the households of immigrant industrial workers may be seen in the average rent payments per person, due to the tendency of the immigrants to crowd together in order to reduce the per capita rent outlay. The average monthly rent payment per person of wage-earners who were native-born whites of native

fathers was found by the Immigration Commission to be $2.81, and of immigrant industrial workers only $1.51. The Bulgarians paid only $0.97, the Macedonians $0.78, the Rumanians $1.02, the Servians $1.03, the Croatians $1.09, the Ruthenians $1.15, the Slovaks $1.18 and the Poles $1.24, rental monthly per capita. This fact alone would explain why American wage-earners often object to immigrant competition, and how, as in the case of money, the poorer supplants the better. Is it best for the country that an American wage-earner compete with a Macedonian on the terms shown?

TENDENCIES EXHIBITED BY RECENT IMMIGRANTS

General housing and sanitary conditions have been discust in another connection.* The recent immigrant is more inclined than the native American or than other immigrants to use the so-called "company-house" system. In bituminous coal-mining, iron-ore and copper-mining communities in all sections of the country, members of races of recent immigration are more commonly found in company houses than the native American and British and northern European employees. Wherever possible, the two latter classes of employees settle in the urban centers around which the mining villages cluster. In the villages themselves, where all classes of employees are found, there is little discrimination as to the housing facilities, the usual policy of the mining companies being to rent the houses to the first applicants regardless of race. Likewise, the housing conditions of the immigrants in the larger industrial towns and cities are

* See Chapter IV on Immigrant Communities, Chapter XI, entitled "The Immigrant as a Dynamic Factor in Industry."

unattractive and uninviting, and often unsanitary and dangerous to the community as a whole. Very little interest in his surroundings is evinced by the recent immigrant. The duties of the immigrant housewife are so arduous and so numerous that she has but little time to keep the living and sleeping quarters in a cleanly condition. The presence of a large number of boarders and lodgers also tends to make this impossible. Consequently the houses are dirty, as a rule badly kept, and there is little privacy or independent family life. As a rule, there are no water or sanitary appliances in the house.

TYPES OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

Space is not available to enter into detailed descriptions of immigrant households. As a concrete illustration, however, of the living conditions which prevail among recent immigrant households, two composite and representative cases may be described: (1) a household in an industrial locality conducted by a family with one or more children; and (2) a boarding group composed entirely of males. The first type of household usually occupies a four-room apartment. The rear room on the first floor is used as a kitchen and living and dining-room for the family and its boarders and lodgers. It is equipped with an ordinary cheap cooking-range, a plain table and simple cooking and eating utensils. Sometimes there is running water and a sink, but usually water must be carried from an outside source. In this room the household, which may consist of twelve to twenty adults and children, cook and eat. All the laundry work for the entire household is done in this room. It is also used as a general living and loafing-room.

The front room on the ground floor is the sleeping-room of the head of the household and his wife and children. It contains all their personal effects, which are very meager. Almost all of the available floor space is occupied by beds or cots for the family, and clothing is hung on nails around the walls.

The two rooms upstairs are given over to boarders and lodgers. Their furniture consists of beds or cots, seating facilities, so far as they exist, being afforded by the beds or trunks of the boarders. Usually four men sleep in each room, the only limitation upon the number in each room being the available space for placing beds or cots. Working or other clothes are hung about the walls on hooks or nails. In some instances the rooms are occupied by two sets of lodgers, the men who work during the day using the beds at night while the night-workers occupy the same beds during the day. Household conditions throughout are usually very dirty and unattractive.

In the case of the second general type of immigrant industrial households, composed entirely of males, the general arrangement is the same, except that all rooms are used for sleeping purposes. Groups of this character usually consist of four to eight men occupying one to two rooms, four men sleeping in a room. The rooms are used indiscriminately for general living purposes. The furniture usually consists wholly of beds and cots and a small stove for heating and cooking. The different members of the group take turns in doing the cooking and the housework. It is hardly necessary to say that, as unsatisfactory as are the conditions in the first class of households, the conditions in the group just described are much worse.

IX

THE STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

Radical changes have come about within recent years in the racial make-up of the operating forces of American mines and manufacturing establishments. Native Americans and immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe have, to a large extent, especially in the unskilled occupations, been displaced by recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and the Orient. The employment of recent immigrant races has been rendered possible by the development of new processes and mechanical inventions which, in a large measure, have eliminated the elements of skill formerly required of American wage-earners.

Racial Classification of Industrial Workers

A recent investigation by the Federal Government, including within its scope about three-fourths of a million industrial workers, has disclosed the extent to which the different races are employed in American mines and factories.*

* See Report of the United States Immigration Commission (18 volumes), entitled, "Immigrants in Industries." The investigation upon which this report is based was conducted during the last half of 1908, and the first half of the year 1909. The results of the investigation were not affected by the industrial depression which followed the financial breakdown of November, 1907. In the case of the study of families or individuals whose incomes had been impaired by the depression, an allowance was made, and normal earnings and incomes secured. The same method was followed in making inquiries as to housing and living conditions. In this connection, if the investigation were influenced by the industrial depression, the result would be a more favorable showing for the recent immigrant, for the reason that a large proportion had returned to their native countries, and thus lessened the degree of congestion which would normally obtain. The data received from 700,000 employees were practically all obtained during the first half of 1909, and are representative of normal conditions. For a full account of the history and scope of the investigation, see "The Industrial Investigations of the United States Immigration Commission," Journal of Political Economy, July, 1910.

Of the total number of 619,595 industrial workers included in this study, 346,203, or more than one-half, were of foreign birth. It was found that only one-fifth of the total number of wage-earners in twenty-one of the principal branches of industry were native white Americans, while almost three-fifths were of foreign birth; 17 per cent. were industrial workers of the second generation, or of native birth but of foreign father, and 5 per cent. were native negroes. About 30 per cent. of all the females, as contrasted with only 14 per cent. of the men, are native-born of foreign father. Of the total number of wage-earners of foreign birth and of the immigration of former years, the Germans form the largest proportion, followed by the French-Canadians, English, Irish, Swedes, Scotch, French and Welsh, in the order named. Of the races of recent arrival in the United States, the largest proportion of wage-earners is furnished by the Poles, the representation of this race being almost one-tenth of the entire operating forces of the principal industries of the country. The race next most extensively employed is the Slovak, followed by the South Italian, which race, in turn, is closely followed by the North Italian. The Magyar, Lithuanian and Croatian races appear in the next largest proportions. Altogether, fifty-six distinct races appeared in the working forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments included in the recent comprehensive inquiry of the Immigration Commission. Thirty-seven of these races were of the south and east of Europe or of the Orient. Almost one-half of all the wage-earners were from southern and eastern European countries.

The proportion of foreign-born among the opera-

ting forces of the principal branches of manufacturing and mining were as follows: more than one-half of the iron and steel workers, employees of oil refineries, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, furniture factories, leather tanneries and finishing establishments and woolen and worsted goods and cotton-mill operatives; about two-fifths of the glass workers; one-third of the silk-mill operatives, glove-factory employees and cigar and tobacco makers; seven-tenths of men and women garment makers; more than one-fourth of the boot and shoe factory operatives; four-fifths of the wage-earners in sugar refineries.

The native-born white Americans, or native-born whites of native father, are employed most extensively in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, collars and cuffs, glass, gloves, and shoes. Only a small proportion, ranging from one-tenth to one-fifth of the wage-earners in the other leading branches of industry in the country, are native white Americans. The native negroes have their largest numbers of wage-earners in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, construction work, and iron-ore mining of the Southern States; considerable proportions are also engaged in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. The wage-earners of the second generation, or of native birth of foreign father, have about the same racial distribution according to industries as the native-born whites of native father.

French-Canadians are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, in copper mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of shoes and collars and cuffs. The Croatians are found in the largest proportions in railroad and other construction work, copper mining and

smelting, iron and steel manufacturing, iron-ore mining, slaughtering and meat packing, bituminous coal mining, leather manufacturing and oil refining. The Cuban and Spanish races are almost exclusively wage-earners in cigar and tobacco factories. The Danish appear in the greatest number in collar and cuff manufacture. By far the largest proportions of the Dutch are employed in furniture factories, a considerable percentage also being found in silk dyeing and silk goods manufacturing establishments. The English and German wage-earners appear among the working forces of all the principal branches of industry, the largest proportions of the former race being engaged in the manufacture of gloves, woolen and worsted goods, copper mining and smelting, and the manufacture of cotton goods, while the Germans have the largest numbers in sugar refining, silk dyeing, leather manufacturing and in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles. The Finns are chiefly employed in copper mining and smelting and in iron-ore mining on the Minnesota and Michigan ranges. The Greek race shows the largest number of representatives in leather and cotton goods manufacturing and in railroad and other construction work. Hebrews have by far the largest proportions engaged in making clothing. Relatively large numbers of this race are also found in glove and shoe factories.

North and South Italians are most extensively employed in silk dyeing, railroad and other construction work, iron-ore mining, bituminous coal mining and in clothing manufacturing. Larger or smaller proportions of Lithuanians appear in practically all of the principal branches of industry, the highest percentages of wage-earners of this race being engaged in sugar

refining, clothing and furniture manufacturing, in the making of agricultural implements and vehicles, in oil refining and bituminous coal mining. Magyars are also well distributed, the greatest numbers being found in iron and steel manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, agricultural implements, silk dyeing, and sugar refining. The Poles engage in all classes of industries, the largest proportions being employed in sugar refineries, agricultural implement and vehicle establishments, cotton mills, furniture factories, bituminous coal mines, slaughtering and meat packing, and leather manufacturing. The Portuguese are not wage-earners in any considerable numbers outside the cotton mills. The Rumanians, who appear in small numbers in several different industries, have their largest representation in railroad and other construction work and in iron and steel manufacturing. Russians are extensively engaged in sugar refining, slaughtering and meat packing, the manufacture of clothing and in bituminous coal mining. The Slovak race is most largely employed in bituminous coal mining, oil refining, and iron and steel manufacturing. In the minor industries, foreign-born workmen are found in varying proportions. In small manufactures where skill and experience are required of employees, the native Americans and older immigrants from northern and western Europe predominate. Where machinery is used, southern and eastern Europeans have usually found a lodgment in the working forces. Sixty per cent. or more of the male portion of the operating forces in carpet, cutlery and tools, rope, twine and hemp, and zinc-smelting manufacturing establishments, as well as 50 to 60 per cent. in car building and repairing, foundry and machine-shop products,

and sewing-machine manufacturing, are of foreign birth.

Length of Residence of Immigrant Employees

Of the employees in twenty of the most important industries enumerated above, information concerning length of residence in the United States was secured for 290,923 foreign-born persons. Of that number, 116,466, or 40 per cent., had been in the United States less than five years. Of the total number belonging to races coming from northern and western Europe and Canada, less than one-fifth had been in the United States less than five years, while of the employees of other races—almost entirely from southern and eastern Europe—slightly more than one-half had been in this country less than five years. About one-third of the foreign-born employees were of races from northern and western Europe and Canada, but of the immigrant employees who had been in the United States less than five years, only 14.3 per cent. were of these geographical areas.

Reason for the Employment of Southern and Eastern Europeans

The employment of recent immigrant wage-earners in the United States was originally due to the inability of the manufacturers and mine operators to secure other labor at the same wages in the face of the growing labor needs of the country. How far there was afterward a reversal of cause and effect, and to what extent the expansion of industry was stimulated by the availability of the recent immigrant labor sup-

ply, can not be definitely stated. It is a matter of speculation and controversy, without any data at present upon which to base an approximate determination. Whatever may have been the opinion of employers as to the desirability of this class of labor, they found it necessary either to employ immigrant labor or delay industrial advancement. They chose the former course; and the present industrial situation is the result.

Occupations of Immigrants

It may be said, in general, that the recent immigrant wage-earners from the south and east of Europe are found on the lowest level of the industrial scale. Many members of the different races of recent arrival in the United States have advanced in the order of occupations, but these are rather cases of individual than of racial progress. Most of the newcomers have been without any training or experience abroad in manufacturing or mining, and have been employed in the common or unskilled labor of the different branches of industry in this country, or they have been given work to do in connection with machine processes which are largely automatic and which require no special training or apprenticeship. The one notable exception in this respect is furnished by the Russian and other Hebrews, the majority of whom have had some industrial or technical training before coming to the United States. As a consequence, they find employment chiefly in the hand trades, or enter into business in a small way after reaching this country. The only branches of manufacturing in which Russian and other Hebrews are extensively engaged are clothing, silk goods, boots and shoes, and gloves.

Weekly and Daily Earnings, According to Race, Age, Sex and Industry

The rates of pay and earnings, therefore, of southern and eastern European industrial workers, roughly correspond to the prevailing rates of remuneration and earnings of unskilled workmen. In some branches of mining and manufacturing they are paid on a piece-rate basis, and consequently the most satisfactory exhibit of their industrial efficiency or earning ability may be presented in the shape of weekly earnings.* The following statement shows, by general nativity, the average weekly earnings of 220,390 male industrial workers, eighteen years of age or over, during a normal industrial week of 1909:

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	41,933	$14.37
Negro	6,604	10.66
Native-Born of Foreign Father	32,242	13.91
Total Native-Born	80,780	13.89
Total Foreign-Born	139,610	11.92
Grand Total	220,390	12.64

It is seen that the average weekly earnings for the native-born white employees of native father or, in other words, native white Americans, were $14.37, as contrasted with $13.91 for those of native birth but of foreign father, and $11.92 for the total number of employees of foreign birth. The earnings of the British and northern European immigrants of former years are also higher than those of the newly arrived southern and eastern Europeans.

* See Appendix C for a detailed presentation of earnings according to general nativity and race.

A conception of the earning possibilities of the immigrant women may be gathered from the table below, which shows the amount of weekly earnings of 57,712 female wage-earners who were eighteen years of age or over:

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	9,019	$7.91
Native-Born of Foreign Father	15,930	8.11
Total Native-Born	24,966*	8.04
Total Foreign-Born	32,746	7.90
Grand Total	57,712	7.96

* 17 negro women wage-earners are included in this total.

The foregoing statement makes it clearly evident that the weekly earnings for the women industrial workers are much lower than those for the men. The average amount earned each week by the native American white women was $7.91, as against $8.11 for native-born female wage-earners of foreign father, and $7.90 for immigrant women, the lower earnings of the American women being due (1) to their refusal to do the disagreeable class of work which immigrant women accept, and (2) to their inability or disinclination to work such long hours as the foreign-born females, in the case of certain piece-rate occupations, as, for example, the clothing industry. The earnings of the members of the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe range higher than those of representatives of races of recent arrival in the United States, which causes the showing for the total native-born to be higher than that of the total foreign-born.

During the same week that the foregoing figures,

relative to adult wage-earners, were collected, information was also secured as to the average weekly earnings of 13,682 male and 14,803 female industrial workers who were fourteen but under eighteen years of age. The showing made by the different groups was as follows:

Male

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father, White	4,016	$6.60
Native-Born of Foreign Father.....	5,687	6.39
Foreign-Born	3,656	6.26
Grand Total*	13,682	6.42

* Includes figures for the native-born negro.

Female

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father, White	3,126	$5.25
Native-Born of Foreign Father.....	7,244	5.31
Foreign-Born	4,429	5.85
Grand Total*	14,803	5.46

* Total includes figures for the native-born negro.

In the case of each sex, the earnings of the three general nativity groups are about the same, but the averages for the females are materially lower than those for the males. The male industrial workers between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years average only a little more than one dollar each day, while the earnings for the females are even less.

As regards the earnings of the adult male wage-earners, in the principal branches of mining and manufacturing, the native wage-earners have their highest average weekly earnings, $16.87, in glass-bottle factories, and their next highest, $16.54, in the iron and

steel industry. In no other industries do the earnings of native-born American industrial workers average as much as $15 each week, the lowest earnings of white Americans, $11.02, being exhibited by those employed in the leather-manufacturing industry. The average earnings of the native white Americans in the cotton and woolen goods manufacturing industries are also small, the average weekly earnings of employees in the former being $11.60 and in the latter $11.62.*

If a comparison be made of the second generation, or those of native birth but of foreign father, with the native American, we note the average weekly earnings of the former are somewhat higher than those of the latter in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, clothing, furniture, glove, iron and steel, iron-ore mining and copper mining and smelting, leather, shoe, silk dyeing, silk goods, woolen and worsted goods, and considerably higher in all divisions of glass manufacturing. The high averages for the native-born employees of foreign father in glass factories arises from the presence of workmen who had acquired skill through long experience of their races in this industry. The weekly earnings of the native-born French of foreign father, by way of illustration, average $19.83 in glass-bottle manufacturing, as contrasted with $10.51 for the Italians.

With the exception of those in copper mining and smelting, oil refining, iron-ore mining, and the manufacture of gloves and collars and cuffs, the average weekly earnings of foreign-born employees are lower for all industries than those of the native-born. The

* A detailed showing of wages by race and principal branches of industry will be found in Appendix E.

general utilization of immigrants of recent years as unskilled workmen, and their consequent lower earning capacity, is well illustrated by the low averages for the foreign-born glass workers as contrasted with those of native birth. The lowest earnings of the foreign-born wage-earners are shown in connection with the cotton-goods manufacturing industry, where their average weekly wages are $9.28. The average weekly rate in the woolen and worsted goods industry is also low, being only $9.96.

The foreign-born members of races from Great Britain and northern Europe show a higher level of average weekly earnings than do those from southern and eastern Europe. One of the most striking facts indicated by a comparison of the earnings of the races in the different industries is that earning ability is more the outcome of industrial opportunity or conditions of employment than of racial efficiency and progress. This fact becomes evident when the average weekly earnings of the members of a race, or of several races, in the cotton or woolen and worsted goods industry, are considered in connection with the earnings of the same race or races in other industries. The Lithuanians, for example, earn an average of $12.24 weekly in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, $11.60 in clothing, $13.60 in copper mining and smelting, $9.87 in furniture, $12.89 in iron and steel, $11.98 in iron-ore mining, $9.50 in leather, $12.85 in oil refining, $10.87 in shoes, $10.67 in sugar refining, but only $7.86 in cotton and $7.97 in woolen and worsted manufacturing. The same condition of affairs is shown by other races in different industries.

A more detailed showing as to the status of the

different nativity groups in the various branches of mining and manufacturing may be found in the table on p. 160, which sets forth by general nativity and industry, the average weekly earnings of 220,390 male employees, eighteen years of age or over, and of 13,682 who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

Of the 13,682 male employees who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the average weekly earnings were $6.42. Among those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, amounting to $10.05, are shown by those engaged in the manufacture of window-glass, and the lowest, $4.60, by silk-mill operatives. Of the foreign-born industrial workers in this age group, the highest average weekly earnings, $9.17, are exhibited by the iron-ore mine workers, and the lowest, $5.48, by the employees of silk goods manufacturing establishments. The considerably higher average weekly earnings shown by employees of copper mines and smelters and iron-ore mines, as contrasted with the earnings of employees of manufacturing establishments, are probably due to the fact that in mining, under existing methods, it is possible for a youth to do the same kind of work and receive approximately the same remuneration as an adult.

The table on page 161 shows, by general nativity and industry, the average amount of weekly earnings of 57,712 female employees eighteen years of age or over, and of 14,803 fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

The average weekly earnings for all females eighteen years of age or over are $7.96. Of those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, $8.54, are exhibited by the employees of clothing

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Agricultural implem'ts & vehicles	$13.23	$11.38	$13.62	$13.38	$12.89	$13.09
Boots and shoes	12.57	10.03	12.84	12.64	11.19	12.11
Clothing	14.59	(a)	15.66	15.39	12.91	13.30
Collars, cuffs, etc.	12.58	.....	11.89	12.36	14.09	12.56
Copper mining, etc.	12.49	(a)	13.78	12.98	13.87	13.57
Cotton goods	11.60	(a)	10.45	10.89	9.28	9.68
Furniture	11.43	10.50	12.31	11.81	11.58	11.67
Glass:						
Bottles	16.87	9.98	19.54	17.05	12.63	15.73
Plate glass	12.86	12.90	13.67	13.00	11.48	12.07
Tableware	14.29	(a)	15.07	14.56	13.59	14.20
Window glass	15.58	12.63	17.22	15.89	14.11	15.11
Gloves	11.49	.....	12.31	11.67	12.80	12.23
Iron and steel	16.54	10.64	16.62	15.86	13.29	14.35
Iron ore mining	11.60	10.61	14.24	11.22	13.96	12.72
Leather	11.02	9.75	12.15	11.50	10.27	10.64
Oil refining	14.83	12.07	13.67	14.01	13.71	13.81
Silk dyeing	12.46	.....	12.75	12.58	11.99	12.13
Silk goods	12.89	.....	13.15	13.05	12.18	12.50
Sugar refining	13.42	8.25	13.12	12.98	11.64	11.82
Woolen and worsted goods	11.62	(a)	11.74	11.69	9.96	10.49
Total	14.37	10.66	13.91	13.89	11.92	12.64

14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*

Agricultural implem'ts & vehicles	$7.78	(a)	$7.57	$7.66	$7.40	$7.62
Boots and shoes	5.84	(a)	5.96	5.88	6.66	5.99
Clothing	5.32	(a)	5.73	5.66	6.52	6.17
Collars, cuffs, etc.	5.69	.....	(a)	5.65	.....	5.65
Copper mining, etc.	7.92	.....	8.70	8.29	8.42	8.31
Cotton goods	6.09	.....	6.01	6.03	5.82	5.94
Furniture	6.50	(a)	6.41	6.44	6.21	6.38
Glass:						
Bottles	5.98	$6.22	5.35	5.76	6.35	5.85
Plate glass	7.98	(a)	7.60	7.81	8.04	7.87
Tableware	6.03	(a)	5.53	5.78	6.83	7.40
Window glass	10.80	.....	(a)	10.05	(a)	10.16
Gloves	5.25	.....	(a)	4.90	.....	4.90
Iron and steel	8.04	7.44	7.65	7.83	7.96	7.85
Iron ore mining	6.81	5.79	11.32	6.58	9.17	6.77
Leather	6.14	(a)	6.63	6.42	6.19	6.36
Oil refining	7.77	.....	7.79	7.78	7.74	7.77
Silk dyeing	6.13	.....	(a)	6.42	(a)	6.72
Silk goods	4.38	.....	4.71	4.60	5.48	4.73
Sugar refining	5.76	(a)	5.49	5.61	6.52	5.87
Woolen and worsted goods	6.31	(a)	6.40	6.38	5.84	6.19
Total	6.60	6.38	6.39	6.48	6.26	6.42

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntarily lost time or lost time from shut-down or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Agricultural implements and vehicles	$7.13	.....	$7.26	$7.23	$7.12	$7.17
Boots and shoes.....	7.98	(a)	8.60	8.21	7.89	8.16
Clothing	7.41	(a)	8.85	8.54	7.74	8.02
Collars, cuffs, and shirts..	7.47	(a)	7.78	7.61	7.77	7.63
Cotton goods.	8.34	(a)	7.96	8.06	7.93	7.97
Glass tableware	5.61	.....	5.71	5.66	5.14	5.51
Gloves	6.37	(a)	6.88	6.44	6.55	6.46
Leather	7.13	.....	7.39	7.28	6.39	6.87
Silk goods...	7.36	.....	7.24	7.28	8.57	7.66
Woolen and worsted g'ds	8.35	(a)	8.61	8.52	7.96	8.18
Total	7.91	6.80	8.11	8.04	7.90	7.96

14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*

Agricultural implements. and vehicles	(a)	.....	$6.68	$6.69	$6.65	$6.67
Boots and shoes	$5.21	(a)	5.63	5.35	6.31	5.43
Clothing	5.02	.....	5.23	5.21	5.80	5.47
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	4.78	.....	5.07	4.89	6.29	5.02
Cotton goods.	6.01	.....	6.12	6.09	6.17	6.12
Glass tableware	4.18	.....	4.14	4.15	4.53	4.21
Gloves	4.63	.....	(a)	4.66	.....	4.66
Leather	5.78	.....	5.83	5.81	5.35	5.69
Silk goods...	4.13	.....	4.07	4.08	4.32	4.12
Woolen and worsted g'ds	6.12	(a)	6.23	6.19	6.09	6.16
Total	5.25	(a)	5.31	5.29	5.85	5.46

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntarily lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

manufacturing establishments, and the lowest, $5.66, by the workers in glass tableware factories. Of the total number of women wage-earners of foreign birth, the highest average amount of weekly earnings, $8.57, is shown by silk-mill operatives, and the lowest, $5.14, by those employed in the manufacture of glass tableware.

The average weekly earnings for all female employees fourteen and under eighteen years of age are only $5.46. Among both the native-born and foreign-born females who were working for wages the highest average weekly earnings are shown by those employed in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, and the lowest by silk-mill operatives.

Average weekly earnings are not available by general nativity for employees of oil refineries, cigar and tobacco factories, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, bituminous coal mines, and temporary or railroad and other construction work. The table which appears on p. 163, however, shows for these industries, according to general nativity, the average daily earnings of male employees who were eighteen years of age or over, and of those who were fourteen but under eighteen years of age. In the first age-group are 138,375 wage-earners and in the second 7,363.

Upon comparing the wage-earners eighteen years of age or over according to industries, it is seen that native-born whites of native father have the highest average daily earnings in the oil-refining establishments, followed, in the order named, by those engaged in construction work, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing. Of the industrial workers native-born of

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Cigars and tobacco	$1.97	$1.23	$2.20	$1.72	$2.21	$1.92
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	2.31	1.98	2.38	2.25	2.16	2.19
Construction work	2.43	1.80	2.81	2.23	1.68	1.81
Oil refining.....	2.77	(a)	2.74	2.75	2.42	2.51
Slaughtering and meat packing..	2.21	2.05	2.27	2.20	1.95	2.04
Total	2.24	1.77	2.33	2.15	2.09	2.11
14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*						
Cigars and tobacco	$0.97	$0.77	$1.25	$0.93	$1.73	$1.07
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	1.51	1.24	1.57	1.51	1.65	1.54
Construction work	1.38	1.34	(a)	1.38	1.49	1.45
Oil refining	(a)	.....	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.19
Slaughtering and meat packing..	1.42	1.50	1.40	1.42	1.47	1.43
Total	1.31	.99	1.48	1.31	1.63	1.38

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntarily lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

foreign father, the highest average daily earnings are shown in construction work, followed by oil-refining, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing in the order named. In the case of the foreign-born wage-earners, the highest earnings are exhibited by those employed in oil refining, followed in consecutive order by those engaged in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and construction work. Of those employed in cigar and tobacco factories, the foreign-born show an average daily wage of $2.21, as compared with $1.97 for the native white workers of native father, and

$2.20 for the native-born of foreign father. In the case of the bituminous coal-mine workers, an average daily wage of $2.19 is shown for the whole industry, $2.16 for the foreign-born workers, $2.38 for the native-born of foreign father, and $2.31 for the white miners of native birth and of native father. In the oil-refining plants and slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, the native-born wage-earners show considerably higher average daily earnings than do those of foreign birth.

Of the male employees fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the foreign-born exhibit the highest average daily earnings, $1.65, in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, $1.22, in the oil refineries. The total native-born also exhibit the highest average daily earnings, amounting to $1.51 in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, $0.93 per day, in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

The table on p. 165 shows, by general nativity, for the same industries, the average daily earnings of 14,416 female employees eighteen years of age or over, and of 4,224 who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

The average daily earnings exhibited by the female industrial workers eighteen years of age or over are $1.16. The native-born women show their highest average daily earnings, $1.37, in connection with the oil-refining industry, and the lowest, $1.13, among those employed in cigar and tobacco factories. The average for the total number of women of foreign birth is $1.20 a day in the two branches of manufacturing for which the averages have been computed.

As regards the female wage-earners fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the average daily earn-

ings are $0.93. The maximum for the native-born females is $1.11, which is earned by those employed in oil refineries, and the minimum is $0.89, which is shown by employees of the cigar and tobacco factories. The foreign-born females in this age-group show the highest daily earnings of $1.10 in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry and the lowest, of $1.05, in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Cigars and tobacco	$1.25	$0.76	$1.31	$1.13	$1.20	$1.15
Oil refining	(a)	.....	1.37	1.37	(a)	1.36
Slaughtering and meat packing	1.19	1.09	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20
Total	1.25	.77	1.29	1.13	1.20	1.16

14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*

Cigars and tobacco	$0.92	$0.60	$0.94	$0.89	$1.05	$0.92
Oil refining	.....	.....	1.11	1.11	(a)	1.13
Slaughtering and meat packing	1.02	(a)	.99	1.00	1.10	1.03
Total	.93	.60	.95	.90	1.06	.93

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntarily lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Annual Earnings, According to Race, Age and Sex

The earnings of recent immigrants and other industrial workers which have already been shown represent, as it were, an instantaneous view of the situation. They cover only a short period and no

allowance is made for lost time arising from causes affecting the individual workman or the industry in which he may be employed. The wage-earner, or some member of his family, may be ill, or he may meet with an accident which may cause an absence from work. Employment may be curtailed through business depression, labor dissensions, or other causes. For these reasons it is only when an extended period of time is taken into consideration that the real status of the industrial worker may be ascertained. The following table is therefore presented, which shows, by general nativity, the approximate average annual earnings of 26,616 adult male wage-earners who were engaged in different branches of mining and manufacturing:

	Total Number	Average Annual Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	1,454	$666
Negro	165	445
Native-Born of Foreign Father	2,059	566
Total Native-Born	3,678	600
Total Foreign-Born	22,938	455
Grand Total	26,616	475

Upon comparing the totals of the nativity groups, it is seen that the average annual earnings of the 22,938 adult foreign-born male wage-earners were only $455, as contrasted with average yearly earnings of $566 for the 2,059 industrial workers of native birth but of foreign father, and of $666 for the 1,454 native-born white American wage-earners. Only a small percentage of the last-named group were earning under $400 annually, while the greater proportion were earning between $600 and $1,000 per year. On

the other hand, the greater number of male wage-earners, either of native birth and of foreign father or of foreign birth, were receiving as a result of their labor less than $600 per annum. It is a striking fact that of the total number of foreign-born male wage-earners 77.9 per cent. were receiving under $600 per year, and 43.5 per cent. under $400. Only 1.9 per cent. of the foreign-born males earned more than $1,000 a year, as contrasted with 6.6 per cent. of the native-born wage-earners of foreign father, and 11.4 per cent. of the native-born white persons of native father, or native Americans. The earning ability of the foreign-born wage-earners of past immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe is considerably greater than that of recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

The yearly earnings of the female wage-earners are considerably lower than those of the men. This fact is set forth in the next table, which shows, by general nativity, the approximate average annual earnings of 3,609 females who were eighteen years of age or over and who were employed for wages outside the home:

	Total Number	Average Annual Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	338	$365
Negro	10	106
Native-Born of Foreign Father.	875	339
Total Native-Born	1,223	344
Total Foreign-Born	2,386	284
Grand Total	3,609	304

The average annual earnings, as shown in the foregoing table, for the 3,609 females who were working

for wages, were $304. The earnings of the foreign-born women were much lower than those of the native-born, and the earnings of the native-born white women of native father were somewhat higher than those of the native-born of foreign father. A large proportion of the foreign-born women, or 26.4 per cent., earned less than $200 per annum, and the greater number of female wage-earners of foreign birth, or 54.8 per cent., earned under $300 annually. Only 19.1 per cent. of the women of foreign birth who were working for wages received more than $400 a year, as compared with 31.4 per cent. of the women of native birth but of foreign father, and 35.8 per cent. of the native American women. The lowest earnings are exhibited by the females of races of southern and eastern Europe.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES

The male heads of families, while showing a low range of annual earnings, exhibit a somewhat greater earning capacity than the industrial workers as a whole. The males of native birth who are married and who are heads of families also have a higher range of annual earnings than those of foreign birth. The greater proportion of the former earn yearly between $400 and $800, while the greater number of the latter earn between $300 and $600. Of the heads of families who were white native-born employees of native father, or native Americans, about one-half earn between $500 and $800 per annum. In the lower ranges of annual earnings the heads of families who were born abroad have a much larger proportion than those of native birth, while in the higher ranges

of annual earnings the situation is reversed. Less than 3 per cent. of the foreign-born heads of families, as compared with 13 per cent. of the total native-born and 14 per cent. of those of the second generation of immigrants, have yearly earnings in excess of $1,000. On the other hand, only about one-eighth of the total native-born heads of families, and one-tenth of the white industrial workers of native birth and native father, as contrasted with slightly more than one-third of the total number of foreign birth, earn under $400 each year. The races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe also have a higher range of annual earnings than have those of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

Annual Family Income

The meager earnings of the married industrial workers, both of native and of foreign birth, are not sufficient to meet the needs of their families. This fact is shown by the following table, which sets forth the average amount of the annual income of 15,726 families, the heads of which were wage-earners in mines and manufacturing establishments. The presentation is by general nativity of heads of families.

	Number of Families Included	Average Amount Family Income
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	1,070	$865
Negro	124	517
Native-Born of Foreign Father	707	866
Total Native-Born	1,901	843
Total Foreign-Born	13,825	704
Grand Total	15,726	721

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

The most significant fact developed by the foregoing table, as may be readily seen from a comparison with the table showing annual earnings, is that the family income is much larger than the yearly earnings of male heads of families. As a matter of fact, present-day industrial families in the United States find it necessary to add to the earnings of the husbands through the employment of wives and children outside the home and the keeping of boarders and lodgers within the home. The native American and older immigrant employees maintain an independent form of family life, but the earnings of the heads are supplemented by the wages of the wives and children. On the other hand, the southern and eastern European families have recourse to the keeping of boarders and lodgers as a supplementary source of family income. This condition of affairs is shown by the table on p. 171, which sets forth, by general nativity of head of family, the proportion of 15,704 families who derive their income from the sources specified.

One of the most striking contrasts exhibited by this table is the greater dependence of foreign-born than of native-born families upon the earnings of wives and children. Of the latter 60.3 per cent., and of the former only 38 per cent., rely entirely upon the wages of the head of the family for their support. The totals as to the proportion of families having an income from contributions of husbands and children are about the same in the case of each nativity group, the large extent to which children in the families of the races of old immigration contribute to the family support doubtless offsetting the almost entire lack of

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family	Number of families included	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband	Husband and wife	Husband and children	Husband, wife, and children	Husband and boarders or lodgers	Wife	Wife and children	Wife and boarders or lodgers	Children	Children and boarders or lodgers	Boarders or lodgers	Source or combination of sources not before specified
Native-Born of Native Father....													
White	1,070	58.4	3.1	14.0	0.5	6.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	14.0
Negro	124	71.0	4.0	5.6	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.8	.0	13.7
Total Native-Born of Foreign Father	706	61.3	3.0	11.2	.4	6.7	.6	.7	.1	1.4	.4	.1	14.0
Total Native-Born	1,900	60.3	3.1	12.4	.4	6.5	.4	.8	.2	1.5	.3	.1	14.0
Total Foreign-Born	13,804	38.0	3.9	12.8	.5	25.5	.2	.4	.1	1.4	.6	.3	16.2
Grand Total	15,704	40.7	3.8	12.7	.5	23.2	.2	.5	.1	1.4	.5	.3	15.9

such source of income in case of the families of southern and eastern European immigrants.

The fact already mentioned as to the dependence of families the heads of which are immigrants upon the contributions of boarders or lodgers, is strikingly set forth in the table. Of the foreign-born families, about one-fourth, or 25.5 per cent., as contrasted with only 6.5 per cent. of the total native-born, have an income entirely from husbands and boarders or lodgers. As regards the families of the several races, the tendencies exhibited may be more quickly seen by the division of the families the heads of which were foreign-born into two groups, according to whether the heads were of old immigration or of recent arrival in the United States. In making this division only the principal races and sources of income are considered.

The comparison on p. 171 emphasizes the differences already noted in the discussion of the nativity groups. It is worthy of note, however, that the families or members of races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe receive a greater proportion of the family income from the earnings of heads, the contributions of children, and miscellaneous sources, while the southern and eastern Europeans derive their income mainly from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of boarders or lodgers. That contributions of children are less general in families of recent immigration is probably due to the fact that children of these households have not in any considerable proportions reached working age. The fact that a larger proportion of old than of more recent immigrant families depend upon sources of income other than those specified arises from the fact that they have been in the United States for a longer

period of time, and have consequently entered into more diversified occupations. The significant feature of the situation is, however, that the families of all classes of industrial workers find it necessary, in order to secure a sufficient income for living expenses, to have their children go to work at an early age, or to abandon the natural independence of family life by taking boarders or lodgers into the home.

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED

With respect to source of family income of the foreign-born, by race

Race	Per cent. of families having entire income from—			
	Husband	Husband and children	Husband and boarders or lodgers	Unspecified sources
Old Immigration:				
Canadian, French	32.7	29.6	6.3	14.3
English	41.3	25.9	7.1	14.6
German	37.3	22.6	9.6	23.2
Irish	33.2	26.5	6.4	20.0
Norwegian	46.2	26.9	.0	19.2
Scotch	38.2	26.0	4.1	26.0
Welsh	35.6	26.7	2.2	26.7
New Immigration:				
Armenian	29.6	8.2	14.3	27.6
Brava	69.0	.0	10.3	13.8
Croatian	34.3	3.8	52.0	8.4
Cuban	51.2	14.0	9.3	11.6
Greek	38.8	8.2	18.4	16.3
Hebrew	54.4	17.7	13.9	9.7
Italian, North	41.0	7.4	27.3	17.8
Italian, South	39.7	9.3	26.5	14.2
Lithuanian	28.7	5.0	43.7	19.7
Magyar	32.1	4.8	43.5	14.3
Polish	35.8	8.5	37.7	13.2
Portuguese	29.5	14.3	7.4	26.4
Rumanian	20.3	.0	65.2	11.6
Russian	43.4	2.6	46.1	6.6
Ruthenian	27.8	5.8	41.7	15.6
Servian	8.6	.0	79.3	5.2
Slovak	44.0	7.8	29.3	14.7
Slovenian	48.5	9.2	29.4	6.1
Syrian	28.9	9.9	16.2	14.8

The material in the preceding paragraphs is designed to set forth merely the facts relative to wage-earners and their families. After the condition of another group of industrial workers—the floating immigrant labor supply—has been shown, an interpretation of these facts will be presented.*

* See chapter XI, The Immigrant as a Dynamic Factor in American Industry.

X

THE FLOATING IMMIGRANT LABOR SUPPLY

The recent immigrant has not only found extensive lodgment in the operating forces of the principal branches of mining and manufacturing in the United States, but the laborers for railway and other construction, as well as for other kinds of seasonal and temporary work, are largely recruited from members of races of recent immigration originating in southern and eastern Europe. The same statement is true of the workmen on railroad maintenance-of-way. A study, in the year 1909, of the employees in the maintenance-of-way department east of the Ohio River of one of our most important railroads showed that about 54 per cent. were of foreign birth, and that the principal races employed were Croatians and North and South Italians. Moreover, about 64 per cent. of the laborers of these races had been in the United States less than five years. Even the South, which in former years depended almost entirely upon the negro for this class of work, has found it necessary to employ immigrant labor, owing to its extensive development during the past decade.*

Methods of Securing Work

The principal methods by which the immigrant laborer secures employment in temporary work are: (1) by personal application; (2) by the padrone system; and (3) through labor agencies. The method

* Seasonal labor in agriculture is discust in Chapter VI.

first mentioned is seldom followed, the only places where it is employed being those in which the construction or other work, because of its extent or by reason of the regular recurrence of demand, is a matter of common knowledge.

LABOR AGENCIES

As a rule, the demand for and the supply of labor are adjusted through a system of regularly constituted agencies. These labor agencies are located in the different cities of the country and cooperate one with another in adjusting the supply of labor to the distribution of the demand. They are either independent institutions, or are operated in conjunction with immigrant banks, steamship ticket offices, or other lines of business. The usual movement of the immigrant labor supply is from New York to the recognized industrial centers of the interior, where the larger number of immigrants seeking work find employment in regularly established industries. The demand for railway construction and other temporary labor is then largely supplied by the agencies in the interior, by means of laborers secured from the immigrant colonies of the industrial cities or towns. When one piece of work is completed, the laborers usually return to the point from which they originally started, and are again distributed by the agencies. In many cases, however, the newly arrived immigrant is sent directly from New York to railroad or other construction work.

The principal points in the interior in which the labor agencies operate, and which are the centers of distribution of the floating immigrant labor supply, are Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth. A great

many of the labor agencies have contracts with the railroads to furnish them with all the labor needed. In cases of this kind the laborer pays an office fee and is given free transportation to the place where he is to begin work. Where the employment is not directly connected with some railroad, transportation may or may not be furnished. If it is not furnished free, the laborer usually secures a very much reduced rate. If he has not the money necessary to pay this charge, it is advanced by the labor agent, who, by a contract with the employer, has it deducted from the laborer's first month's pay.

Reputable labor agents always inspect the work for which they are to furnish men, unless they already know the character of the company or men with whom they are dealing. The exploitation of immigrants seems to be carried on almost entirely by the padrones or leaders of the various gangs which seek work. Labor agencies claim that frequently when they advertise for men to go to work in a certain place the padrones advise the immigrants not to take the jobs. The padrone then comes to the labor agent and tells him that he will supply a certain number of men, but that they can only pay, say, $1.00, instead of $2.00, the regular fee. The labor agent must have the men in order to fill his contracts, and consequently he accepts the terms. The labor agent is also powerless to prevent the men from leaving their work before a sufficient amount has been earned to reimburse him for advancing their transportation. The padrones may also, in order to collect double fees or to make better terms, persuade their gangs to quit work for one contractor and secure employment with another. Through these methods, both the labor agencies and the con-

tractors or employers in times of scarcity of labor incur heavy losses and undergo vexatious delays.

In the Middle West and Northwest, labor agencies are almost exclusively used by the railroads in securing labor. Especially is this true of races other than the Italian, who are usually secured through the padrone system. The agencies generally have contracts with the railroads and send out the labor in an intelligent, systematic way, but it often happens that a number of small agencies having no contracts with the railroads or contractors will hear of work and all rush men to the same place, with the result that many of the men are left on their own resources to get back to the cities where they can again apply to the agencies.

Early in the season the men present themselves to the agencies for registration, for which they are usually charged $2.00, the maximum legal fee. In the order of registration they are shipped off in gangs when the demands come in from the railroads. Before a month has passed some of the first gangs may begin returning, and they are then sent out again. Sometimes they are not returned all the way to the city from which they originally started, but are transported from where they were discharged, or gave up their places on account of various hardships or because the work ceased, to other points where they may be reemployed. This circulation is encouraged, for at each shift the men pay the agencies. When the supply of men runs low, toward the end of the season, the agencies sometimes cooperate. One may have an order for a large gang which it can not fill on short notice. It solicits help from other agencies and they divide the profits. Some do this continually. One agency in Chicago,

that handles Bulgarians exclusively, has not at times been able to get large contracts from the railroads. It must therefore divide its gains with some larger agency which has succeeded in getting contracts. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that the large agency in its turn pays heavily for its contracts, so that the secondary agencies lose not so much as at first seems.

There are two distinct movements to the Northwest during the year: in the spring the labor gangs move westward, especially northwestward, to points beginning in the Chicago suburbs and extending into Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Montana. In August and September a lull in the labor-agency business occurs. In October the men begin swarming back to Chicago, those who can afford it to winter in the colonies. The Bulgarians return to Granite City, Illinois, altho there is also a colony of them in Chicago. Then the agencies are busy sending gangs southward into Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana. One agency in Chicago has a permanent contract with three different railroads. The Southwest movement is not so heavy, partly because many of the immigrants prefer wintering in the cities, and the construction work in the South is not so seasonal in its nature, and also because there are large cities, such as Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New York, nearer than Chicago from which immigrant labor can also be drawn.

THE PADRONE SYSTEM

The padrone system is the outgrowth of the inability to speak English, and of the lack of knowledge of American methods and customs, which prevail among

the immigrant laborers who seek employment. Some form of the system is found among all non-English-speaking races. It is most highly developed, however, and is most usually followed, by the South Italians. In the majority of cases the padrone is a labor agent, who agrees to furnish and control a certain supply of labor for a specified work, in return for which he is to receive certain privileges, as, for example, the commissary or housing privileges in a railway or other construction camp. In other cases he acts merely as the representative of the laborers in negotiations with employers or other persons, and for this service each laborer in his gang regularly pays him the specified and understood amount.

Racial Classification of Railroad and Other Construction Laborers

Disregarding geographical lines, it may be said, in general, that foreign-born wage-earners constitute slightly more than three-fourths of the entire number of persons engaged in railway and other construction work. Native white Americans and native negroes each make up about one-tenth of the working forces. The remaining part consists of English, Irish, Germans and persons of native birth but of foreign father. Thirty-seven races were represented among the immigrant wage-earners of this class investigated by the Immigration Commission. Scarcely any English or Germans are found in the railroad construction camps, but a small proportion of Irish, amounting to 2.4 per cent. of the entire operating forces, are in supervisory and responsible positions. Of the recent immigrants the South Italians, North Italians, Croa-

tians, Poles and Greeks, in the order named, are employed in the greatest numbers. The South Italians, as a rule, constitute about one-third of the unskilled workers, the North Italians and Croatians each one-tenth, and the Greeks, Poles and Bulgarians about one-twentieth each. Other races which appear in small numbers are the Russians, Rumanians, Magyars and Herzegovinians. In all sections of the country, the South Italians form the highest proportion of laborers employed on railroad construction work. The Bulgarians, Greeks and Rumanians are principally employed in the Middle West, Northwest, South and Southwest. The Slovaks, Russians, Poles, Magyars, Lithuanians and Herzegovinians are almost exclusively at work in the Eastern States. The Croatians are found in largest proportions in the East and the Middle West, and the North Italians in the Eastern and Southern States. About one-third of all the employees in the South are native negroes.

Period of Residence of Immigrant Workmen in the United States

Most of the Southern and Eastern European construction workers are of recent arrival in the United States. About three-fourths of all the races combined, and all of the Herzegovinians and Rumanians, have been in this country less than five years. This period of residence applies in the East and Middle West to about 85 per cent. of the Croatians; in the East and South to more than three-fifths of the North Italians; and in the East, Middle West and South to from 71 per cent. to 86.1 per cent. of the South Italians. The laborers of more recent arrival in the United States

have usually been first employed in the East and South and have afterward moved westward.

Earnings

A study of more than 5,000 wage-earners in all sections of the country showed that the average daily earnings of native white Americans were $2.43 and of immigrants $1.68. The highest average daily earnings of any race of southern and eastern Europe were shown by the North Italians, the members of this race earning on an average $1.86 each day, while no other recent immigrants had average daily earnings in excess of $1.59. The Irish of foreign birth averaged $2.33 per diem. Excepting the North Italians, very few southern and eastern Europeans, as contrasted with native white Americans and British and northern European immigrants, appeared in the groups of those earning $2.00 or over per day. More than three-tenths of the native white Americans and more than one-fourth of the Irish of foreign birth, as against only one-twentieth of the recent immigrant employees, earned $3.00 or more each day. About one-tenth of the native Americans and foreign-born Irish, about two-tenths of the native-born Irish and practically none of the recent immigrants, showed daily earnings in excess of $4.00. Three-fifths of the immigrant laborers in the East, South and Southwest, and more than four-fifths of those in the Middle West and Northwest, earned as much as $1.50 each. On the other hand, none of the southern and eastern Europeans in the Middle West, only 11.8 per cent. of those in the South and Southwest, and 29 per cent. of those in the Eastern States, earned $2.00 or more each day.

Characteristics of the Labor Supply

The recent immigrant laborers are marked by a high degree of illiteracy. More than two-fifths, 44 per cent., could not read or write. The greatest illiteracy was exhibited by the Croatians and South Italians, of whom more than one-half could not read in any language.

Fifty-five per cent. of the immigrant wage-earners were married, but more than three-fourths of these had left their wives and families in their native countries. Practically all of the married Bulgarians, Greeks and Rumanians had migrated to this country without their wives and children. About three-fifths of the immigrant employees were under thirty years of age.

As regards the small extent to which the southern and eastern Europeans exhibit any tendency toward progress and assimilation, it was found that practically none of the recent immigrants except the North and South Italians, and only one-tenth of these, were fully naturalized. Moreover, only about one-third of the wage-earners of foreign birth could speak English. In the case of some races the proportion was much smaller, only about 12 per cent. of the Russians and Rumanians, 8 per cent. of the Bulgarians, and about 6 per cent. of the Herzegovinians being able to speak the English language.

Housing and Living Conditions in the West

Housing and living conditions vary little even among the various communities in the Middle West and Northwest. Freight cars in railroad construction and maintenance work fitted up inside with

from eight to ten bunks, are used as sleeping quarters. Separate cars are used as kitchens and as dining-rooms. The bunks in the sleeping cars are roughly put together, four in either end of each car. There is usually a table in the space in the middle where the men play cards and sometimes eat instead of in the regular mess car. Even with ten men in one car, they could not be described as crowded.

The kitchen car is fitted with a range, tables, an ice-chest, and numerous lockers in which the provisions are kept. The cook or cooks sleep here in one end of the car, and sometimes an interpreter is with them. The mess car is always next to the kitchen. Through its entire length, in the middle, runs a plain board table, a bench of equal length on either side, with lockers on the walls where the tableware is kept. Usually these cars are found to be neatly kept, for this is the business of the cooks (about one to each thirty men), and they have no work other than this and their cooking. There is always drinking water in plenty, supplied in buckets by the water boys, iced when spring water is not available.

The Greeks and Italians are the most unclean in their living arrangements. The Italians are fond of decorative effects, hanging out flags and gaily-colored rags, and sometimes the outsides of their cars are lined with growing plants in boxes.

The camps are on sidings, ladders being raised to the open doorways. So long as the work is within a few miles of the camp, the car is not moved, the men traveling to and fro on hand cars; but when necessary, a switch-engine appears and hauls the entire camp to the next siding, or switch, causing the men no other inconvenience than, in case of those who bake

their own bread, the building of a new bake oven—a small cave in an embankment or hillside often furnishing ample convenience.

Each gang is a racial unit, living in separate cars and usually in a separate camp. Sometimes Bulgarians and Croatians, Croatians and Rumanians and Italians, were found in the same camp, but it seemed that Greeks could not live peaceably with any other race. Croatians and Bulgarians, speaking practically the same language, fraternize readily; but Bulgarians and Rumanians must be kept apart from Greeks, both of the former being secessionists from the Church of the Greek Patriarch, with tendencies anti-fraternal in high degree.

Everywhere the men pay their own living expenses. The companies pay the wages of the cooks, equal to those of the laborers. Fuel, sometimes old ties, sometimes coal, sometimes both, is supplied free. The cooking ranges and the kitchen utensils are bought by the men. The average amount put into the common living fund by each laborer is from $6 to $10 a month. The Croatians seem to live most generously; the Greeks and Bulgarians most plainly. The reputation of the Croatians among the foremen for generous living may rest, however, more on their propensity to use liquor. Only they of all the races are not sober, tho their sprees are periodical rather than continuous. But even the Bulgarians, said to be the most sober, have acquired the almost universal habit of beer drinking.

Working and Living Conditions in the South

The houses occupied by the laborers on construction work throughout the South are of cheap construction and built for only temporary use. The mild climate

does not require houses as closely built as are needed farther north, and tents are often used when the work is of short duration. The houses most frequently seen are shanties built of rough lumber and covered with tar paper. In building them cheapness is the governing principle. A frame-work of scantling is set up, on which boards are nailed vertically, forming the sides, which may or may not be covered with tar paper. Sometimes there are no floors, and the foundation on which the shanty rests is a pile of flat stones or of ends of planks placed under each corner. They are about eight feet high from the floor to the eaves, fourteen feet wide, and from fourteen to sixty feet long. They usually have a comb roof of about four feet pitch, which gives more air space than the flat tops which are more rarely found. Bunks built one above the other, against the walls, serve as beds, while a stove in the center furnishes both cooking and heating accommodations. All bedding is supplied by the men, and consists in most cases of a pile of straw, obtained from a nearby farm, sometimes in a filthy case, and often lying loose in the bunk.

From twenty to thirty men occupy a bunk-house fifty feet long. Cooking is done on the stoves in the houses in winter; in summer out-of-doors, or in little huts built by the men themselves. Where the work is double-tracking, box cars placed on a temporary track near the work and fitted up as camp cars are used. These cars have a stove in the center, a double deck of berths at either end, and windows about eighteen inches square are cut in either side. In the cases where a married man, usually a foreman, is among the immigrants, the house is of a better grade. Altho built of the same material as the shanties, they are more closely

built and are usually lined with paper. The general plan followed is a three-room, one-story house, one room being used for cooking and dining, and the remaining two as living and sleeping-rooms.

The majority of the immigrants do their own cooking, each man for himself, or else they form groups of five to ten, and the men take turns in doing the cooking for the others in the group. There are a few boarding places on the American plan, but these are rare, and are always where there is a foreign foreman with his family on the work. An occasional boarding group is found where all the men buy their own provisions, each man for himself, having it cooked by the woman who conducts the house, and who charges the men $2.50 for cooking and washing. This custom is found more widely among the Croatians. Of all the different methods, individual cooking is the most prevalent. The cost of living is about $10 per man for the Croatians, for a month, and the same for the Slovaks, and from $5 to $7 for the Italians. The Italians live mainly upon bread, macaroni and bologna sausage, which accounts for the extremely low cost of their maintenance. At their noon meal, on the work, a whole gang may be seen eating simply a loaf of bread and a pickle or a piece of bologna sausage. At night they cook a stew made of macaroni, tamales, and potatoes and a small scrap of meat. For breakfast they have bread and coffee and bologna sausage. When not working the majority of the Italians eat only two meals a day. The other foreign races eat meat for both supper and breakfast in addition to a good deal of canned food.

The Commissary in Southern Camps

The commissary, on construction work in the South, is an important part of the industry. In many cases the whole profit is from this source. In former years, when the negro was practically the only laborer, it was not unusual for a contractor to take work at cost, or even less, depending on the commissary for his profits. As the foreign laborer has been substituted for the negro, this custom has become less and less prevalent, as its existence depends upon the expenditures of the laborers. Many of the larger Southern contracting firms have abandoned the commissary as a source of profit, since employing foreigners, and maintain it only as a convenience. This has given an opening for the padrones, who are becoming more and more numerous in Southern construction work. The negroes are by far the best customers in the commissary. They are generally unmarried men with no responsibilities, roaming from one place to another, spending their entire earnings in the commissary. They often cash the wages due them at a discount, and then spend the money before leaving the commissary. The Croatians are good livers in comparison with the other foreign races, and they do not stint themselves in food or drink. The negroes spend their surplus, above what is needed for food, for gaudy clothes and patent-leather shoes, but the Croatians spend theirs for beer, or for such substitute for that beverage as may be had at the commissary. Altho extravagant, they do not spend so much as the negroes, who loiter about the commissaries looking for something for which to spend their money. The Croatians know what they want and buy it freely, but if there is a surplus of their wages it is

saved. The Italians, living as they do, very cheaply, buy little from the commissaries.

In a general way the laborers are required to patronize the commissaries. If a wholesale boycott of the commissaries by the laborers were to take place, there is no doubt that they would be replaced by others who would patronize the stores. In localities where other stores are convenient there is a good deal of buying at these other stores, especially when labor is scarcer than work, and the men feel more independent. The men, both negroes and foreigners, understand that they will be more likely to be employed on other work if they deal at the commissaries instead of at other stores. In isolated districts, where no other stores are convenient, the men must necessarily patronize the commissaries altho the prices are high. The chief method of securing the patronage of the laborers is that of "paying off." The men are paid only once a month. This of itself has a great deal of influence in the direction of extravagance. A man coming into camp on the first of the month will not be paid until about the 20th of the following month. He must have food and clothes and is credited for only as much as is due him on the time books, unless he be an old employee who has worked for the company before and can be trusted. If he should leave before pay-day, his time is cashed with 10 per cent. deducted, or he may take it in supplies at the commissary, subject to no discount from what is due him.

DETENTION PRACTISES

The detention of laborers in the camps is practised to some extent wherever the contractor advances transportation for men brought on the work. While the

practise is generally applied to the transportation men, it is sometimes indulged in also when men who are leaving are badly needed to continue the work. The chief methods have been: (1) through the local authorities, and (2) by armed guards. The method of having the escaping men arrested on the charge of violating the boarding-house law is the safest to the contractors and most frequently used. Laborers are frequently brought to the work on free transportation, having made an agreement to work out their indebtedness. After getting to the neighborhood in which the work is being done, they leave the contractor who brought them in and work for another company where they do not have the cost of their transportation deducted from their wages. In order to protect themselves against this practise, the contractors have the men arrested and confronted with a jail sentence when attempting to leave. They are then willing to remain and work out their indebtedness. Sometimes in the more isolated camps the men are closely watched by the foreman and other bosses, who carry arms, and are driven back and shut up in their shanties and held until they agree to return to work; or their baggage may be taken from them and held until they have worked themselves free from debt. These practises are more in evidence during the periods of special activity in construction work, as these men are more often offered transportation in advance, and after getting into the neighborhood are better able to find other work.

Similar practices amounting technically to criminal peonage have been found in nearly all the states.

Southern Employer's Preference for Labor

The order in which the labor is classed as to preference by the Southern contractor is: (1) negroes, (2) Croatians, and (3) all others except Italians. In point of numbers the Italians exceed by far any other foreign race on construction work in this region, with the Croatians coming second. The other foreign races are so sparsely represented that the comparisons are made between only these three. Negroes are everywhere preferred to members of any other race. They are good teamsters, and are used as wagon-drivers and in all cases requiring the control of more than a single mule. Altho they do not work regularly, it is said that while working only four-fifths of the time they do more work than the foreigners working full time. A contractor employing negro labor keeps a full camp at all times, thereby assuring himself a full force. After each pay-day there is a considerable falling off of the negro labor for two or three days, during which time the workmen gamble, drink and spend their money in the commissary. After having spent all their money they return and work regularly until the next pay-day. Another respect in which the negroes surpass the foreign labor is the ease with which they are handled on the work. They do not resent rough treatment as readily as do the foreign laborers, nor do they unite to leave when one of their number is discharged. Still another, and probably the strongest reason for employing negro labor is, as has already been stated, the inclination to spend the entire earnings in the commissary. Despite these conditions, the Southern contractor is not able to secure a sufficient supply of negro laborers and must depend upon

the Italians who present themselves in the greatest numbers for this class of work.

Maintenance of Law and Order in Southern Camps

The maintenance of law and order rests solely with the foreman or walking-bosses, as the camp superintendents are called. Local authorities never interfere, unless there is some infraction of the law affecting people outside of the camp. They are occasionally called in when the contractors wish to detain transportation men, but rarely to settle trouble in camp among the men. There is a characteristic feeling among these walking-bosses that to ask for the assistance of the local authorities is to acknowledge their own inefficiency.

In all camps where immigrants are employed, beer, or some substitute which is practically the same thing, has to be supplied in order to keep the men. It is handled principally by the padrone or contractor, who has it shipped to the camps in barrel lots, consigned to different men in the camp so as to get around the prohibition laws. It is then sold at the commissaries with a profit. In many instances the men do actually order it for themselves by the keg or crate, and it is the existence of this practise that renders it possible for the commissaries to handle it without molestation from the authorities. When the sentiment of the neighboring population is too strong against this practise, a contractor sells an imitation beer as a substitute. This is often a cheap grade of beer in bottles bearing a label of a malt extract.

The Middle States

The conditions of work and living are practically the same in construction and other seasonal work in the Middle States, or New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as in the South. Laborers are secured by means of regular agencies, and the padrone system is also followed. The housing facilities are also the same as in the South, with the exception that in cases where the work is being carried on near the larger cities and towns the workmen often provide their own quarters. Because the country is more thickly populated, the laborers also frequently buy provisions in the stores of the towns or cities located near the work, but in the more remote localities the commissaries are always found. The negro, of course, does not form such a large proportion of the labor force in the North as in the South, and the contractors mainly depend upon the recent immigrant.

In connection with the construction of the new water-supply system for the city of New York, at Brownsville, where some of the heaviest work is in progress, a model temporary city has been constructed. Churches and schools are provided for the workmen, and the health of the community is safeguarded by proper sanitary measures. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the fact that the work near Brownsville will require a number of years for its completion.

XI

THE IMMIGRANT AS A DYNAMIC FACTOR IN INDUSTRY

The absorption of so large numbers of alien people into the mines and manufacturing establishments, and into the general labor force of the United States, was obviously attended by very important results. These effects of the extensive employment of southern and eastern Europeans may be briefly considered, from (1) the standpoint of the general industrial situation, and (2) that of native Americans and of foreign-born workmen of early immigration. Before entering into a discussion of these effects, however, it will be necessary, in order that the situation may be fully comprehended, to review briefly the personal and industrial qualities of the recent immigrant labor supply to the United States.

Salient Characteristics of the Immigrant Labor Supply

LACK OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

One of the facts of greatest import in connection with the recent immigrant labor supply has been that an exceedingly small proportion have had any training abroad for the industrial occupations in which they have found employment in the United States. The greater number of recent immigrants have been drawn from the agricultural classes of southern and eastern Europe, having been farmers, or farm labor-

ers, or unskilled laborers in their native lands. The only exception is afforded by the Hebrews, three-fifths of whom were engaged in some form of manufacturing or hand-trades before coming to this country.*

ILLITERACY AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The new immigrant labor supply, owing to the fact that it is composed of men of non-English-speaking races, and is characterized by a high degree of illiteracy, has been found to possess but small resources upon which to develop industrial efficiency and advancement. Owing to their segregation and isolation from the native American population in living and working conditions, their progress in acquiring the use of the English language and in learning to read and write, has been very slow.

THEIR NECESSITOUS CONDITION

Another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industrial communities. Immigrants from the South and East of Europe have usually had but a few dollars in their possession when their final destination in this country has been reached. During the past five years, 1905-1909, the average amount of money in the possession of each person among these immigrants when they reached their port of disembarka-

* In Appendix E detailed statistical tables will be found substantiating the statements made in this chapter relative to the personal and industrial characteristics of recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe as contrasted with those of former years from Great Britain and western Europe. These tables show (1) Industrial condition of immigrants abroad; (2) general literacy; (3) ability to speak English; (4) conjugal condition; and (5) congestion within immigrant households.

tion was about one-third as much as among immigrants from northern and western Europe. Consequently, finding it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once, they have not been in a position to take exception to wages or working conditions, but must obtain employment on the terms offered or suffer from actual want.

LOW STANDARDS OF LIVING

The standards of living of the recent industrial workers from the South and East of Europe have also been very low. Furthermore, the recent immigrants being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad, have in large measure adopted a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby have reduced their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or of the older immigrant in the same industry. The method of living often followed is that commonly known as the "boarding-boss" system, which has already been described in considerable detail.

Under this general method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from $9 to $15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage-earners are small. Every effort is made to save as much as possible. The entire life interest and activity of the average wage-earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve about three points: (1) to earn the largest possible amount under the existing conditions of work; (2) to live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and (3) to save as much as possible. All living arrange-

ments have been subordinated to the desire to reduce the cost of living to its lowest level. Comfort seems not to be considered.

LACK OF PERMANENT INTEREST

Another salient characteristic of recent immigrants who have sought work in American industries has been that, as a whole, they have manifested but a small degree of permanent interest in their employment in any industry. They have constituted a mobile, migratory, and disturbing wage-earning class, constrained mainly by their immediate economic interest, and moving readily from place to place according to changes in working conditions or fluctuations in the demand for labor.

This condition of affairs is made possible by the fact that so large a proportion of the recent immigrant employees are single men, or married men whose wives are abroad, and by the additional fact that the prevailing method of living among immigrant workmen is such as to enable them to detach themselves from an occupation or a locality whenever they may wish. Their accumulations also are in the form of cash or are quickly convertible into cash. In brief, the recent immigrant has no property or other constraining interests which attach him to a community, and the larger proportion are free to follow the best industrial inducements. This characteristic has both a good and a bad influence. It creates a certain flexibility in the labor supply, and to a certain extent brings about an exodus from the country in times of depression and curtailment of employment. It also causes an increased pressure and competition within the country during a period of industrial depression.

TRACTABILITY OF THE IMMIGRANT

To the characteristics of recent immigrant wage-earners already described, should be added one other. The members of the larger number of races of recent entrance to the mines, mills and factories have been tractable and easily managed. This quality seems to be a temperamental one, acquired through past conditions of life in their native lands. In the normal life of the mines, mills and factories, the southern and eastern Europeans have exhibited a pronounced tendency toward being easily managed by employers and toward being imposed upon without protest, which has created the impression of subserviency. This characteristic, while strong, is confined, however, to the immigrant wage-earners of comparatively short residence in this country, and results from their lack of training or experience abroad, and from the difference between their standards and aspirations and those of older immigrant employees and native American industrial workers.

The Inefficiency of the Immigrants Has Encouraged the Use of Machinery

If the characteristics of the recent immigrant labor supply to the United States, as outlined above, be carefully borne in mind, the conditions which have been produced by their employment may be quickly realized.

As regards the general industrial effects, it may be said, in the first place, that the lack of skill and industrial training of the recent immigrant to the United States has stimulated the invention of mechanical

methods and processes which might be conducted by unskilled industrial workers as a substitute for the skilled operatives formerly required. This condition of affairs obviously must have been true, or the expansion of American industry within recent years would not have been possible. A large number of illustrations of this tendency might be cited. Probably three of the best, however, are the automatic looms and ring spindles in the cotton-goods manufacturing industry, the bottle-blowing and casting machines in bottle and other glass factories, and the machines for mining coal.

The Employment of the Immigrant Has Changed the Form of Industrial Organization

Another, but rather minor, general industrial effect of the employment of the southern and eastern Europeans is observable in the increase in the number of sub-foremen in many industries. This situation arises principally from the fact that the recent immigrants are usually of non-English-speaking races, and therefore require a larger amount of supervision than the native Americans and older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe. The function of the subordinate foreman is largely that of an interpreter.

As regards other changes in industrial organization and methods, probably the most important effect observable is seen in the creation of a number of special occupations, the incumbents of which perform all the dangerous or responsible work which before the employment of southern and eastern Europeans was distributed over the entire operating force. An excellent example of this tendency is to be found in the newly

developed occupation of "shot-firer" in bituminous and anthracite coal mines. The mine worker in this occupation prepares and discharges the blasts or shots for bringing down the coal. Formerly each miner did his own blasting, but with the employment of the untrained southern and eastern Europeans in the mines, it was soon found that the safety of the operating forces and the maintenance of the quality of the output required that blasting should be done by experienced native American or older immigrant employees.

Immigration Has Produced Unsatisfactory Conditions of Employment

As to the effect of recent immigration upon native American and older immigrant wage-earners in the United States, it may be stated, in the first place, that the lack of industrial training and experience of the recent immigrant before coming to the United States, together with his illiteracy and inability to speak English, has had the effect of exposing the original employees to unsafe and unsanitary working conditions, or has led to the imposition of conditions of employment which the native American or older immigrant employees have considered unsatisfactory and in some cases unbearable. When the older employees have found dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevailing in the mines and manufacturing establishments and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the

southern and eastern European affects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous and unsanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and thus becomes a menace to a part or to the whole of an operating force of an industrial establishment. In mining, the presence of an untrained employee may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct causal relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. It is an undisputed fact that the greatest number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arise from two causes: (1) the recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience, of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes a workman in the mines immediately upon his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but are also unable to speak English and are consequently without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that the employment of recent immigrants has caused a deterioration in working conditions.

No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races employed, but the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct relation between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties. The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing States, the United States Geo-

logical Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of especial interest and may be briefly quoted:

"Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced, and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or that of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by properly enforced regulations."*

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT IMMIGRANT UPON STANDARDS OF LIVING

The extensive employment of recent immigrants has brought about living conditions and a standard of living with which the older employees have been unable or have found it extremely difficult to compete. This fact may be readily inferred from what has already been said relative to the methods of domestic economy of immigrant households and the cost of living of their members.

THE IMMIGRANT AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The entrance into the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments, in such large numbers, of the races of recent immigration, has also had the effect of weakening the labor organizations of

*Bulletin 333 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "Coal Mining Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention."

the original employees, and in some of the industries has caused their entire demoralization and disruption. This has been due to the character of the recent immigrant labor supply, and to the fact that so large numbers of recent immigrants have found employment in American industries within such a short period of time. On account of lack of industrial training and experience, low standards of living, as compared with native American wage-earners, their necessitous condition while seeking employment in this country and their tractability, southern and eastern Europeans, as already noted, have been willing to accept the existing rates of compensation and working conditions. The thrift and industry of recent immigrants have also made them unwilling to enter into labor disputes involving loss of time, or to join labor organizations to which it was necessary to pay regular dues. As a consequence, they have not affiliated with labor organizations unless compelled to do so as a preliminary step toward acquiring work; and then, after becoming members of the labor union, they have manifested but little interest in the tenets or policy of the organization. In the instances where they have united with the labor organizations, on the occasion of strikes or labor dissensions, they have usually refused to maintain membership for any extended period of time, thus rendering difficult the unionization of the industry or occupation in which they are engaged.

Furthermore, the fact that recent immigrants are usually of non-English-speaking races, and their high degree of illiteracy, have made their absorption by the labor organizations very slow and expensive. In many cases, too, the conscious policy of the employers of mixing the races in different departments and divi-

sions of labor, in order, by a diversity of tongues, to prevent concerted action on the part of employees, has made unionization of the immigrant almost impossible. This custom, of course, is in no way inconsistent with the opposite practise found in different circumstances of grouping the races separately to prevent disturbances arising from race hostilities. (See page 224.

The significant result of the whole situation has been that the influx of the southern and eastern Europeans has been too rapid to permit of their ready absorption by the labor organizations which were in existence before their arrival. In some industries the influence and power of the labor unions are concerned only with those occupations in which the competition of the southern and eastern European has been only indirectly or remotely felt, and consequently the labor organizations have not been very seriously affected. In the occupations and industries in which the pressure of the competition of the recent immigrant has been directly felt, either because the nature of the work was such as to permit of the immediate employment of the immigrant or because the invention of improved machinery made his employment possible in occupations which formerly required training and apprenticeship, the labor organizations have been, in a great many cases, completely overwhelmed and disrupted. In other industries and occupations in which the elements of skilled training and experience were requisite, such as in certain divisions of the glass-manufacturing industry, the effect of the employment of recent immigrants upon labor organizations has not been followed by such injurious results.

Racial Displacement as a Result of Immigrant Competition

Competition of the southern and eastern European has led to a voluntary or involuntary displacement, in certain occupations and industries, of the native American and of the older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe. These racial displacements have manifested themselves in three ways:

(*a*) A large proportion of native Americans and older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe have left certain industries, such as bituminous and anthracite coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing.

(*b*) A part of the earlier employees who remained in the industries in which they were employed before the advent of the southern and eastern European, have been able, because of the demand growing out of the general industrial expansion, to rise to more skilled and responsible executive and technical positions which required employees of training and experience. In the larger number of cases, however, where the older employees remained in a certain industry after the pressure of the competition of the recent immigrant had begun to be felt, they relinquished their former positions and segregated themselves in certain other occupations. This tendency is best illustrated by the distribution of employees according to race in bituminous coal mines. In this industry all the so-called "company" occupations, which are paid on the basis of a daily, weekly, or monthly rate, are filled by native Americans or older immigrants and their children, while the southern and

eastern Europeans are confined to pick mining and the unskilled and common labor. The same situation exists in other branches of manufacturing enterprise. The stigma which has become attached to working in the same occupations as the southern and eastern European, as in the bituminous coal mining industry, has led to this segregation of the older class of employees in occupations which, from the standpoint of compensation, are less desirable than those occupied by recent immigrants. In most industries the native American and older immigrant workmen who have remained in the same occupations in which the recent immigrants are predominant are the thriftless, unprogressive elements of the original operating forces.

(*c*) Another striking feature of the competition of southern and eastern Europeans is the fact that in the case of most industries, such as iron and steel, textile and glass manufacturing, and the different forms of mining, the children of native Americans and of older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe are not entering the industries in which their fathers have been employed. Many classes of manufacturers claim that they are unable to secure a sufficient number of native-born employees to insure the development of the necessary number of workmen to fill the positions of skill and responsibility in their establishments. This condition of affairs is attributed to three factors: (1) General or technical education has enabled a considerable number of the children of industrial workers to command business, professional, or technical occupations apparently more desirable than those of their fathers. (2) The conditions of work which have resulted from the employment of recent

immigrants have rendered certain industrial occupations unattractive to the wage-earner of native birth. (3) Occupations other than those in which southern and eastern Europeans are engaged are sought for the reason that popular opinion attaches to them a more satisfactory social status and a higher degree of respectability. Whatever may be the cause of this aversion of older employees to working by the side of the new arrivals, the existence of the feeling has been crystallized into one of the most potent causes of racial substitution in manufacturing and mining occupations.

Immigration Has Checked Increase in Wages

As regards the effects of the employment of recent immigrants upon wages and hours of work, there is no evidence to show that the employment of southern and eastern European wage-earners has caused a direct lowering of wages or an extension in the hours of work in mines and industrial establishments. It is undoubtedly true that the availability of the large supply of recent immigrant labor has prevented the increase in wages which otherwise would have resulted during recent years from the increased demand for labor. The low standards of the southern and eastern European, his ready acceptance of a low wage and existing working conditions, his lack of permanent interest in the occupation and community in which he has been employed, his attitude toward labor organizations, his slow progress toward assimilation, and his willingness seemingly to accept indefinitely without protest certain wages and conditions of employment, have rendered it extremely difficult for the older classes of employees to secure improvements in con-

ditions or advancement in wages since the arrival in considerable numbers of southern and eastern European wage-earners. As a general proposition, it may be said that all improvements in conditions and increases in rates of pay have been secured in spite of their presence. The recent immigrant, in other words, has not actively opposed the movements toward better conditions of employment and higher wages, but his availability and his general characteristics and attitude have constituted a passive opposition which has been most effective.

Industrial Depression

The recent immigrant, of all classes of employees, is usually the residual sufferer in times of industrial depression. His presence also tends to intensify the unfavorable conditions which have arisen from other causes. The statement that the influx and the outgo of foreign-born workmen automatically adjusts itself to activity or stagnation in mining and manufacturing is only partly true.

During a period of general curtailment of work, as in the case of the financial and industrial breakdown of 1907, married men with families and Americans are given the preference. As a result, recent immigrant wage-earners in large numbers are thrown out of employment. Those who have saved enough to pay their passage, or who have received remittances from home, return to their native lands. Only those remain who have come to this country on the eve of the depression and are unable to secure work or to save enough to return, or those who are unable, as in the case of many Bulgarians and Macedonians, to

go back to their countries of origin because of political offenses, or other reasons. These classes of the immigrant population often become public charges, as in many industrial localities in 1907-08 where there was much suffering and destitution and even starvation.

Another unfavorable effect was to be seen in the fact that the alien wage-earners who were seeking work, being without property or families, were mobile and ready to concentrate in excessive numbers at a point where a demand for labor made itself evident. This tendency obviously created an over supply of labor with attendant dissatisfaction and suffering in many localities.

General Conclusions

If the entire situation be reviewed, and the effects of recent immigration be considered in all its industrial aspects, there are several significant conclusions which, altho subject to some unimportant restrictions, may be set forth as indicating the general effects of the extensive employment in the mines and industrial establishments of the United States of southern and eastern European immigrants. These general conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The influx of recent immigrants has, by affording an adequate labor supply, made possible the remarkably quick expansion in mining and manufacturing in the United States during the past thirty years.

(2) The extensive employment of southern and eastern Europeans has seriously affected the native American and older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe by caus-

ing displacements and by retarding advancement in rates of pay and improvements in conditions of employment.

(3) Industrial efficiency among the recent immigrant wage-earners has been very slowly developed, owing to their illiteracy and inability to speak English.

(4) For these same reasons the general progress toward assimilation and the attainment of American standards of work and living has also been very slow.

(5) The conclusion of greatest significance developed by the general industrial investigation of the United States Immigration Commission is that the point of complete saturation has already been reached in the employment of recent immigrants in mining and manufacturing establishments. Owing to the rapid expansion in industry which has taken place during the past thirty years, and the constantly increasing employment of southern and eastern Europeans, it has been impossible to assimilate the newcomers, politically or socially, or to educate them to American standards of compensation, efficiency or conditions of employment.

(6) Too exclusive emphasis in the discussion of immigration, within recent years, has been placed upon the social and political results of recent immigration, altho no one questions that in the long run these social results may be of chief import. But that side of the question has been kept well in mind in previous legislation. Now the emphasis should be shifted. The main problem at present is really fundamentally an in-

dustrial one, and should be principally considered in its economic aspects.

The Outlook for the American Wage-Earner

To establish firmly an American standard of work and living, to guarantee a proper distribution of the benefits of our marvelous natural resources and our wonderful industrial progress, and at the same time to maintain the spirit of enterprise and the stimulation to industrial progress and efficiency, it is absolutely necessary to impose some limitations upon the numbers of immigrants who are rapidly entering the country. Unless there is a restriction of immigration, the situation for the American industrial worker is not very promising. A policy of permanent or absolute exclusion is not imperative. All that is essential is to limit temporarily the number of incoming aliens so that the foreign workmen already in the country may be industrially assimilated and educated to the point where they will demand proper standards of living and will be constrained by the economic aspirations of the native American. If the existing influx of immigrant wage-earners continues, there is no ground for expecting any noteworthy improvement in the near future in the working and living conditions of the employees of our mines and factories. Organized effort is rendered almost impossible. Industrial workers of both native and foreign parentage, because of the constant extension of the use of improved machinery and the decline in the demand for skill and experience, have been gradually losing the opportunity to help themselves by concerted action. They are also rapidly passing beyond the reach of those altruistic persons who

would assist them for the reason that one group of workmen is no sooner raised toward a higher economic status than the competition of the next wave of immigration completely inundates them and causes a downward tendency in methods of living and in conditions of employment.

It is clearly apparent that a restriction of immigration would be in reality an arbitrary curtailment of the increase in the existing labor supply and might be attended by a temporary check in the rapidity of the remarkable industrial expansion which has been characteristic of recent years, but it is equally true that the measure of the economic welfare of the citizens of an industrial and commercial nation does not consist in the number of tons of coal produced or the tons of pig-iron, steel rails, or yards of print cloth manufactured. The real indication of material prosperity is to be found in the extent to which the wage-earners in mines and factories share in the industrial output which is partly attributable to their labors, and unless there is a limitation placed upon the inexhaustible supply of cheap foreign labor of low standards and aspirations which is now coming to this country, it is perfectly clear that the American wage-earner can not hope to participate properly in the results of our industrial progress. Moreover, altho the present rate of increase in the supply of unskilled labor would be lessened by a restriction of immigration, it can not be questioned that the higher wages and better standards of living which would be the logical outcome, would attract to our shores skilled and highly trained workmen from northern and western Europe who, under present conditions, have ceased to immigrate to the United States. The return of this more efficient class of wage-earners

would probably have the effect of reducing labor costs of manufacturing and of making possible a greater diversification of industries. In addition to the prevailing system of manufacturing comparatively low-grade articles upon a quantitative basis, the tendency would be toward the promotion of industries for the production of more finished and special commodities which are now sold in our own and the world markets by foreign manufacturers.

The present situation is also developing social and political dangers which demand immediate action. The hopelessness of the wage-earner under existing conditions leads him to receive radical teachings with increasing eagerness, and to follow blindly the revolutionary programs of over-zealous political, social, and economic propagandists. The remarkable spread of socialism in all its forms, the extraordinary growth of such un-American organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World, together with the recent strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Paterson, New Jersey, and other industrial communities, are but an earnest of what may be expected in the future unless some attempt is made to improve existing industrial conditions.

Not only the economic welfare of the American wage-earner but the maintenance of our political and social institutions are threatened, and a necessary preliminary, or first step toward amelioration of the present condition of industrial affairs, would seem to be the adoption of a policy of restricted immigration. Without such action, all other measures will certainly be much less effective.

XII

EUROPEAN AND MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Assimilation

In the discussion of European immigration into the United States, as already pointed out, the chief factor to be taken into account is economic. What is the normal effect of the immigration upon the wages and living conditions of the American? Inasmuch as the races, particularly those of northern Europe, are generally similar to those of the inhabitants of the United States, the question of assimilation is much less difficult than in the case of Orientals. Ordinarily, even if the members of the first generation can not be easily assimilated, those of the second and later generations, under the influence of our public schools and the social circumstances which surround them, are eventually assimilated.

RACE PREJUDICE

On the other hand, when the immigrants are members of races widely different from Americans, as are the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindus, the question of race and race prejudice becomes an extremely important problem.

The untrained man is likely to assume that those people who differ widely from himself in appearance, in habits of living or of working, are members of a lower and not merely of a different race. He is ac-

customed to speak of the Italian, for example, with contempt, as a "dago." Still more emphatic is he in his denouncement of the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Hindus as members of an inferior race. Of course, the cultivated man, especially one who has traveled widely, knows better. As Professor Steiner has so well reminded us, the first immigrant to America was a dago named Columbus, a man of learning and of the highest cultivation. Moreover, when at the present day Americans go to Europe to study art and architecture they are very likely to go to the land of the great dagoes, Michelangelo, Giotto, Raffael, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of similar rank. Nowhere in the world have we been able to find in centuries past, or do we find in the world to-day, people of higher cultivation than the Italians. Moreover, if instead of turning our eyes to Europe, we go to the Far East, and visit the Chinese and Japanese, we are equally impressed, as we meet members of the wealthier and more cultivated classes in society, with their high degree of intelligence, with their intellectual training, and especially, perhaps, with the personal qualities which have made them the world over models of courtesy and of manners that characterize the gentleman.

ARE OTHER RACES INFERIOR?

It is hardly to be expected, however, that people who have not traveled and who have not read widely should recognize that the ordinary workingmen from the Orient with whom they come into keen competition, and who often underbid them in wages, especially in doing work of the most arduous type, belong to cultivated races; and it is natural that they

should look upon them as inferior people. Moreover, whether they recognize this fact or not, whether or not we ourselves believe that race prejudice is something to be heartily condemned, we must still recognize the actual existence of this feeling as an important political fact.

RACE FEELING ELSEWHERE

The feeling against the negroes has forced us to recognize that race feeling is an extremely important political question and may well become a social question.

Moreover, we should recognize the fact that the feeling on the Pacific Coast against the Chinese, the Japanese and the Hindus is not in itself exceptional. A similar feeling against these same races is found in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, in every place where these oriental races have come into immediate contact with the white race, and especially when they have come into active competition with it in ordinary labor. We must recognize this feeling, then, as a usual one and one that must be considered when we come to political action.

ORIENTALS NOT EASILY ASSIMILATED

Altho these races may not be considered in any way inferior to ourselves, it is a fact that they are materially different: that they are not so easily assimilated as are the members of the European races; that they do not readily marry with our people nor our people with them. And we should reflect that, short of intermarriage, there is no real amalgamation of races.

FORM A SEPARATE CLASS

On the Pacific Coast they have, as a matter of fact, usually made an entirely separate working class. Generally speaking, when they have entered largely into a business, or when they have undertaken certain classes of work, there has been a rapid separation between them and the American workingmen, they taking the harder kinds of labor and the members of the white races taking types of work entirely different. In this way they have become, to a considerable extent, almost a separate caste. Indeed, there is a feeling on the part of many people who have carefully observed conditions in that region that the Chinese and Hindus—not the Japanese—have almost made a servile caste; and many of the most thoughtful, most cultivated, most kindly people on the Coast have thought that, inasmuch as these are facts, they must be recognized, and that it is wise for us to take action accordingly.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION OF CHINA AND JAPAN

The Governments of China and Japan have really no reason to object to our wishing not to admit the working people of their races in large numbers. As a matter of fact, Americans are not admitted to China or to Japan on even terms with the natives there. They can go into these countries as residents only in very limited communities; they are not permitted to buy land; and they are not admitted to citizenship in those countries. In truth, our country, as a whole, has treated the members, particularly of the Japanese race, more liberally than the Japanese have treated the Americans. The Japanese have been allowed to buy land, in many instances in large tracts;

and tho at the present time we are taking rather active measures to exclude them from coming in large numbers, and in some States are preventing their holding of land, up to date, at any rate, we have treated them more liberally than they have treated us.

It may be well argued, then, that it is better for them, better for us, better for the civilization of the world at large, that each country, where such fundamental differences exist, attempt to work out its own problems independently, instead of each working them out in the country of the other.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER NATIONS

We should not fail to recognize, nevertheless, the great advantage that comes from intimate association with people who are different from ourselves. One of the mistakes that we often make in our social intercourse, as well as in our political relations, in associating with people of similar tastes and habits, is to form a little clique or society of persons like ourselves, forgetting that in our intimate intercourse with them, while we may derive enjoyment, we obtain very few new ideas. In talking with men trained as we have been trained, meeting the same people, thinking along lines similar to our own habits of thinking, it is not likely that we shall give them many new thoughts, or that we shall derive much from them. On the other hand, when we meet with people of a different type from ourselves, from them we gather many new ideas, if we are thoughtful and can free ourselves from prejudice. It is they, rather than our most intimate associates, perhaps, from whom we learn most and to whom we owe most in our advancement. Indeed, it is often true, that from people who

are really opposed to ourselves, we learn the most. By opposing our ideas, they rouse us to activity.

Advantage of Contact With Educated Orientals

We ought, then, not to fail to get the benefit from contact with foreigners, especially those whose racial customs differ widely from ours. In order, however, to secure this advantage, it is not necessary that they immigrate in large numbers, and especially that they come as people of the unskilled laboring classes. Rather should we encourage our own people to travel in foreign countries; to get the ideas that come from the study of different civilizations; and we should encourage the coming to our shores of people of the better trained and more intelligent classes—travelers, scientists, students, merchants, and others from whom we can gather new plans of work. While it may, for economic as well as for social reasons, be wise to exclude the common laborer, it can not but be unwise to exclude trained men and women who come to us usually merely for a temporary sojourn, and from whom we may learn much that will tend to benefit our own civilization. Moreover, by exchanging ideas and giving to them the benefits of our civilization, which differs from theirs, we may give to them an equal advantage, and thus the civilization of the world will be promoted. Whatever views we may hold with reference to the ordinary immigration question, so far as the Orient is concerned, there can be no doubt that we ought to uphold a policy of friendly intercourse between the oriental nations and our own, in order that each may get the benefit of the civilization of the other.

Population of the Pacific Coast

EUROPEANS AND MEXICANS

In the eleven States and Territories of the western division of the United States, in 1900, more than 20 per cent. of the population were foreign-born. About 2 per cent. of the population, and about 10 per cent. of the foreign-born, had emigrated from Asia. About 12.7 per cent. of the total population, more than 60 per cent. of the foreign-born, had emigrated from the North European countries. The Germans rank first, the English next, the Irish next. Moreover, almost 90,000 immigrants from Canada, or 2.2 per cent. of the population, might be included with the North Europeans as being largely of the same stock. Beside these, considerably more than 100,000 had emigrated from southern and eastern Europe, forming some 2.6 per cent. of the population of the western coast. Of these South and East European immigrants, the Italians are the most numerous, followed by the Austrians, Finns and Portuguese.

Another group entirely different, and so distinct in their qualities that they might almost in many respects be classed with the orientals, on account of their ways of living, are the Mexicans, with nearly 30,000, less than 1 per cent. of the entire population.

CHANGES SINCE 1900

During the last decade there have been some material changes in the nature of the population. Between 1900 and 1907 came a rapid increase in the number of the Japanese, with a few Koreans. Some of these came from Japan and others from Hawaii,

until the number of that race in the western part of the United States is probably somewhat more than 90,000, more than half of whom are in California and one-sixth of them, perhaps, in the State of Washington. The number of Chinese on the Pacific Coast is rapidly diminishing, the decline being due in part to the exclusion law, and in part to a tendency among the Chinese to move to Eastern cities. During the past ten years a rapid incoming of Mexicans has continued until their numbers in the Western States have increased many times over. The number of English, Scandinavian, and other North Europeans, continued to increase in part by direct immigration from these countries of Europe, and in part by a westward movement of the workers from the East, as the increasing number of South and East Europeans in the East made the working conditions harder; partly, also, this was a westward movement of families to locate in better conditions on farms. There has been, also, an influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, the smaller part of them coming direct from their native land, except perhaps in the case of the North Italians, the Portuguese and one or two other races of less importance numerically, the larger number coming from the Eastern States to engage in common, unskilled, and partly-skilled labor in the mines, smelters and other industries where unskilled labor is required in large numbers.

Doubtless, beyond the figures recorded by the Immigration Bureau, a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese have been smuggled in, but as compared with the entire number, this number is probably so small that we need take no special account of it, especially as during late years the effectiveness of the Im-

migration Bureau in thwarting smugglers has doubtless increased.

DISPLACEMENT OF AMERICANS BY EUROPEAN WORKMEN

Tho much less frequently than in the East, there have been found also in the West, a few instances of race displacement by Europeans working at a lower wage than the Americans. Generally speaking, the immigrants, introduced for railroad section work, have received the same wages as those previously paid. In certain cases they have secured even more than the laborers previously employed, the latter being insufficient in number to meet the increasing demand.

On several occasions East European races have been introduced as strike-breakers; for example, in the coal mines of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, and in the metalliferous mines of Colorado. In these instances the retention of the old scale of wages was only possible because of the failure of the strikes. In this way the immigrants, as in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, discouraged the efforts of the trade-unions. There have been, however, few such instances.

The availability of a comparatively large supply of the South and East European races, including the Greeks, has at times assisted to a considerable extent in the expansion of industry. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that it has seriously retarded the advance of wages in those occupations where such labor could be used to advantage. A specific example is found in the case of section hands on the railroads, where the wages have varied little during the last fifteen years, altho the wages in other lines of indus-

try have advanced materially. Moreover, the wages of the South and East Europeans and Mexicans have in many cases increased only slightly, if at all, while the wages of Japanese, even when in the same line of work, have been materially advanced. Again, in certain fields of work where, in certain localities, the Europeans from the North and East of Europe are employed, and in other places those from southeastern Europe and from Mexico, it has been found that among the latter wages have advanced only slightly, whereas among the earlier classes they have been materially higher. For example, in the State of Washington, where natives and North Europeans constitute the majority of those employed, wages for those employed as laborers on street railways have varied from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. In another community not far away, where the Greeks and Italians were largely employed, similar labor received wages varying from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Other instances in the State of California have been found where among the gangs made up mostly of southern and eastern Europeans, the prevailing wages were less by some 25 to 75 cents per day than those where the North Europeans were chiefly employed.

UNSKILLED IMMIGRANTS

The immigrants from South and East Europe have been mainly unskilled laborers, and, on the whole, have not shown the same readiness to join trade unions and to insist upon American working conditions as have those of the older immigration from the North and West of Europe. Again, there is clearly a tendency on the part of some employers to segregate their unskilled workmen into colonies under the leader-

ship of a man of their own race. In this way, by keeping the gangs separated one from the other, they are able to simplify supervision and to avoid any display of race antipathy.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

There seems to be, also, a material difference between these classes of immigrants as regards their tendency to assimilation, so far as this may be indicated by their knowledge of English. Approximately four-fifths of the number of the non-English-speaking North European races, who have resided in this country less than five years, speak English, while less than half of most of the races from southern and eastern Europe speak English. Even among the South and East Europeans, however, there is quite a material difference, the Finns, Dalmatians and Croatians showing greater progress than the Russians, Slovaks and Italians.

The difference between the North and the South and East Europeans tends, of course, to disappear with the length of residence. As years go by, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are showing inclinations much more like those found in the races from northern Europe.

In the case of seasonal labor, such as the maintenance of way on railroads, lumbering, fishing, certain parts of the coal and ore mining industries, are found chiefly the recent immigrants, who are either unmarried, or whose wives have not been brought with them. These immigrants, living more freely than others in bunk-houses in race groups, are largely drawn from South and East European races. Those, however, who remain in the United States for a com-

paratively long period, show a much greater proportion of married men. As time goes by, they bring their wives and children from Europe; especially is this to be noted among the Italians and Slovaks, Slovenians and Finns. These families usually get into the more settled kinds of unskilled labor, such as is found in the coal and ore mines and the smelters.

In the larger cities, where the races have remained for a considerable length of time, they have often become much more strongly Americanized. Much larger numbers speak English, and those who are better-to-do show a tendency to leave the colonies of their own people, and to go into the better resident districts. Their children differ much less from those of the American-born, unless they are brought up throughout their childhood in the race colonies, than do their parents. Various races have organized benevolent societies for the care of those of their own people who are unfortunate. These societies, beyond any question, tend somewhat to prevent the race from being Americanized, or perhaps they are rather an evidence that they are not fully Americanized. At the same time, such plans can hardly be regretted since, altho they may somewhat retard the process of assimilation, these societies encourage thrift, and show an independence of State aid, which is extremely commendable.

ITALIAN COLONIES, PORTUGUESE, ETC.

With the exception of a few California communities, the Italian farmers are generally closely colonized. In most cases they are engaged in market gardening, in other cases in grape culture and wine making. The Italians are good farmers; they have

converted large tracts of land, formerly used for stock raising and general farming, into vineyards and orchards, and have added greatly to the wealth of the State. The Italians frequently cooperate in leasing land.

The Portuguese, on the other hand, seldom cooperate, each individual wishing to rent alone his separate land. The Portuguese, while endeavoring to establish themselves independently, have, perhaps, not progressed quite so rapidly in the way of securing land and of becoming prosperous as have either the Italians, Japanese, or the German-Russians. In some special instances, the German-Russians seem to have succeeded unusually well. A considerable number of them have come to Fresno County, California, within the last twenty years. Altho they began earning their livelihood as unskilled laborers, many have since established themselves as farmers. They now control about 5,000 acres. These same people have also made settlements in Colorado, and in some cases the sugar companies have brought large numbers of families of this race from Nebraska to do the hand work employed in growing sugar beets. They are industrious and thrifty, and have made an excellent record in becoming tenant and even independent farmers. These, with the Italians and Portuguese, have perhaps succeeded better than the other races in becoming farm owners, and in really settling down to develop into prosperous American citizens.

Mexicans

Altho the Mexicans are not to be looked upon as Europeans or Asiatic laborers, nevertheless, being chiefly found on the Pacific Coast, as they present a

separate and difficult problem, and in many respects are assimilated with very great difficulty, it is thought best to touch briefly upon their situation here.

NUMBER

In 1900, as reported by the census, the number of Mexicans in the United States was 103,410. Since that time their immigration has been very rapid. During the ten years between July 1, 1899, and June 30, 1909, 23,991 were entered by the Bureau of Immigration. Presumably the number immigrating has been very much larger, perhaps approaching 60,000 a year, altho the majority of those who come over for the first time go back to Mexico, coming largely for seasonal work.

The Mexicans are practically all of them engaged in unskilled labor. Their chief employments are general construction work, as section hands, members of extra gangs on the railroads, as common laborers in railway shops, in coal and ore mining, as general laborers at the smelters, and at times as seasonal farm hands in Texas, Colorado and California. Usually the Mexicans seem to be without ambition or thrift, are content with the wage relations, and their progress in consequence has been slow, much more so than that of the Japanese or Chinese.

From the records of the Immigration Commission, it appears that in 1909 about one-sixth of the section hands and the members of the extra gangs on the railroads in the Western Division were Mexicans.

Their wage was the lowest of that paid to any of the laborers who were simply on the maintenance-of-way work, being say 25 per cent. less than that of the Japanese. In some cases they have been able to

take the places of the higher paid Japanese or Hindus.

Some of them have been taken as far north as Colorado and elsewhere, to work, but mostly when they are taken far away from the Mexican border, arrangements are made by which they can be returned home at the expense of the railway company that engages them. Probably 50 per cent. of those entering the country at El Paso claim their transportation back to that place.

As workers, the Mexicans are stronger physically than the Japanese, more tractable and more easily managed. They are inferior in that they are more likely to drink to excess, and are more irregular in their work, especially after pay-day. Very few of them rise to the rank of foremen; they are, nevertheless, tho unprogressive, intelligent enough to work fairly well under careful supervision.

In certain cases earlier, especially in 1903 and 1904, they were employed as strike-breakers, but not of late years.

Where they have been employed in agriculture, even in growing sugar beets, or otherwise where they come into competition with the Japanese, they are found less efficient. For example, where the pay is by the acre, from $18 to $20 for the hand work, the Japanese will care for from 11 to 12 acres each, and the Mexicans about 8. The Mexicans will earn, say, $2 or over per day, while the season lasts. In a few cases the Mexicans are preferred by the employers as hand workers to the Japanese, but in most lines of work they are considered inferior.

Where they have settled in colonies as, for example, in Los Angeles and other such places, the Mexican quarters are usually by far the poorest in the

city. Generally, they are located in the least desirable districts, are overcrowded, and are kept in a filthy condition. In Los Angeles the investigations of the Immigration Commission show that their family incomes are the smallest, their standard of living lowest, their lack of thrift the greatest, of all of the immigrant races investigated. Approximately $8 per month was the cost of subsistence among the railway laborers. Their food is largely vegetable, beans taking the place rice takes among the Asiatics.

They are not readily assimilated. They have poor educational facilities at home, and apparently in our country, where opportunities are furnished, they do not like to attend school. The large percentage of illiterates is noteworthy. Of those investigated by the Commission, for whom the information was obtained, 50.58 per cent. only reported that they could read and write. Moreover, they learn English very slowly, less than 14 per cent. of those investigated speaking English. Of those who had resided in the United States less than five years, only 7.1 per cent. could speak English.

Even when their children go to school their attendance, and apparently their intelligence, are decidedly less than the average. Generally, as workers, the Mexicans are looked upon as inferior; marriages between Mexicans and Europeans or Americans are very rare, and tho when they go back home, apparently they have taken some American ideas and American institutions with them, they have shown very little progress toward assimilation.

Unlike the Chinese and Japanese, they frequently become public charges. They are also likely to be quarrelsome, and inclined toward crime, the principal

offenses being petty larceny and drunkenness, with fights and other crimes usually brought about by drink. It would seem from the records that the Mexican is even less desirable as a citizen than he is as a laborer, but it should be borne in mind that a very considerable proportion of them are seasonal laborers, and never intend to become permanent residents of the United States.

XIII

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

The Chinese

NUMBER

According to the Census Reports, the number of Chinese in the continental United States in 1900 was 89,863, in 1910, 71,531, 66,956 males and 4,675 females, a decided falling off. Owing to the conditions under which the Chinese live, it is probable that the number of males was somewhat larger than these returns.*

As is to be expected from the effects of the Chinese exclusion laws the number steadily decreases, but at intervals between censuses it is difficult to estimate the numbers actually in the country. Many of those enumerated have died; some have returned to China; others who were on a visit to China have returned here; and men, women and children of the eligible classes have been admitted into the United States from time to time, nearly 20,000 having been admitted according to records between July 1, 1899, and June 30, 1909, many representing themselves either as native-born Americans or as belonging to one of the eligible classes (for example, students or travelers), when, as a matter of fact, they are coolies, and intend to settle in this country permanently as laborers. Further than this, a considerable number of the

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 23-25.

Chinese are smuggled across the border. On the whole, however, since the reasonably careful enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the number of Chinese is steadily diminishing. Furthermore, a considerable number of Chinese formerly living in the West have migrated to the East, so that in the districts under consideration the decrease has been material.

OCCUPATIONS IN EARLY YEARS

The first great migration of Chinese laborers to this country dated from the time of the great rush to California in search of gold in the early fifties. Before the end of the sixties, on account of the absence of cheap labor, they had gone into a variety of occupations. They were industrious, thrifty, and the form of organization of the Chinese laborers, by which it was possible for employers to secure the services of almost any number desired through one contractor, placed a premium upon their employment. Probably the larger number of them were engaged in gold mining, some 20,000 in 1861. Somewhat later many thousands were employed in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad; others were engaged in gardening, laundrying, domestic service, and other occupations. In 1870, in San Francisco alone, domestic servants of the Chinese race numbered 1,256 out of a total of 6,800 servants. A decided majority of the somewhat more than 2,000 laundrymen in San Francisco were Chinese; as laborers in domestic and personal service, they numbered somewhat more than 2,000, about 25 per cent. of all. There were a considerable number of them among the skilled laborers; in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in cigar-making (in the latter industry 1,657

out of the entire 1,811 employed being Chinese), and a few were employed in the manufacture of woolen clothing. Later, when the salmon-canning industry developed in Oregon and Washington and later still in Alaska, they were employed almost exclusively in canning the fish caught by white fishermen. Even now they constitute a large percentage of those engaged in that industry and of the general laborers employed in powder factories.

Perhaps of greatest importance, in the earlier days, was the employment of Chinese as hand laborers in the orchards, fields, hop-yards and vineyards of California north of the Tehachepi, and in the fruit-canning industry. In the latter part of the eighties they did most of the hand work on the farms—hoeing, weeding, pruning, harvesting—in all localities in the central and northern part of the States, where intensive farming was carried on. At that time it was extremely difficult to obtain cheap and reliable white laborers, and the presence of the Chinese made possible the high degree of specialized farming which came to prevail. They had much less to do in general farming. They were not good teamsters, and their work was limited almost entirely to hand work.

WAGES: EFFICIENCY

The reason why the Chinese easily secured positions in those days was: first, because they were the cheapest laborers available for unskilled work; second, next to the native-born they outnumbered any other race, something like 14 per cent. of the total persons engaged in gainful operations being Chinese, while the Irish, the next most numerous, numbered only 13 per cent.

Inasmuch as the Chinese worked for lower wages, it was natural that a division of labor should grow up, the Chinese being generally employed in certain occupations, while white persons were employed in other occupations which required skill, knowledge of English, and other qualities which the Chinese did not possess. Moreover, the most disagreeable work was ordinarily performed by the Chinese.

In some lines of industry they were not considered very efficient; for example, in the manufacture of cigars, or in that of boots and shoes; but in fruit, fish and vegetable canning, and in hand work in orchards and gardens, they, on account of the long hours and their faithfulness and care, became very skilful workers and were highly prized.

STANDARD OF LIVING

In the case of other employees, it was necessary to furnish board and lodging; the Chinese, however, provided their own subsistence. Furthermore, lodging was far more easily provided for them than for white men, as they were less dissatisfied than were the whites when put into small bunk-houses and closely crowded together.

ANTI-CHINESE FEELING

Shortly after their coming into California in large numbers, which was in the early days of the mining camps in California, agitation against them began. Soon, in order to check their coming, a miner's license was required of them, tho not exacted of other people. Somewhat later a similar license was exacted from them in the cigar trade and in other industries. The most important objection to them was race antipathy,

this being based upon color, language, habits; but, doubtless, in many cases their apparent readiness to underbid in wages had much to do with the feeling.

Not only in San Francisco, but in other towns in California, in Washington, in Wyoming and elsewhere, there was much opposition to the Chinese, and in a number of cases there were race riots, led mainly by the laboring men, but in many cases even the employers themselves joined in wishing to restrict Chinese immigration. Doubtless, the reasons affecting the well-to-do and employing classes were those already assigned, or the tendency toward the organization of a caste system where members of a race so different in habits of living and of so different ideas of life, and with so marked a difference of social customs, were employed. It was thought not desirable to have a separate class and especially a servile class, in the State.

Present Occupations of Chinese

At the time the Chinese Exclusion Act went into effect, in 1882, it had been estimated that the number of Chinese in the United States was 132,300. This number did not lessen materially for a number of years, but recently, as has been said before, the number has materially decreased.

SALMON CANNERIES

During the year 1909 some 3,000 of the Chinese were employed in the salmon canneries in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, they having come largely from San Francisco and Portland. The number of Japanese was about the same. In most cases in this

industry a Chinese holds the contract for the work done, employing his countrymen mainly for the more skilled work, while the Japanese, under a Japanese boss, are given the work demanding less skill. In this industry the Chinese secure considerably higher wages than the Japanese; but in some cases, on account of the race feeling against Orientals, the companies refuse to employ any of them and now are using the European immigrants of the later immigration—Italians, Greeks and Portuguese.

RAILROADS

In railway work only a few Chinese are now employed, altho earlier many were in that industry as section hands; and in other occupations, they have now been largely replaced by Japanese, Mexicans and others.

AGRICULTURE

The Chinese formerly took a very active part in the growing of sugar beets. Of late they have been underbid and displaced by the Japanese, who are apparently more progressive and quicker. In the hop industry, in the same way, they have been underbid by the Japanese, who, in many cases, are fully as careful, possibly more rapid workers, and who also have a similar organization by which they can be engaged through one boss, a method which makes it very easy to deal with them. On the other hand, generally speaking, they are not so trustworthy as are the Chinese, so that where the option is given, the employer prefers a Chinese, even tho at somewhat higher wages.

In a good many localities the Chinese are still able

to lease orchards, and where they can do so, or even where they are not themselves leaseholders, they are employed on many of the older ranches. In this industry, too, the Japanese have been gradually replacing the Chinese.

LAUNDRIES: MERCHANDIZING

In many of the small towns in California and the other Western States, the Chinese are engaged in laundry work, in small merchandizing, and in conducting gambling houses. Formerly they were generally employed in domestic service. At the present time those employed in that capacity are mostly high-priced cooks in private families, in hotels and saloons. Inasmuch as they are so trustworthy, and, on the whole, skilful, and as their numbers are becoming fewer with the passing years, they doubtless, in many cases, receive wages much higher than the normal. On the whole, the Chinese are becoming steadily a less important factor in industry than formerly, both on account of their decreasing numbers, and because it seems impossible for them to compete in many instances with the more aggressive Japanese.

The Japanese

NUMBER

Before the year 1898 the number of Japanese immigrating to the continent of the United States was not large, it never having reached 2,000 in any one year. In 1900 the total number in the United States, excluding Alaska, was given in the census as 24,326. During the following years, however, the number of those arriving from Japan, Mexico and Canada in-

creased very rapidly, 4,319 coming in 1905; in 1907-08, 9,544; altho, by exception, in the year 1900, as many as 12,626 came. In 1910, according to the census, the total number of Japanese in the United States was 72,157, slightly more than that of the Chinese.

The number varies considerably in localities in the different seasons, as many of them move from place to place to engage in the various kinds of industries. Probably more than half of the entire number of Japanese are permanently located in California; 16,000 or more in Washington; after that, the largest numbers are found in Colorado and Oregon.

PICTURE BRIDES: PROXY MARRIAGES

Among these Japanese, perhaps 7,000 are adult females, married women in most instances, altho a considerable number are known to have been imported for immoral purposes. Many of the married women come as so-called "picture brides," that is, to join men with whom the marriage arrangements have been made through their parents, they never having seen each other and having become acquainted only by photographs or pictures. They are married first by proxy, in accordance with Japanese customs in their own country, and then are married on their arrival in this country in accordance with the American law.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENTS

Until within a late period, say about ten years, the Japanese came without any special objection on the part of their home government or of that of the United States. As it was apparently profitable, immigration companies were organized among the Japanese to facilitate their coming; and had some ac-

tive efforts not been put forth by the United States Government, they would soon have been coming in much larger numbers. Since the year 1905, however, there has been an insistent demand in the western States, particularly in California, for the exclusion of Japanese. It is urged that the Japanese (many of whom are adults) should be separated from white children in the public schools, and, as is well known, in many instances there have been manifestations of an anti-Japanese sentiment, a number of anti-Japanese measures even having been introduced into the State legislature in 1906 and 1907.

Moreover, the Japanese Government itself did not care to encourage the emigration of its citizens to the United States. In consequence, it was comparatively easy for the United States Government to make an arrangement, in 1907, whereby thereafter the Japanese Government should issue passports only to such members of the laboring class as had been residents in this country and were returning here, or were parents, wives, or children of residents of this country, or had already secured a right to agricultural land. The granting of passports to the non-laborers, that is to travelers, merchants, students, and others, remained as before. The immigration law of the United States was so amended as to give the President authority to exclude a race entering the continent of the United States from any country, to the "detriment of labor conditions." The President, under an order of March 14, 1907, denied admission to "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and come therefrom" to the continental territory of the United States.

As is explained in another connection (p. 351), the passing of laws by California and Arizona which practically forbid Orientals to hold land in those States, has aroused to action the Japanese Government, and now (October, 1913) the question is under diplomatic negotiation between the two governments.

CANADA AND JAPAN

In 1908 an agreement was reached between Japan and Canada by which the number of passports to be granted in any one year to Japanese emigrating to Canada was limited to 400, and the Japanese Government has also stopt the practise of the emigration companies, of sending contract laborers to Mexico. In these ways, also, the immigration of Japanese into the United States has been checked, inasmuch as rather large numbers who have come to Mexico and Canada were in the habit of coming either openly or secretly from both countries into the United States. Since the year 1909 the total number of Japanese is, on the whole, decreasing in this country, more emigrating than are immigrating. Especially is this true of the laboring classes.

OCCUPATION

The great majority of the Japanese immigrants were doubtless at home small farmers or agricultural laborers. Most of them, when leaving home, were young men under twenty-five. In this country the great majority have been employed in unskilled construction work on railroads, and elsewhere as agricultural laborers, cannery hands, lumber-mill and logging-camp laborers. At times they engage in domestic

service and in business establishments managed by their own countrymen. Smaller numbers have been found in coal and ore mining, meat packing, and salt making. They have done comparatively little in the building trades, altho they have done some cabinet work, especially for their own countrymen. They have not done so much inside factory work, like cigar-making, as did the Chinese earlier, probably in part because of hostile race sentiment. Very many of the Japanese laborers are those who are ready to migrate from one section of the country to another, in order to meet the seasonal demand for laborers.

On the Pacific Coast, it may be roughly stated, during the year 1909 about 10,000 were employed by railway companies, some 6,000 or 7,000 of these as section hands. Probably 2,200 or more were employed in lumber mills, 3,600 in salmon canneries in Alaska, Washington and Oregon; in the mines of Wyoming, Utah, southern Colorado and New Mexico, probably not far from 2,000; while one or two hundred were employed in three smelters in Utah and Nevada. Probably some 30,000 were employed during the summer months in California as farm laborers, and 9,000 or 10,000 in the other Western States. The number engaged in city trades and in business on the Pacific Coast would probably be estimated at from 22,000 to 26,000.

Japanese Workmen

In the report made by the Immigration Commission there were certain observations regarding the Japanese in industry, which may be briefly summarized:

STRIKE-BREAKERS

The first employment of the Japanese in a good many cases has been as strike-breakers. This is especially true of coal mining in southern Colorado and Utah in 1903 and 1904, and later in the case of the smelting industry in Utah in 1907. Usually, however, they have been introduced to replace Chinese, or when the employers found it difficult to get a sufficient number of white men to work as common laborers at the rate of wages which had previously obtained.

JAPANESE CONTRACTORS

The Japanese have been more readily employed because they were so easy to engage through the Japanese contractors, without inconvenience to the employers. These bosses usually undertake to provide any number of men required, to keep their time, pay them off, do interpreting, etc. Generally they receive an interpreter's fee of $1.00 per month, and often make a commission on their earnings. In addition to that, of course, they secure certain advantages by dealing themselves directly with the men.

WAGES

Usually the Japanese have worked for lower wages than have the members of any other race excepting the Mexicans and at times the Chinese. In the lumber industry other races have usually been paid higher wages than the Japanese doing the same kind of work, altho in some of the lumber mills in Vancouver, as learned by the personal investigation of the writer, the Japanese, where they have a rigid organization, have been paid higher wages than either the Chinese or the East Indians.

In 1907, where the Japanese were working in the mines they were finally accepted as members of the United Mine Workers, and in that way they secured the benefit of the standard wage from collective bargaining on the part of these unions with employers. Generally speaking, where serving as construction laborers on the railroads, they have received less than other races excepting the Hindus and the Mexicans. When the feeling arose against the Japanese on account of their arriving in so large numbers, and it seemed likely that hostile action would be taken, their contractors became much more skilful in bargaining, and gradually worked their wages up until frequently the difference between their wages and those paid to white men was very slight.

EFFICIENCY

Altho the Chinese and the Mexicans are sometimes preferred, the former, usually, on railroads, it seems that the road masters and section foremen generally prefer the Japanese to either Italians, Greeks, or Slavs, as section hands. Also in the railway shops they are usually given a higher rank than the Mexicans or Greeks, and at times, than the Italians. In salmon-canning, as has been noted above, the Chinese are considered much more desirable, and even the Filipinos are often preferred. Preference for the Chinese is not merely on account of the hostile feeling for the Japanese, but because they are more trustworthy in keeping their contracts and in doing their work with care. Usually when contracts are made with a Chinese contractor a stipulation is put in that the number of Japanese laborers shall be restricted to

a certain percentage named; generally they are not to exceed the number of Chinese.

RACE FEELING

In spite of these conditions, and the advantage that they sometimes have, they have in many cases found it difficult to advance. They are not employed, generally speaking, in the lumber industry, altho they have been employed in a good many individual establishments. Often in other industries where large groups of men are brought together, especially where the different races must work in association, the race prejudice against the Japanese is found to be a hindrance.

Because of the attitude of other laborers, and the fact that the Japanese have to be directed largely through an interpreter, they have usually been employed in unskilled work. Only rarely have they been given positions of supervision, or put into places of responsibility.

AGRICULTURE

There seems, on the whole, to be no tendency further for the Japanese to be engaging in manufacturing industries; rather they are turning more generally to agriculture, as will be seen, tho many go also to the cities.

It is possible that not far from 30,000 Japanese were engaged in agriculture in 1909, in California alone, during the summer months. In most of the specialized intensive agriculture which prevails in many regions, they have a permanent position, occupying practically that held by the Chinese twenty years ago in similar industries. The Japanese do

practically all of the hand work in growing the various berries, two-thirds of that in the sugar-beet fields, possibly one-half of that in the vineyards, and a somewhat smaller part of that in the fields where vegetables are raised, and in the orchards. Generally speaking, in the raising of hops, they are not employed in so large numbers, and on general farms they are comparatively seldom employed. Usually, they are not given the care of teams, and do only hand-work. Wherever there has been specialized seasonal farming, the Japanese, being readily organized into gangs under a single contractor, are easily moved from place to place, and in consequence secure a large part of this specialized seasonal work. As already intimated, the Japanese have an advantage, as had the Chinese earlier, in that, where large numbers of men are to be employed for comparatively short periods of time, it is customary for the Japanese or the Chinese to board themselves and to take lodgings that would not be accepted by other laborers. This fact, with their organization, has made it easier for the grower to deal directly with the contractor and secure these people.

They were first engaged as fruit pickers about 1888 or 1889. By 1895 they had found employment in lines in which the Chinese had been engaged in every locality in California as far south as Fresno. Since 1900 they have gone into southern California, and since 1904 have been found in most localities in that part of the State also.

The Japanese have in many cases displaced the Chinese, and in some instances, at any rate, the white laborers. Usually at the beginning the Japanese worked for lower wages per hour, altho very fre-

quently, inasmuch as they worked at piece-rates and kept longer hours, their daily wage was higher.

ADVANCE OF JAPANESE LABORERS

During late years the wages of Japanese laborers have advanced rapidly, both in the agricultural industries and others. Wherever there has been a strong demand for labor, the Japanese have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity. In this regard their organization under contractors has aided them materially, especially in connection with the supply of seasonal labor. In very many cases it is reported that the Japanese are untrustworthy, and that after they have taken a contract, at a certain fixt wage per day, just before the time of the maturing of the crop, when it is too late to secure other labor, they have struck for higher wages and have forced the employers to pay more than the contract wage. Many such cases are cited in the papers in the discussions concerning restriction of land holding. By the adoption of measures of this kind, in certain cases they have been able to force their wages even above those of white men; but ordinarily, if they have received more than white men, it has been because they have worked longer hours, or because the work in its character is especially disagreeable. More frequently they have worked at the same rate, and occasionally, even in late years, at a lower rate. The following brief table, giving the average wages per day earned by a specified number of farm laborers in California, by race, throws light upon the wages received by the different races:

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY EARNED BY EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FARM LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA, BY RACE

Race	Farm laborers employed regularly				Farm laborers employed temporarily			
	With board		Without board		With board		Without board	
	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day
Chinese	108	$1.406	26	$1.559	35	$1.454	99	$1.743
East Indian.	...	.....	66	1.534	...	.....	253	1.441
Italian	101	1.108	22	1.667	181	1.121	...	.....
Japanese. ..	93	1.396	863	1.623	40	1.421	2654	1.615
Mexican ...	...	.....	85	1.422	...	.....	82	1.721
Misc. white..	411	1.311	199	1.889	53	1.286	286	1.855

The amounts allowed the different races for board are noteworthy.

FARM OWNERS AND LEASEHOLDERS

Within the last few years the Japanese have become, to a very considerable extent, farm owners, or have taken to leasing farms. According to the returns made by the secretaries of the Japanese Association and to investigations of the Immigration Commission, in 1909, they owned 16,449½ acres of agricultural land and leased 137,233½ acres more, 80,232 acres being leased for cash, the others on shares. These figures show that within the preceding five years the land owners have very greatly increased. In the year 1904 only 2,442 acres were owned and a correspondingly smaller number than in 1909 were leaseholds. Besides this amount of land ownership in California a considerable amount is controlled by the Japanese in other States: in Colorado, approximately 20,000 acres, in Idaho 7,072, in Washington 7,000, and so on, more than 90 per cent. of it being leased.

The investigation shows that the farms fall regularly under the control of the race which controls the farm labor, especially in the case of the growing of sugar beets, vegetables and fruits. This advantageous position of the Japanese in the labor market has enabled them to secure land in this way in rather large tracts.

The conditions may be summed up as follows:

1. Because of the convenience of the tenant system and the difficulty experienced at times in securing laborers, there has been a strong inducement to lease land to a member of the race that could control labor most easily.

2. A further inducement has been found in the fact that both Chinese and Japanese, especially the Japanese, in order to establish their position, have offered so high a rent that in that way the owner could get the best returns on his land.

3. With the exception of one or two localities, the Japanese have been the strongest bidders for land, overbidding Chinese, Italians and native whites. Sometimes this bidding has been successful because they would cultivate land that white men would not lease for such small returns.

4. Much of the leasing is of the nature of a labor contract, under which the tenant does certain kinds of work and obtains a share of the crops. Recently, however, there has been a strong tendency for the Japanese to work independently either as cash tenants or as land owners.

5. Little capital has been required for the Japanese to become tenant farmers, because (1) they form partnerships readily among themselves; (2) the land owner often provides the necessary equipment for

share tenants; (3) the shippers and others who wish to control the crops often advance money; so that many of the Japanese farmers have begun leasing with very little capital.

6. The leasing of land to the Japanese, as well as to Chinese and Italians, has resulted in displacing laborers of other races, partly because white persons in general are disinclined to work for them, or because they themselves prefer to employ persons of their own race.

7. The Japanese farmers usually pay to their Japanese laborers more than the local rate, but this is because the working day is longer, and because they are able to make a selection of the best men of their own race.

8. In growing strawberries, asparagus, and certain vegetables, the Japanese farmers have increased the acreage sometimes to so great an extent that the industry has become unprofitable both to themselves and others.

9. Because they have a strong desire to remain independent of wages, and because there have been limitations placed upon the various occupations in which they may engage, the Japanese farmers have been ready to gain control of land even tho the prospect was for only a very small profit.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AND MERCHANDIZING

The Japanese are employed somewhat as domestic servants, having 12,000 to 15,000 on the Coast in private families, together with help in hotels, barrooms, etc. Probably 10,000 or 11,000 more are engaged in Japanese business establishments of which there are probably not less than 3,500. In the case

of those engaged in domestic service, a very considerable proportion are boys in school or college, who work short hours, and receive small pay together with their board.

The Japanese have to a considerable extent entered into trade, even in lines in which white men have been inclined to compete. Most of the Japanese establishments which compete with white people have started within the last seven or eight years, being run in good part by men who had formerly been wage laborers. More and more, also, they are showing an inclination to seek the patronage of Americans. In attempting to establish themselves, as a rule, they set up establishments on a small scale with only a few employees. They cater first largely to people of their own race as customers. In attempting to compete with the whites, they usually underbid in prices. Very few white persons are employed in Japanese establishments. Usually, where there is competition between the whites and the Japanese, the Japanese work longer hours and pay lower wages. They have, in a number of cases, succeeded in cutting into the business of shopkeepers, especially those located near the Japanese quarters of the city.

SOCIETIES AND GUILDS

The Japanese are pretty well organized into societies and trade guilds. Moreover, they have their own charitable organizations, so that they seldom become public charges. Generally speaking, they make much less trouble than do the Mexicans or many of the Latin races as regards crime and misdemeanors, altho there have been many Japanese women engaged in prostitution.

ASSIMILATION

They have also shown considerable capacity for adopting American customs, much more so than the Chinese or even the Mexicans of the lower working class. They seem desirous to learn western ways and methods, and externally, at any rate, they conform to the customs of the time. They make very earnest efforts to learn English; they take up the studies that the Americans have in their schools; they adopt American dress; and altho in religion they are, as a rule, either free thinkers or Buddhists, still they make no opposition to the Christian faith, and a considerable number of them are professing Christians. It is thought by many that they often join the missions (and the Chinese are said to have done likewise) for the sake of obtaining good schooling at low rates, but presumably in many cases their belief in the Christian religion is sincere. In spite of this external assimilation they, nevertheless, beyond doubt, maintain their race characteristics to a greater degree than do most of the European races. The difference in color, in ideals particularly, perhaps their competition with laborers, have tended to put them, in the minds of most Americans, largely into the same class as the Chinese. There are very few cases of intermarriage, and in other ways the effort is made to hold them apart as a separate race, even when they themselves apparently manifest a strong desire for assimilation. And this effort appears to grow more earnest in expression and purpose, on the Pacific Coast, as time goes by, and seems not likely soon to change.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING

Generally speaking, the Japanese, altho at first received with favor, are now looked upon with dissatisfaction, especially in comparison with the Chinese. The Chinese are considered to be much more trustworthy workmen, much more faithful to their employers, uncomplaining, easily satisfied with living quarters, not ambitious to establish themselves as independent farmers, while the Japanese, on the other hand, are often inclined to take advantage of every opportunity to push themselves forward as regards wages and also socially, even at the expense of violating an existing contract. Apparently now, in California, the preference is strongly for Chinese, in case it should seem best to admit any Asiatic race, but such admission is not considered with general favor, probably will not be, in this generation. The recent laws against land holding in California and Arizona, while applying alike to all Orientals, were doubtless intended primarily to check the acts of the Japanese, who have been much more aggressive than the other Oriental races.

The East Indians or Hindus

NUMBER

It is only of late years, especially since 1905, that the East Indians have come in large numbers into the United States. The Census of 1910 showed, for the year 1900, only 2,031 persons in the United States who had been born in India; for 1910 the number given was 4,664. These were nearly all of the student and business classes, and were largely settled in

the Eastern States. In 1906 the number arriving in the United States was 271; in 1907, 1,072; in 1908, 1,710. Of immigrants proper in 1909, 337 were reported by the Immigration Bureau; in 1909-10, from July to July, 1,782. The later arrivals are oftener of the wage-earning class. Probably at the present time, 1913, there are some 5,000 in the United States, about 85 per cent. being Hindus wearing the turbans, the others being Mohammedans, or Afghans.

IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA

The beginning of the immigration to America was, as is perhaps natural, into Canada, a British Colony. They came first largely from the efforts of steamship agents and contractors who were employing laborers for British Columbia corporations. After arriving in British Columbia they had their attention turned toward the United States, partly on account of the warmer climate, more nearly like that to which they were accustomed, partly on account of the higher rates of wages; and after they had begun coming into the United States they, reporting back home to their friends, brought many others after them.

The Canadian authorities took rather rigid means of excluding them from coming in large numbers to Canada: first, by increasing the amount of money that they should have in their possession from $25 to $200; second, by not permitting them to come unless they came by direct route without change of ship, a matter that was almost impossible; third, in part also, by direct arrangements with the steamship companies.

EXCLUSION AS LIABLE TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES

In the United States, inasmuch as they have been so disliked by the other working classes, and also by employers, it has been difficult for them to find work, so that the immigration authorities have felt justified in excluding many of them on the ground that they might become public charges, even tho they have $25 or more in their possession and are in good physical condition. Altho 4,901 East Indians were admitted to the United States during the four years ending June 30, 1910, 1,597 were denied admission; 750 on the ground that they were likely to become public charges; 447 because they had trachoma; 112 because of loathsome or contagious disease; 177 on surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defects; 73 because they were contract laborers; 2 because idiotic; 2 criminals; 34 because they were polygamists.

UNSKILLED LABORERS

Of those who were investigated by the Immigration Commission, it was found that 85 per cent. had been farmers and farm laborers in India. Of the others, some had been soldiers, some business men, and a somewhat larger number, laborers in other lines. Usually they have little money in their possession when they arrive, and come with the expectation of accumulating a fortune of some $2,000, then going back to their native land. Some of them express dissatisfaction with the British Government in India, but it can by no means be said that they are fleeing from political oppression.

Usually they have come without their families, but

some, having decided to remain here, hope to have their families join them.

Usually they have been engaged in the roughest and most unskilled labor, outside factory walls, to a considerable extent in the lumber mills, sometimes on the railroads, sometimes in the sugar-beet fields, and many of them as hand laborers in fruit picking.

WAGES AND EFFICIENCY

Where they work in competition with the other races they have sometimes been paid higher wages than the Japanese—as a rule lower wages than white men, they not being recognized generally as a white race. In some cases, certainly in Canada, they have been considered less desirable laborers than either Japanese or Chinese. Physically they are weak as compared with white men, or with the Japanese; generally they are slow to understand instructions, and practically always they require close supervision. A goodly proportion of the 5,000 or so found in the United States are in California. Practically none of the laboring class are found outside of the Pacific Coast States. In some instances they have found employment without much difficulty, because the people desire to break the monopoly control of the labor supplied by the Japanese, or because the Japanese and the Chinese were demanding what they considered too high wages.

In many cases where there has been competition they have been willing to accept some 25 cents to 50 cents a day less than the Japanese. There seems to be little doubt that they are, on the whole, in the most insecure position of all the Asiatic races. Moreover, it seems likely that they are the most undesir-

able as workers, both on account of their physical and mental qualifications and of their habits of living.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living of the Hindus is lower than that of any of the races with whom they compete, altho, of course, where wages improve, their standard of living rises, if that may be judged by expenditure. Generally speaking, they are without families; they live in groups sometimes as large as 50; generally they are provided with free lodging in shacks or barns, if they are on farms; often they live in the open. They sleep in blankets on the floor or on the ground. On account of their caste system they often cook individually, or the members of each caste form a mess and have the food prepared by some one of their own number. They usually will not buy meat that has been prepared by other hands. They eat, therefore, for meat only poultry and lambs that they have butchered themselves. Many of them are vegetarians; those who are not eat but little meat. Most of them are originally total abstainers from all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and even from tea and coffee; but since coming into this country and getting something of a greater degree of freedom from the customs of their own country, some have been changed from total abstainers to rather free users of intoxicating liquors. They dress very poorly, the cost of clothing averaging perhaps not more than $30 per man per year. In some investigations made in Oregon and Washington, it was found that their average cost of subsistence was about $12 per month, but this is, of course, considerably more than that of those who live on the farms.

ILLITERACY

The percentage of illiteracy among the Hindus is larger than among any other immigrant race, not excepting the Mexicans. Between one-half and three-fifths of the entire number are unable to read and write. A somewhat larger proportion of them than of several races speak English, especially if we count those who have come in lately, as they have either studied English in India, come here by way of Canada, or come in contact elsewhere with English-speaking people.

ASSIMILATION

They are not readily assimilated, and there seem to be practically none of the people on the Pacific Coast who are not opposed to their immigration, even more strongly opposed to them than to the Chinese, and possibly than to the Japanese.

Conclusion

DEMAND FOR LABOR

The conditions in the Western States, where the labor supply is, relatively speaking, much less than in the East, tend to lead one to arrive at an entirely different conclusion regarding immigration. It can not be said that there is an oversupply of immigrant labor that is tending to reduce the standard of living, as is clearly the case in the East.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION ON WAGES

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that in the case of the Japanese, particularly, and also of the Mexicans, there has been at times a direct scaling

down of the rate of wages in order to secure work. This, however, has been in exceptional cases. A much more serious charge is the one against the Japanese of securing labor to begin with by undercutting and then, after securing practically a monopoly of the labor supply in a locality, forcing wages in exceptional circumstances, by deliberate violation of contracts, to far above the normal rate, especially perhaps as hand laborers on fruit ranches. Often, too, as leaseholders, they are charged with undue cropping, to the serious detriment of the land. It is probable, however, that these charges are true in only exceptional cases, so far as the injury to the farms is concerned; but there can be no doubt that they have made both labor conditions and leasing conditions in many instances very difficult.

OBJECTIONS TO ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION—SOCIAL, POLITICAL

The chief objection, however, to all of these races comes from the social and assimilative viewpoint. We must grant that, in a good many instances, they have taken an active part in developing industries, especially fish canning and intensive agriculture; but in some cases these industries have been developed on the whole to the detriment of labor conditions in the localities.

Altho they have developed the farming industry in certain cases, in others, by holding control of the labor market and by their severe terms of lease, they have doubtless prevented the coming in of members of white races who might be more easily assimilated.

Moreover, unpleasant as the fact may be, race feeling, not to say race prejudice, has been so strong

on the Pacific Coast that in many cases they have brought about serious race conflicts which have been very troublesome from the international point of view as well as from the viewpoint of developing civilization.

Altho there are certain classes of employers that, for the sake of a more rapid development of industry, favor a limited immigration of Asiatics, not only on the Pacific Coast, but throughout the country, the feeling is, generally speaking, against such further immigration. The Immigration Commission thought it wise to recommend that no changes be made in the laws regarding the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and that the United States Government take up with the British Government the question of practically excluding the East Indians. It seems probable, all things considered, that this is the wisest policy for Congress to adopt.

THEY PREVENT IMMIGRATION OF WHITE RACES

Another special reason why this should be done is that the presence of these races in large numbers on the coast doubtless prevents the migration from eastern cities of white immigrants, for there seems to be little doubt that if the number of Asiatics decrease, the moving in of families from the East and the Middle West will be to a very considerable extent stimulated. Moreover, after the completion of the Panama Canal, there is good reason to believe that Italians and Portuguese in considerable numbers will come directly from their home countries for work along the Pacific Coast. In spite of the criticism of the immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, there is every reason to believe that they are much more easily

assimilated than are the Asiatics, and that in a comparatively short time they will become available as part of the general labor supply and prove to be, both as laborers and as citizens, more satisfactory than the Asiatics.

XIV

AGENCIES OF PROTECTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIMILATION

Needs and Present Methods of Distribution

It has been the general feeling, not only of those who have studied carefully the immigration problem, but also of casual observers, that one of the greatest evils that spring from immigration is the congestion of the newly arrived immigrants in our great cities. In consequence, it has been thought that any methods that could be adopted by which these immigrants could be more widely distributed over the different sections of the country, particularly in the agricultural districts, would not merely relieve the evil of the overcrowding, but would also improve the general economic condition of the country. It has been thought that every effort possible ought to be made: (1) To give information to the people in Europe who are about to come to America, regarding the sections of the country and the opportunities for work in different lines, so that they may go directly to the place best suiting their means. (2) That when the immigrant lands he should have the opportunity of getting information along the same lines, so that even at the beginning he may change his mind and go to a new section where conditions will suit his needs. (3) Particularly, however, is it desirable, after the immigrant has remained in this country for a time and has learned to know our language, our institu-

tions, and the kind of work for which he is best adapted, that he should learn through some trustworthy agency conducted by the Government where he can find the type of work for which he is suited, the cost of transporting himself from his present location to that district, and the amount of money required for him to make a proper investment.

In very many instances, after immigrants have remained in this country from two to five years, they have accumulated considerable money which they wish to invest properly. They often send the money back to Europe for investment, even tho there are better opportunities for investment here. If their attention could be called to the section of the country in which good farming lands, for example, were available, at cheap rates, they could buy them; they would find it safe to move from the overcrowded cities into the country districts, and could thereby benefit both themselves and the country that they have chosen to be their home. The discussion in Chapter VI, regarding the congestion and living conditions, especially in our great cities, but also in our smaller mining and manufacturing communities, shows how great this need is.

Of equal importance to that of distribution are the needs of protecting the newly arrived immigrant from exploitation on the part of those who see in him a prey for plunder. The new arrivals should also be furnished with opportunities for learning the English language, acquiring a knowledge of American business methods and information regarding American political and social institutions that will lead them to wish to fix their interests here and to become American citizens of the better type—in brief, to become assimilated.

In the present chapter are discust the conditions of a number of institutions already in existence, which are attempting to meet these needs. Later will be suggested a way of improving these institutions, or of providing better institutions to carry out these purposes.

Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies

When the immigrant reaches his port of destination in the United States, it is desirable that he be so received as to make upon him a good impression, and particularly that he shall not, through his ignorance of the language and of the new conditions, fall into difficulties which may either cause him suffering or prejudice him unfavorably against the institutions of the country of his adoption.

WORK OF AID SOCIETIES

Usually, immigrants to the United States know, in advance, that they are going to join relatives or friends who have preceded them. Often, however, these friends are situated hundreds or even thousands of miles from the port of entry; in other cases, through some misunderstanding, they fail to meet their friends when they enter the port. Very often the immigrants need advice or a place where they can remain in safety for a few days while they are getting their bearings and learning just what it is best to do. In order to meet these needs there have been established at a number of our important ports societies that, with the permission of the Government, send representatives to the port of entry, in order that they

may note those immigrants who are in need, and may give them advice; that they may, if necessary, furnish them a place where they can remain for a few days until their first needs are met. Usually, the immigrants who need this assistance are:

(*a*) Those whose friends and relatives have failed to meet them at the immigrant station, and whom the authorities do not deem it wise to land, unless some one becomes responsible for their care, but for whom some provision must be made.

(*b*) Those who are without sufficient money to enable them to reach their destination and who must therefore be cared for until their friends may send them the necessary funds; and

(*c*) Particularly women and girls who have no friends or relatives in this country and who are in need of some home where they may stay in safety until they can secure employment—this class calling for special consideration.

It is the usual custom at Ellis Island for those immigrants whose friends fail to call for them within five days, either to leave the immigrant station in company with a representative of some philanthropic or religious society, or to return to Europe on a steamship of the line which has brought them hither. It would thus seem that there is an opportunity for a properly organized and properly conducted immigrant home or immigrant aid society to accomplish a work of the very greatest importance both to the immigrant and to the country. It is, however, desirable that this work be very carefully done, under discreet supervision, in order to assure the best and most humane results.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND PERSONS ASSISTED

At the port of New York alone, in the year 1907, over 14,800 immigrants were put into the hands of missionaries and representatives of these immigrant homes. Moreover, these figures are much below those that might be shown if all cases were noted. One home alone, for example, provided with board and lodging during that year 5,378 men, 1,822 women, and 60 children. Of this number only 922 men, 1,062 women and 34 children were sent to the home by the immigration authorities.

In New York, in June, 1908, there were 41 separate organizations engaged in this work, that kept at Ellis Island no fewer than 87 missionaries and representatives. All these representatives are supposed to furnish their services free of charge to the immigrants and to be persons of high character, into whose hands it is safe to place the needy immigrant who is ignorant of the customs of this country. Unfortunately, investigations have shown that in many instances these representatives are not worthy people, and that the homes have been so conducted as to be not a help but a menace to the immigrant. In 1910 even a missionary was forbidden to work longer at Ellis Island on account of mistreatment of immigrant girls by overcharges for board and lodging and delays in finding work for them.

These missionaries and representatives of the homes, when meeting the immigrants, are supposed to write letters for them, to help them get into communication with their friends and relatives, to trace lost baggage, to give religious consolation in time of need, to escort them without charge to their destina-

tions in the city, to assist them in going to their destinations in different sections of the country and to notify in advance the friends and relatives or the representatives of organizations in those cities, so that they may be properly met. Besides this, they often distribute clothing, Bibles, and other literature, and sometimes sell Bibles or other books to those who wish to purchase them. Moreover, for immigrants who have been detained by the immigration authorities, and whose cases may perhaps be treated with undue haste, owing to the pressure of business, they appear before the Board of Special Inquiry and assist them in presenting their case.

COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government, recognizing the need, has, generally speaking, welcomed these missionaries and representatives of the immigrant homes. In some of the stations it has provided them office room, and given them access to the immigrants whenever this seems to them desirable. Unfortunately, it has appeared that the missionaries are sometimes not worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in them. In many cases they seem to feel that they are doing their work best when they get the largest number of immigrants put into their care. Moreover, in some instances at least, they wish to get these immigrants, in order that they may make a profit. One or two have even declared that their institutions could not exist unless they received immigrants from the immigrant station. Altho they are supposed to furnish their services free, or at actual cost, there have been instances where a representative of a home has brought immigrants that were placed in his charge back to the station, saying

that he could not receive them because they had no money. Even since 1910 instances of overcharges have been found.

DETAILS OF WORK

The work done by the representatives of these societies in appearing before the Board of Special Inquiry and seeing to it that the immigrants get justice, is often a worthy work, altho in some cases they push unduly the claims of the immigrants and even violate the spirit of our immigration law. According to the report of one of the societies, in 1907 their representatives appealed 1,906 cases. As the result of this appeal, 1,252 were admitted and only 654 debarred. This shows that in this case, at any rate, the societies' work was needed.

On the other hand, there have been instances where the agents of the societies have been instrumental in securing the admittance into this country of contract laborers contrary to law. Agents of the Immigration Commission, representing themselves to be agents of firms who wished to employ immigrants from Europe, asked some of these representatives if they could import workmen. In certain instances they agreed to do so. One asked to think the proposition over, with the evident intention of engaging in the work, while some stated that they would be glad to go back to their own country to get the immigrants to come and to see to it that they were well placed in positions here—even tho this entire activity is contrary to law. With scarcely any exceptions, it was found that at the immigrant stations there were some worthless, unprincipled missionaries and representatives, altho, of course, in many cases, these representatives were worthy people. The certainty of the unworthiness

and lack of principle is shown from the fact that one, a clergyman, frequently went to an immigrant station intoxicated; in another instance a minister charged the relatives of detained immigrants large fees for getting the immigrants out of the detention room; other representatives went so far as to insult girls and women who were placed in their care.

Results of Investigation of Immigrant Homes

The Immigration Commission investigated carefully no less than 44 representative immigrant homes in seven different cities. In most cases these homes were located in good neighborhoods; in some instances, however, they were not in localities that were really safe for immigrants, especially for young women.

In certain instances these homes, altho they accommodated both men and women, or even women and girls only, were managed by men, with no matrons on the executive staff.

A large majority of the homes investigated were clean, comfortable, and reasonably sanitary; but a considerable proportion, perhaps one-third, were overcrowded, badly ventilated, filthy, unsanitary.

In a majority of the homes investigated, the food furnished was sufficient and good enough in quality, but in many individual instances the food was not sufficient in quantity and left very much to be desired in quality. Of course, it is to be expected that in such places the food must be simple and plain, but it ought invariably to be wholesome and sufficient in quantity. The prices charged by these homes are sufficient to cover the cost of good, wholesome, tho simple food.

The investigation showed also that altho the boards of directors of these institutions are probably acting conscientiously and are at any rate usually men of good standing, frequently clergymen, and altho these societies are supported in good part by religious organizations, sometimes with subventions from some foreign government, due care was not shown in selecting either the local superintendent in charge of the home or the representatives that met the immigrants. Altho the boards of directors in some cases reported that they frequently inspected the homes and supervised them carefully, in many cases this supervision was greatly lacking.

Perhaps the worst charge brought against the homes was that the managers were not sufficiently careful in investigating the places to which girls who applied for positions as servants were allowed to go. In a majority of the cases investigated it was found that people, representing themselves as agents and managers of disreputable houses, were able, by payment of a small fee, to have placed in their charge for work in one of these houses as ordinary servants, young immigrant girls, who in many instances did not know the kind of place to which it was purposed to send them. Of course, it is the duty of the managers of these institutions to do what they can to secure good, paying positions for the girls who are in their care, but certainly they should exercise discretion enough not to permit them to go into houses where their morals would be decidedly endangered.

When a girl is sent for to fill a position, a home of this type ought to investigate the place before letting her engage to work there. Moreover, after the girl has been placed in a position, the home ought to see

whether she has reached the place and to follow the case up for a few weeks, in order to know that the girl is properly started in the new country. Due care has not been shown. The Immigration Commission made an investigation of the addresses of 228 immigrant girls in charge of the missionaries and representatives of immigrant homes and reported upon by the managers of these homes as having been placed. The investigation was made within seven months, at the longest, from the date on which the girls left the home. In some cases they had been gone not over a month. Out of the 228 addresses given, only 178 were really correct; 39 were absolutely false, the girls having never been at the addresses given; 8 of the addresses were fictitious, that is, there was no such place, while 3 were well-known disorderly houses.

Since this investigation was made, the Commissioner at Ellis Island has taken care to have a number of the houses investigated again; in every case he has found the charges made by the earlier investigators correct, and he has taken strong measures to prevent such abuses in the future.

Influence of Immigrant Churches

The influences for and against assimilation exercised by immigrant churches upon the immigrants may, for the sake of clearness, be classified as follows, according to their direction:

TOWARD SEGREGATION

The influence toward segregation of aliens from native Americans is quite strong and is always present, except that the Germans, Irish, English, Scotch and

Scandinavians usually settle in the native sections of the cities and towns.

Another segregating influence is the maintenance of religious separation among immigrants by denominations. The exceptions to this influence are so rare as almost to escape notice. The church denomination of the immigrant is invariably that with which he was identified before emigration from his native land. Not even racial ties are able to destroy denominational lines. Evidences of the strength of denominational rivalry constantly occur in the courts. Magistrates in the foreign sections of industrial towns state that a considerable number of cases for assault and battery, as well as for more serious crimes, arise from denominational differences that lead to personal encounters and bitter rivalries of all kinds.

A third segregating influence is racial. The denominations of each race strive to have their own separate churches. The sectarian influence frequently proves stronger than the racial, but it does not seem to be permanent in any case.

All of these segregating tendencies are further strengthened by the parochial schools. The first step toward religious segregation after a number of immigrants of a given race and denomination have settled in a community is the sending of a missionary from the ruling body to arouse interest among the settlers. Then an organization is effected, and a priest or pastor, as the case may be, is placed among them and supported by them. Services are regularly held in rented buildings, and the work of gathering funds for erecting a church edifice is begun. Frequently the members are called upon to give even more than they can afford, altho in some instances a large part of the

money is given by one man who has acquired means. Sometimes the cooperation and assistance of industrial concerns are obtained, the officials of manufacturing establishments realizing that the erection of a church means a more stable population and a surer supply of alien labor.

TOWARD PERMANENCY OF RESIDENCE

Many of the priests and pastors of immigrant churches state that they are desirous of increasing the number of persons in their parishes and congregations, and that they encourage their members to induce their friends and relatives to come to this country. This condition of affairs mainly encourages immigration, as has been before stated, but it also tends to bring about permanent residence in this country of the new arrivals. The effort of the priests and pastors is not directed to immigrants in the larger cities or towns in the United States, where churches have been already organized for the different races and denominations, but to immigrants in any locality where there are no religious organizations for the race or denomination in question, and to friends and relatives in their native land. The work of the ministers along this line seems to be actuated by at least two considerations: First, their duty in strengthening the whole church body in America by concentration; second, their desire to increase the size of their own parishes or congregations, and hence to strengthen their own churches.

From the same motives and frequently from a sense of civic duty as well, the priests and pastors do all in their power to encourage permanency of residence among immigrants. Their statements to this effect have been corroborated by the testimony of the immi-

grants themselves. This phase of the work of the immigrant church not only takes the form of mere verbal persuasion, but also that of encouragement of property owning, marriage, and home making, and frequently of assisting the local benefit associations. It can not be denied that the influence of immigrant churches is strong in the two directions outlined. The logically resultant effect of the forces thus created is distinctly against assimilation. Segregation prevents the removal of such barriers to assimilation as separation from natives, and racial and religious differences among themselves.

The settling influence is, on the other hand, permanent residence on the part of the immigrants, not only in the United States, but also in a certain locality, whereby they are enabled to have their friends and relatives with them here, and to become accustomed to the local environment as well as to have a home in a definite place. The result of these two opposing influences is the growth of certain "foreign sections" of the city made up of a large number of permanent residents of all the principal races so segregated from the natives as to foster a peculiar communal life, in not only the foreign "sections," but also in "colonies" formed by individual races.

Work of Native Churches and Religious Organizations Among Immigrants

The work done by native churches among the immigrants is regarded as of a purely missionary nature. There is little tendency to promote association among natives and foreigners such as exists among natives.

Indeed, one of the most striking features of the whole immigration situation is the almost entire indifference of the native churches to the immigrants, and the general lack of religious and welfare work among them. The native American churches claim that their efforts have largely resulted in failure because of the immigrant churches and the segregation of the immigrant population. However this may be, it is undoubtedly true that the American churches are passing by a great opportunity for social service. Their inertness is principally due to race prejudice and the general alienation of the church from the workingman. Fortunately, the last few years have shown, in this regard, an awakening in many churches.

The Work of Other Organizations

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association has for the past few years made efforts to do work of a purely secular character among the immigrant races. Its work has been mainly of an educational kind, especially night and day classes in the English language. Advertisements are printed in different languages and distributed among immigrants residing in a community. All taking these classes are required to pay a membership and tuition fee to the association. The classes are two, one for beginners and another for advanced students, and usually meet twice a week for two hours during a period of six months, beginning in October of each year. Male native teachers are usually employed.

The courses in the English language are designed to bring the immigrants to an intelligent understanding

of American Government and institutions. For example, the "Reader" used in three classes contains selections on citizenship, the meaning of the American flag, outlines of the Government, iron and steel making, and other industrial processes, what trade-unions are trying to do, and a number of similar topics. In addition, a course of four lessons is given to classes on "How to become a citizen of the United States."

Plans have already been made by the organization, and are even now fairly well in operation, to secure direct contact and working relations with the incoming immigrant as well as with the more intelligent and successful conducting of agencies leading to his Americanization. Several years ago a group of young men were sent abroad to study the principal races of recent arrival in the United States in their home countries, to learn their languages, and to acquire insight into their living conditions and aspirations. Thus equipped, it was thought that these representatives could much more effectively carry on the work of the organization in immigrant communities in this country. It is the intention to send other groups of men abroad at intervals with the same object in view. An arrangement has also been made, through the International Committee of the organization, by which an immigrant from any one of several foreign ports, through a system of cards of introduction and through representatives on shipboard, may be guided and protected throughout his entire journey to his final destination in the United States. The Young Men's Christian Association, briefly stated, is endeavoring, with a good measure of success, to relate its work to incoming Americans (1) at the ports of embarkation, (2) en route on the ships, (3) at the ports of entry, (4) in

transit from ports of entry to destination, and (5) at the points of destination.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE

The North American Civic League for Immigrants is another organization which, conceived in a patriotic spirit, is doing an important work in the protection and Americanization of the recent immigrant. This body has no attitude toward immigration as a policy. It simply takes conditions as they exist, and attempts to safeguard the incoming immigrant and educate him to a knowledge and use of American standards and institutions. The organization was first established in Boston. Another active center was organized in New York, and its influence has been strongly felt, especially, perhaps, in the promotion of legislation. The work is conducted through salaried secretaries and assistants, and is supported by voluntary contributions of interested persons. From the multitude of things which the league might do, emphasis so far has been placed upon the following:

(1) Agitation and organization—to the end that all Americans may become conversant with existing conditions and so conduct themselves as to hasten rather than hinder the assimilation of immigrants.

(2) Promotion of helpful legislation.

(3) The positive work required to protect immigrants at the time of disembarkation and in transit to the place where they expect to settle.

(4) The teaching of the English language to those unfamiliar with the tongue, together with the rudiments of citizenship.

Travelers' Aid Society

An especially useful work is done by the Travelers' Aid Society for girls and women. Women agents of the society meet all steamers on arrival and attend particularly to the needs of women traveling second-class, tho aid is given freely to any travelers needing assistance. As those who are being sought for immoral purposes usually travel second-class, the work is especially useful in this respect.

During the year 1912, 11,563 persons were assisted at the docks, 6,837 at the railway stations; 4,835 were discharged by the Government to agents of the society, who conducted them, free of charge, to the addresses desired, put them on the proper trains and assisted them in all possible ways. Scores of girls every year are rescued or prevented from falling into the hands of those with evil designs.

Settlements

The various social settlements in New York, Chicago, Boston and elsewhere have naturally taken a special interest in the immigrants, and in many ways their assimilation work is of special value. Not only do they have classes in teaching English and in technical work of various kinds, but their social features, their clubs, dances, parties, visiting, etc., bring them into close relationships of a personal, sympathetic nature that do more, perhaps, to give a home feeling than any other agency. Often the district nurses in the cities are associated in this work and their relations with the women and children of the immigrant families are generally close and helpful. Such contact is, of course, especially beneficial.

ALIEN SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

A work somewhat similar to that of the North American Civic League is done in Chicago under the auspices of a local and independent organization. A considerable number of protective societies have also been organized by the members of the principal races of recent immigration for the purpose of safeguarding their own countrymen upon their arrival at New York City and other ports of entry.

A notable and important work in the distribution of Hebrew immigrants has been accomplished through the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, established by the public-spirited Hebrew banker of that name in 1891. Not only have the Hebrew immigrants been assisted in settling upon the land, as has already been pointed out,* but an elaborate organization has been perfected throughout the country for the purpose of adjusting the supply of labor to the demand and for preventing the congestion of Hebrew immigrants at ports of entry. This adjustment is made by representatives of the organization in interior towns and cities notifying other representatives of the organization at the points of disembarkation of the labor needs of the interior communities. Skilled or unskilled Hebrew immigrants, according to the varying demands of interior communities, are accordingly distributed.

State Bureaus

Mention has already been made of the work of the employment agencies and their part in distributing the immigrants from the ports of entry throughout the

* See Chapter VI, The Recent Immigrant as a Farmer.

United States. Institutions of the same character are also maintained in a number of States by public funds. They perform their services without charge.* Many of the States also maintain Immigration or Agricultural Bureaus for the purpose of encouraging immigration into their limits. The activities of these organizations are mainly centered upon advertising the industrial and business opportunities offered by their respective States, upon listing farm lands for rent or sale, and upon placing the demand for labor before the incoming immigrant or the population of immigrant communities. Some of the State Bureaus of this description, especially those of the South, have sent representatives abroad to lecture and to distribute advertising matter upon the resources and opportunities offered by their commonwealths. The South Carolina bureau went so far in 1907 as to collect and bring in a shipload of 400 immigrants; but on account of legal and other obstacles the experiment was a failure, and other similar attempts have not been made.

The States of New York and Massachusetts have created Immigration Commissions also, or, in other words, special and temporary bodies for the purpose of studying the status of the immigrants within their borders and recommending legislation which will ameliorate their conditions and promote their assimilation. As a result of the report of the New York Immigration Commission and of the activity of the North American Civic League, the State of New York has established in its Department of Labor a permanent Bureau of Industries and Immigration that is well supported and is doing good work. Commissions in New Jersey, California, and Massachusetts, it is hoped, will

* See Chapter X, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply.

lead to like permanent results helpful both to the immigrants and the State.

The Activities of the Railroads

The railroads, as is well known, have been important factors in the distribution of incoming immigrants. They have been led to such activities, of course, by self-interest: the wish to add greatly to their passenger traffic, or the desire to dispose of land holdings and to build up centers of population and industry along their lines. This has not detracted from the importance of the service, however, and a great deal of good work directly connected with the distribution of southern and eastern Europeans is now done by the railroads traversing the South and West. The problem is more difficult than in the case of the British and northern European races of former years, because of the more general inability of the recent immigrant to speak English and his consequent refusal to enter a district where a number of his countrymen have not already preceded him.

Bureau of Information of the Federal Government

Under the law of 1907 there was established in the Bureau of Immigration a Division of Information, with the purpose of supplying to immigrants information regarding the conditions in different sections of the country so that their choice of a home might be intelligently made.

As a matter of practical experience the division has not proved very successful thus far, tho its work as-

sumes each year a wider scope. Immigrants are usually induced to come to this country by representations of relatives or friends who are already located. The experience of the immigration authorities shows that more than 97 per cent. of the immigrants have determined upon their destination before reaching this country. It is, therefore, practically impossible to influence them much at that time. The division has, however, collected considerable information regarding the demand for labor, particularly on farms and for domestic service, which they have been ready to furnish not only to immigrants, but to others; and especially, perhaps, in the State of New York have they been able to supply laborers to farmers during the harvest season and they have furnished employment to a good many inquirers. Their information regarding labor conditions in industry has also in certain instances proved fruitful. On the whole, however, the division has not succeeded in making any great impression upon the overcrowded population of the great cities.

Many immigrants within a few years of their arrival succeed in saving considerable sums of money, even several thousands of dollars. Frequently this money is sent back to Europe for investment, the immigrants themselves intending to return to their home country later to remain. In other cases this money is invested in business in the cities with greater or less success. It would, however, be extremely desirable, both to relieve the congestion of the cities and to improve the condition of the immigrants, if those who are thrifty, especially those who have had training as farmers in Europe, could be distributed to sections of the United States where they might invest their sav-

ings in farms and engage in agricultural pursuits. The Immigration Commission recommended that some department of the Government take active measures to bring about such results.

The Bureau of Immigration has prepared a circular letter which it sends to Governors of States and others in authority, asking for the cooperation of the State authorities in securing information regarding any free government land in any State, prices and qualities of other lands for sale that would be suitable for settlers, information regarding climate, water supply, markets, prevailing crops and other matters that would enable a thrifty farmer to judge of the conditions, so that he could see where it was wise for him to make investments. The Bureau, through the Division of Information, by thus cooperating with the States in getting information, especially regarding agricultural conditions, is taking an active part in the distribution of immigrants. It is proposed to furnish this information freely to associations of immigrants and to all inquirers who might be able to make good use of it. By so doing it is hoped that larger numbers of the immigrants who have proved most thrifty may be induced to invest their earnings in this country and to become permanent agricultural settlers. Doubtless along the same line inquiries will be made and information furnished which may prove of advantage in the distribution of immigrants from the great cities into other lines of industry.

There have already, in 1912, been published seven bulletins giving information regarding conditions in all the States and in Alaska and Hawaii. There has been a demand for these bulletins, not only from immigrants, but from Americans in our cities. Some

requests have come from American citizens who had gone to northwestern Canada, but who now wish to return. In 1911-12, 26,213 applications were received, 5,807 persons were directed to employment. It is not known, of course, how many make use of information, but the Commissioner estimates that 150,000 persons, immigrants and American citizens, may well have benefited from the information given.

In November, 1911, the Division called a conference of State officials dealing with immigration, and delegates from 25 States and from Hawaii attended. Plans for cooperation were discust and measures adopted from which more beneficial cooperative action has been secured. It is very desirable that some branches of the Division be established at important interior points, such as Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. The need for such work that will aid in a voluntary independent distribution of the immigrants out of the congested mining and great manufacturing centers is vital.

XV

ASSIMILATION AND PROGRESS

Process of Assimilation Slow

Progress in the development of social institutions, of whatever nature, is necessarily slow. Such institutions are in good part the result of the influence of the environment, natural and social, and in consequence any change in social or economic conditions is likely to bring about a modification of the social structure very slowly. Moreover, every people is loath to change materially the nature of its institutions. In consequence, when new races of persons from countries with different customs, come as immigrants, it is desirable that as soon as possible they shall adjust themselves to the new conditions and adapt themselves to the social, political and industrial institutions of their adopted country—in other words, that they become assimilated.

BENEFITS FROM IDEAS OF IMMIGRANTS

This fact does not preclude the possibility of immigrants bringing with them from their homeland some ideas that may gradually be worked into the structure of the institutions of their adopted country in such a way as to improve those institutions, but any such change, as a matter of fact, must be slow and, generally speaking, such changes will be few. It is largely on this account that when the immigrant race is widely different in appearance and customs from that of the

country to which it comes, a feeling of hostility growing out of race prejudice is likely to be roused. Such has been the feeling on the western coast of the United States against the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, owing to the very decided difference in personal characteristics and in habits of living of these people, entirely aside from the question of their influence on wages and the welfare of the wage-earning classes.

DESIRABLE TO EXCLUDE THOSE WHO CAN NOT BE ASSIMILATED

Such a feeling is natural, altho, of course, one can not justify race prejudice as such. The coming in of people who will not be assimilated creates discord and makes separate classes or castes in a community. Usually this process does not tend toward an improvement of political institutions, but rather toward their deterioration, entirely aside from the question as to whether the immigrants were lower or higher in the scale of civilization. If the newcomers are so different that they can not be adapted to the conditions prevailing in the country to which they have come, they inevitably produce discord, even tho their habits are fundamentally no worse, either politically or morally, than those of the people with whom they are brought into contact. Of course, if they were powerful enough so that they could promptly mold the institutions of the new type into harmony with their ideas, the situation would be different, but such a state of affairs has not arisen and will not arise with any group of immigrants in this country. It may, therefore, be assumed that the immigrant who can not be adjusted with a reasonable degree of readiness to the customs and institutions of his adopted

country brings an undesirable element into the community and would better be excluded. Those immigrants who can be readily assimilated will be desirable, if their energy is needed to develop the resources of the country to good advantage, tho it may be injurious if they come in so large numbers that regardless of their personal qualifications they can not be assimilated.

Changes in Bodily Form

It has generally been thought that under the educational, social and political conditions now existing in this country, the immigrants from Europe gradually change their habits of living and their ways of thinking and thus soon become Americans. Indeed, some observers have said that they also change in appearance, but until recently no sufficiently careful study had been made to determine whether as a matter of fact the new environment in America produces any marked change in the bodily form of either the immigrants or their immediate descendants. The investigations of the Immigration Commission, however, show that some changes in bodily form of the descendants of immigrants are very noteworthy.*

SHAPE OF SKULL

Not merely do the children of the immigrants in many instances show greater height and weight than the same races in their mother country, but in some cases even the head form, which has always been considered one of the most stable and permanent characteristics of races, undergoes very great changes.

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 38.

For instance, the East European Hebrew usually has a round head (brachycephalic). His American-born child becomes more long-headed than his parent, while the descendant of the South Italian, who in Italy has a head of the long type (dolichocephalic), becomes more short-headed than his parent. In other words, in this country, the heads of the descendants of these races that are so markedly different in Europe approach a uniform type, so far as this characteristic of the shape of the head is concerned. This fact is extremely suggestive, inasmuch as it shows that even those characteristics of people that seem to be most permanent are subject to very marked modifications in the American environment.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The features of bodily form that were especially studied by the Immigration Commission were stature, weight, length of head, width of head, width of face and color of hair. The types that were examined were the Bohemians, Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians, Hebrews, Sicilians, Neapolitans and Scotch. These were selected because they represent divergent European types, and because, also, they have come to this country of late years in so large numbers. The changes that have been observed, as summarized by Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University, who was in immediate charge of the investigation, are as follows:

> The Bohemians, Slovaks and Hungarians, and Poles, representing the type of Central Europe, exhibit uniform changes. Among the American-born descendants of these types the stature increases, and both length and width of head decrease,

the latter a little more markedly than the former, so that there is also a decrease of the cephalic index. The width of the face decreases very materially.

The Hebrews show changes peculiar to themselves. Stature and weight increase; length of the head shows a marked increase, and the width of the head decreases, so that the cephalic index decreases materially; the width of the face also decreases.

Sicilians and Neapolitans, representing the Mediterranean type of Europe, form another group which shows distinctive changes. These are less pronounced among the Neapolitans than among the Sicilians, who are also purer representatives of the Mediterranean type, notwithstanding the many mixtures of races that have occurred in Sicily and the adjoining parts of Italy. The stature of the Sicilians born in America is less than that of the foreign-born. This loss is not so marked among the Neapolitans. In both groups the length of the head decreases, the width of the head increases, and the width of the face decreases.

It should be observed that all these studies were made in the vicinity of the city of New York and that, in consequence, the results could hardly be spoken of as general. While the children of Hebrews that in Russia had been city dwellers increase in stature and weight in this country, as might be supposed from the more favorable food, the children of Sicilians, who in their own country had been country dwellers, seem to lessen in stature, probably because they have become city dwellers here. But the important fact to be kept in mind is that whatever the cause may be, and whether the change in type is for the better or worse, the influence of the new environment is very marked indeed, and we may therefore expect that the degree and ease of assimilation has probably been somewhat greater than has been heretofore assumed.

Industrial Progress and Efficiency

As the period of residence increases, the industrial progress and efficiency of the immigrant is noticeable. Handicapped as the southern or eastern European is, however, by an absence of industrial training and experience and the inability to speak English, progress must needs be very slow. The greatest obstacle to a more rapid industrial advancement, as in the case of other lines of progress, lies in the fact that the recent immigrant can not speak English and, as a rule, is so isolated in his working and living arrangements, that he has little opportunity to acquire the language. In this connection his attitude toward the industry in which he is employed should also be considered. In general, it may be said that the southern and eastern European often does not intend to remain permanently in the country or at the work in which he is engaged. His primary object is to earn as much as possible within a limited period of time under the conditions of employment obtaining at the time he begins his work. He is not looking to advancement in the scale of occupations, or to gaining permanently a position in any branch of mining or of manufacturing. Consequently, industrial progress is an individual and not a racial phenomenon. Representatives of all the races of recent arrival in the United States are indeed found scattered through the higher and more remunerative occupations in the principal branches of mining and manufacturing. Very rarely, however, is a recent immigrant employed in a supervisory or administrative position of any importance. The great mass of foreign-born workmen remain in the ranks of unskilled, or semi-skilled, laborers. In cotton and woolen goods

manufacturing, in coal mining and other branches of industry, the southern and eastern European works in connection with machines, but these machines have eliminated the skill formerly required and the immigrants' duties are largely mechanical. From the standpoint of the general industrial situation it may be said that recent immigrant wage-earners as a whole have made substantial advancement in earning ability after a more or less extended period of residence, but the great majority remain in the unskilled occupations, and the comparatively few cases of marked industrial progress are a matter of individual effort and intelligence.

Naturalization and Interest in Public Affairs

The tendency toward the acquisition of citizenship and permanent residence by recent immigrants is not very marked and is largely dependent upon period of residence. A study of 68,942 males who had been in the United States five years and who were twenty-one years of age or over, was made by the Immigration Commission in connection with its industrial investigations, and may be considered representative of the recent alien population. Of this number, all of whom could have been citizens, exactly one-third were fully naturalized, and an additional 16 per cent. had secured first papers. In other words, a fraction less than 50 per cent. of these foreign-born employees had either become citizens or declared their intention to become such. On account of the difference in the length of time the various races have been coming to the United States, a comparison of the older with the more recent immigrants is hardly fair. It is best to separate the

races into two groups, one including all races of older immigration and the other all races of more recent immigration. When this is done, about seven-tenths of the older, as compared with about three-tenths of the more recent, are shown to be either fully naturalized or to have declared their intention to become so. Altho one race may show a much larger proportion fully naturalized than some other, this other race may and in some instances does show a much larger proportion with first papers. The only conclusion, therefore, to be drawn is that the one with the largest proportion fully naturalized was quicker than the other to appreciate the advantages to be gained by becoming citizens. This result in some instances is probably brought about by a closer association either with earlier arrivals of their own race who have become voters or with Americans.

This is perhaps better illustrated by the recent immigrants than by the older. For instance, among the races studied by the Immigration Commission, the Italians show 35 per cent. fully naturalized and only 10 per cent. additional holding first papers, while the Austrians have 22.1 per cent. fully naturalized, but an additional 31 per cent. holding first papers. Thus it will be seen that the Austrians in reality have manifested greater interest in American citizenship than have the Italians. For this reason it is considered best to combine the proportion of each race fully naturalized with the additional proportion having only first papers. By such a combination it will be seen that the interest in acquiring citizenship manifested by the more recent immigrant male industrial workers who had been in this country a sufficient length of time to apply for naturalization papers ranges as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS NATURALIZED AND HOLDING FIRST PAPERS

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian	76.2	Italian, South	30.1
Hebrew (other than Russian)	61.6	Russian	28.0
Finnish	61.2	Magyar	26.8
Hebrew, Russian	57.2	Slovak	22.8
Austrian (race not specified)	53.1	Croatian	22.5
Armenian	49.2	Rumanian	21.9
Italian, North	45.8	Syrian	20.7
Italian (not specified)	45.0	Greek	20.2
Bulgarian	36.8	Ruthenian	19.9
Slovenian	35.8	Spanish	13.6
Polish	33.1	Servian	12.8
Lithuanian	32.5	Cuban	12.1
		Portuguese	5.5

As contrasted with the foregoing, the following proportions represent the situation among the older immigrants:

PERCENTAGE OF OLDER IMMIGRANTS NATURALIZED AND HOLDING FIRST PAPERS

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Swedish	92.3	Scotch	79.1
Swiss	92.1	Belgian (race not specified)	76.5
Welsh	87.0	French	66.6
Danish	86.8	Canadian (other than French)	56.7
German	85.7	Canadian, French	31.5
Norwegian	85.6	Mexican	10.0
Irish	82.6		
English	80.6		
Dutch	79.9		

Of the total number of industrial workers studied by the Immigration Commission who had a residence of five years to nine years, only 6.2 per cent. were fully naturalized, as compared with a degree of citizenship of 56.9 per cent. of those with a period of residence of ten years or over. The Swedes, Irish and Finns exhibited the greatest interest in acquiring citizenship shortly after they were eligible. More than

three-fourths of the Bohemian and Moravian, Danish, German, Irish, Norwegian, Scotch, Swedish and Welsh races who had been in the United States ten years or longer had been fully naturalized. The lack of political or civic interest of southern and eastern Europeans on the other hand, is shown by the following percentages of fully naturalized representatives of some of the principal races with a residence of ten years or longer:

Race	Per cent. fully naturalized	Race	Per cent. fully naturalized
Croatian	26.8	Magyar	26.9
Hebrew, Russian	48.3	Polish	39.8
Italian, North	49.3	Russian	33.6
Italian, South	34.0	Slovak	25.3
Lithuanian	41.1		

Investments

Thrift among immigrants exhibits itself in two ways: in the accumulation of bank accounts, and in the purchase of homes or business property. Closely connected with the first is the remitting of funds to the old country.* Immigrants expecting to return to their former homes, those who have relatives there dependent upon them for support or who intend to bring relatives to this country, are in the habit of accumulating funds in the bank. On the other hand, races or individuals that have arrived at the stage where permanent settlement of the entire family in this country has been accomplished, are in the habit of investing their savings in homes and sometimes in business.

* See Chapter VII, Recent Immigrant Institutions.

No general statistics are available as to the property holdings of recent immigrants. Undoubtedly a very large amount of business, residence and farming property has been acquired by representatives of the different races.

Mention has already been made of the movements of the southern and eastern Europeans to the land, of the success which they have had in agriculture, and of the extent to which they have secured farm holdings.* In the large urban centers and industrial cities, as might be expected, the acquisition of property has not proceeded beyond small business places on account of the high real estate values. In the smaller industrial towns and cities, however, wherever the opportunity has presented itself, the recent immigrants, the representatives of some races especially, have purchased homes and small business establishments. In the bituminous mining localities of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Alabama, the southern and eastern Europeans have not to any large extent acquired homes for the reason, as already mentioned, that the company-house system is found in all mining villages and there is no opportunity to purchase property. The same situation is found in a modified way in the copper and iron-ore mining territory of Michigan, Minnesota, and the South. In the Northwest and Southwest the company-house system exists in many villages, but not so extensively as in Western Pennsylvania and the South. As a consequence, a large number of immigrant mine-workers have purchased homes in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and in the bituminous coal mining communities of the Middle West and Southwest.

* See Chapter VI, The Recent Immigrant as a Farmer.

Even in the bituminous mining areas of western Pennsylvania the southern and eastern Europeans have purchased homes and places of business in the urban centers around which the mining villages cluster. As typical of conditions, the extent of the property holdings in Windber, Pennsylvania, a bituminous coal mining community of this character, may be cited.

In this city the Italians, North and South, show a greater tendency to save than any other race. The majority of the South Italians save their money and send it abroad, while most of the North Italians buy real estate. Next to the Italians, the Slovaks save their earnings and usually invest in real estate. The table on p. 296 shows, for the year 1909, property holdings of the foreign races in Windber. That the Slovak holdings are greater than those of the combined Italian races is partly accounted for by the fact that the Slovaks outnumber the Italians. The figures represent taxable property only, but may be accepted as exhibiting the order in which the several races in the community exhibit a tendency to purchase real estate.

The disposition to acquire homes is most noticeable among the North Italians, Slovaks, Scotch and Magyars. These races, in the order named, own the largest amount of taxable property in the town. Immigrants of all races invest in land, even the South Italians, who, however, send most of their savings to Italy to purchase land in that country, or to redeem mortgages and pay taxes on property which they already own abroad.

IMMIGRANT PROPERTY HOLDINGS IN WINDBER, PA.
(1909)

Race	Value of Property Owned		
	Real	Personal	Total
English	$14,500	$120	$14,620
French	1,825	....	1,825
German	3,508	20	3,528
Hebrew	24,584	140	24,724
Italian	67,092	560	67,652
Lithuanian	9,417	....	9,417
Magyar	30,035	140	30,175
Polish	8,553	60	8,613
Russian	208	20	228
Scotch	38,668	480	39,148
Slovak	89,815	1,430	91,245
Swedish	21,810	80	21,890
Syrian	17,000	180	17,180
Welsh	2,000	....	2,000
Total[1]	329,015	3,230	332,245

[1] This table, to show accurately the relative holdings, should include the number of each race in the community. Unfortunately, such data were unobtainable, and the table should not be used as a basis for conclusions. The Slovaks, Italians, and Magyars, in the order named, are numerically the strongest in the community.

In the larger industrial cities and towns, where the manufacturing companies do not rent houses, the ownership of homes is more common than in mining localities. In the New England textile and other manufacturing centers the acquisition of property by southern and eastern Europeans is not so extensive as in the smaller industrial localities of the Middle States, the Middle West and the Northwest and Southwest. As representative of the conditions in cities and towns, the statement next presented shows, for the year 1909, the aggregate assessment value of the property owned by recent immigrants in Steelton, Pennsylvania, an iron and steel manufacturing community with a population of about 18,000.

AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED, BY RACES, IN STEELTON, PA., 1909

Race	Wards					Total
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	
Bohemian & Moravian	.....	$4,740	.....	.....	.....	$4,740
Croatian ..	$19,500	.....	$3,300	.....	$17,620	40,420
Dalmatian .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	2,820
Italian	17,700	21,700	.....	.....	.....	39,400
Hebrew ...	21,480	8,440	13,600	.....	28,840	72,360
Macedonian	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100	8,100
Magyar ...	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,400	7,400
Servian ...	6,060	.....	.....	.....	800	6,860
Slovak	.....	.....	5,260	.....	800	6,060
Slovenian .	35,960	.....	1,200	.....	5,200	42,360
Doubtful ..	2,700	.....	3,000	$1,040	4,400	11,140
Total ...	104,160	34,880	26,360	1,040	75,980	242,420

The number of property holders of each race was as follows:

FOREIGN-BORN PROPERTY HOLDERS IN STEELTON

Race	*Total*	Race	*Total*
Bohemian and Moravian	1	Polish	7
Croatian	28	Servian	7
Dalmatian	2	Slovak	3
Italian	37	Slovenian	30
Hebrew	37	Doubtful	6
Macedonian	4		
Magyar	1	Total	163

It will be noted that in point of property owned the order of races is quite different from that in the preceding table. The Hebrews as property owners come first in amount of property owned; then the Slovenians, Croatians, Italians; while the Servians, Macedonians and Magyars are near the end of the list. The Croatian population, it may be explained, consists of a minority who have been in the country for a long term of years, and a majority of more recent comers.

The former have secured property, the latter are still intending to return to Austria-Hungary.

In the second table the Italians and Hebrews are found tying for first place in regard to the number of property owners, with the Slovenians and Croatians not far behind. Referring to the population of these races a truer view of the progress that each has made in the acquisition of property is obtained.

Race	Population	Number of property owners	Value of property owned
Hebrew	250	37	$72,360
Macedonian	300	4	8,100
Italian	375	37	39,400
Magyar	400	1	760
Slovenian	500	30	42,360
Croatian	1,100	28	40,420
Servian	1,400	7	6,860

The Italians stand easily first in the acquisition of homes, as the Hebrews stand first in the number of business places established.

Numerous other cases might be presented but the two mentioned are representative. In a general way the purchase of homes and the acquisition of property vary with period of residence, and the tendency toward home ownership does not become noticeable until the immigrant or his family has decided to remain permanently in the United States. Before that decision is reached all savings are accumulated in the form of cash or are sent abroad each month or pay period. As already pointed out, as a rule no personal property is accumulated, the clothing and furniture of the immigrant households and their members being confined to the barest necessities.

Immigrant business men, who are found in all for-

eign colonies and communities as well as in the American sections of mining and manufacturing localities, have in the aggregate accumulated a large amount of property chiefly in the form of small business establishments, together with their equipment and stocks of goods. It is not uncommon to find southern and eastern European business men of this class whose possessions will range in value from twenty to one hundred thousand dollars.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES

Under favorable conditions the tendencies toward acquiring their own homes, exhibited by families the heads of which are of foreign birth and employed in the industries of the United States, may be taken as an indication of progress toward assimilation and of an intention to settle permanently in this country. In many instances, as has been stated, the wage-earner is living and working in a large urban or industrial center where the acquisition of real estate is beyond his resources. In many industrial localities, also, as already pointed out, especially in those connected with the mining industry, the so-called "company-house" system prevails, under which the industrial worker is practically not permitted to buy a home, but must live in a house owned by the operating company and rented to him. Under these and similar conditions, therefore, racial inclinations toward the acquisition of property can not have full play, and statistics as to home ownership based on returns from heads of families engaged in different industrial pursuits and in widely separated industrial localities must be accepted with some qualification. As a consequence, some reservations must be made in the case of the figures

in the table which immediately follows, and an absolutely accurate treatment can be secured only by reference to separate industrial studies and localities.* The tabulation, however, showing, as it does, by general nativity of head of family, the number and percentage of families owning their homes, is indicative of tendencies within certain limitations. The families the heads of which were native-born, whether of native or foreign father, were studied for purposes of comparison with those the heads of which were foreign-born. The table, which is based upon an investigation of 17,628 families, the heads of which were employed in the principal divisions of mining and manufacturing enterprise in 1909, follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF FAMILIES OWNING HOME, BY GENERAL NATIVITY OF HEAD OF FAMILY

	Total number families	Owning homes	
		Number	Per cent.
Native-Born of Native Father, White	1,187	259	21.8
Native-Born of Foreign Father.....	788	202	25.6
Foreign-Born	15,511	3,346	21.6

Upon comparing the general nativity groups it is seen that slightly more than one-fifth, 21.8 per cent., of the families the heads of which were white persons of native birth, and 21.6 per cent. of those the heads of which were of foreign birth, owned their homes. The families of the second generation, or those whose heads were of native birth but of foreign father, reported a slightly larger proportion than the two other nativity groups.

The figures for the families the heads of which

* See Reports of The Immigration Commission on Immigrants in Industries.

were foreign-born show that the races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe are more extensive home-owners than are the members of races of recent arrival in the United States. The percentage of home ownership among representative races of the old immigration is as follows:

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Danish	50.0	Irish	30.2
Dutch	70.3	Norwegian	50.0
English	15.6	Scotch	33.6
Finnish	56.3	Swedish	44.5
German	39.7	Welsh	51.6

The principal races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe make the following showing as to the acquisition of homes:

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian	63.7	Polish	18.1
Canadian, French	7.5	Portuguese	9.5
Croatian	23.5	Rumanian	2.6
Greek	1.5	Russian	1.2
Hebrew	6.3	Ruthenian	6.7
Italian, North	27.8	Servian	4.4
Italian, South	14.9	Slovak	17.6
Lithuanian	18.0	Slovenian	25.3
Magyar	13.7	Syrian	4.7

The geographical location of the Bohemians and Moravians in Europe would class them among the more recent immigrants, but the period of time during which they have been coming to the United States would place them among the older immigrant races. They show the largest proportion, or 63.7 per cent., of home-owning families, of all races of recent immigration, the heads of which were native-born of foreign father or foreign-born. On the other hand, the

Finnish families, which show a percentage of home ownership amounting to 56.3, should be geographically classed with the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe, but by period of residence in this country the larger proportion should be termed recent immigrants. Of the families of recent immigration, the North Italians, Slovenians, Croatians, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, South Italians and Magyars have, in the order named, shown proportions ranging from 27.8 to 13.7 per cent. owning their homes. An almost negligible proportion of Russians, Greeks, Rumanians, Servians and Syrians, varying from 1.2 to 4.7 per cent. in the order mentioned, have acquired homes.

School Attendance and Progress

Possibly the chief force that has been active heretofore in the assimilation of immigrants, making them like Americans born, and especially the chief assimilative force among the children whether born here or abroad, is our public schools. In consequence, it seemed to the Immigration Commission* that much emphasis should be laid upon the school attendance of the children of immigrants. The report of that body included information for a total of 2,036,376 school children, of whom 221,159 were in parochial schools, the others in the public schools. The records covered also 49,067 public-school teachers and 32,882 students in colleges and universities. The study of the public schools was made in 37 different cities, including practically all of the large cities in the country, the first

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 29-33.

20 cities in point of population, with the exception of three. The study of parochial schools was made in 24 cities. Seventy-seven of the higher educational institutions sent reports on their students.

In the public schools 766,727, or 42.2 per cent., were children of native-born fathers, while 1,048,490, 57.8 per cent., were children of foreign-born fathers. Of these pupils some were themselves born abroad, some in the United States. Of the total number of children of native-born fathers, 39.5 per cent. were children of white fathers, 2.7 per cent. of native-born negro fathers. Among the children of foreign-born fathers, 318,822 were Hebrews, 17.6 per cent. of the total number. Second in order numerically were the Germans with 11.6 per cent. of the grand total. The Italians were represented by 114,887 pupils, or 6.4 per cent. of the whole. No other race had as many as 100,000 pupils; only two others, the Irish and English, were represented by as many as 50,000. A number of cities show a very high percentage of pupils with foreign-born fathers. The highest per cent. of pupils with foreign-born fathers was found in Duluth, Minnesota, and Chelsea, Massachusetts, each with 74.1 per cent. In New York City 71.5 per cent. had foreign-born fathers; in Chicago 67.3 per cent.; in Boston 63.5 per cent.

New Orleans showed the lowest proportion of pupils of foreign-born fathers, having only 18.1 per cent.; Kansas City ranking next with 21.3 per cent. Where so large a percentage of all the children attending the public schools have foreign-born fathers, it can readily be seen how extremely important is the assimilative force of the public schools in determining what the nature of our citizenship, and, in consequence, of our

Government and of our social institutions of the future, is to be.

This assimilative force is so great that in a second generation a very large proportion of these pupils become to a very noteworthy extent quite Americanized. It, nevertheless, is a matter of great interest to see how the different races compare in the different cities. On p. 305 is inserted a table showing the foreign races that rank first and second in the number of school children in each of the cities studied by the Immigration Commission.

The children of German fathers, it will be noted, rank first in twelve and second in thirteen of these 37 cities. In Milwaukee they form as high as 32 per cent. of the school population; in Detroit, 18.6 per cent. In Chelsea, on the other hand, the Hebrews form 42.5 per cent. of the school population; in New York City, 33.6 per cent.; in Newark, 20.7 per cent. The total composite nature of our population is evidenced by some other examples showing the different nationalities. For example, in Duluth the Swedes have the highest percentage, 21.9 per cent.; in Bay City, Michigan, Canadian, other than French-Canadian, 15.5 per cent. In Boston, the Irish, 16.5 per cent.; in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Bohemian-Moravians, 18 per cent.; in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the Portuguese, 23.4 per cent.; while in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, the Lithuanians rank first with 30.3 per cent.; in Scranton, the Irish, 10.3 per cent.; in Providence, the South Italians with 11.5 per cent.; and again in New Orleans, the South Italians rank first, tho only with 4.6 per cent.; the Germans ranking second with 3.4 per cent.

FOREIGN RACES RANKING FIRST AND SECOND IN NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS IN EACH CITY

(In this table the Hebrews of the various nationalities are considered one race)

City	Foreign race ranking first		Foreign race ranking second	
	Race of father of pupil	Per cent of total included for city	Race of father of pupil	Per cent of total included for city
Baltimore	Hebrew	13.5	German	8.7
Bay City	Canadian (other than French)	15.5	German	9.3
Boston	Irish	16.5	Hebrew	15.7
Buffalo	German	17.9	Polish	9.5
Cedar Rapids	Bohemian and Moravian	18.0	German	4.3
Chelsea	Hebrew	42.5	Canadian (other than French)	10.0
Chicago	German	16.2	Hebrew	10.9
Cincinnati	German	15.3	Hebrew	6.5
Cleveland	German	17.0	Hebrew	11.4
Detroit	German	18.6	Canadian (other than French)	11.3
Duluth	Swedish	21.9	Norwegian	12.5
Fall River	English	18.9	Portuguese	13.0
Haverhill	Hebrew	8.6	Canadian (other than French)	7.3
Johnstown	German	8.4	English	3.6
Kansas City	German	4.9	Hebrew	4.8
Los Angeles	German	6.1	English	3.8
Lowell	Irish	17.4	Canadian, French.	9.8
Lynn	Canadian (other than French)	10.5	Hebrew	8.1
Manchester	Canadian, French.	11.6	German	8.2
Meriden	German	16.7	English	7.5
Milwaukee	German	32.0	Hebrew	5.7
Minneapolis	Swedish	20.0	Norwegian	11.2
Newark	Hebrew	20.7	German	14.6
New Bedford	Portuguese	23.4	English	16.2
New Britain	Swedish	20.2	German	11.8
New Orleans	Italian, South	4.6	German	3.4
New York	Hebrew	33.6	German	11.9
Philadelphia	Hebrew	16.9	German	9.4
Pittsburgh	Hebrew	12.3	German	9.4
Providence	Italian, South	11.5	Irish	9.6
St. Louis	German	15.1	Hebrew	7.0
San Francisco	German	12.3	Irish	7.9
Scranton	Irish	10.3	German	7.9
Shenandoah	Lithuanian	30.3	Polish	17.7
South Omaha	Bohemian and Moravian	14.5	German	10.2
Worcester	Irish	13.8	Swedish	13.4
Yonkers	Hebrew	10.6	German	8.6

A considerable variation is found in the different cities, when the different grades in the schools are noted. Naturally, the children of the more newly arrived races rank highest in the lower grades, altho the characteristics of some of the races, and their

attitude toward keeping their children in school, are apparently shown also.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of father of pupil, the per cent. of pupils in the different kinds of public schools. It has been taken from the reports of the United States Immigration Commission on schools:

PER CENT. OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF FATHER OF PUPIL

(Races represented by small numbers are not shown separately. Each race shown includes pupils in those cities only in which 200 or more pupils of that race are reported. The totals, however, are for all pupils studied. This table also includes only pupils in the kindergarten, elementary grades, and high school, and does not include pupils in special schools.)

General nativity and race of father of pupil	Number of cities	Per cent. of pupils in—				
		Kindergarten	Prim'y grades	Gr'm'r grades	High school	Total
Native-born:						
White	32	4.3	52.1	34.5	9.1	100.0
Negro	17	3.8	69.2	22.9	4.2	100.0
Total	32	4.3	53.2	33.7	8.8	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian	10	4.2	61.4	32.5	1.9	100.0
Canadian, French	14	2.7	62.4	30.9	4.1	100.0
Canadian, Other	23	3.0	45.3	41.5	10.3	100.0
Danish	7	2.4	49.8	42.6	5.1	100.0
Dutch	3	4.8	53.1	37.3	4.8	100.0
English	30	3.2	50.7	38.5	7.7	100.0
Finnish	4	5.2	61.1	30.1	3.6	100.0
French	11	3.3	54.7	36.6	5.4	100.0
German	29	4.4	53.8	37.2	4.7	100.0
Hebrew, German	18	5.4	48.7	38.2	7.8	100.0
Hebrew, Polish	11	3.0	55.5	38.2	3.3	100.0
Hebrew, Rumanian	7	3.7	60.8	32.4	3.1	100.0
Hebrew, Russian	30	4.3	62.1	30.2	3.3	100.0
Irish	31	3.5	52.3	37.4	6.9	100.0
Italian, North	16	5.8	69.9	22.7	1.6	100.0
Italian, South	20	7.8	72.7	18.7	.8	100.0
Lithuanian	7	3.1	75.3	20.3	1.4	100.0
Magyar	5	7.6	62.6	26.4	3.4	100.0
Norwegian	8	3.0	52.4	39.4	5.2	100.0
Polish	17	5.8	72.6	20.0	1.6	100.0
Portuguese	5	1.0	79.6	18.9	.5	100.0
Russian	7	6.2	67.8	21.3	4.7	100.0
Scotch	19	3.1	46.9	40.2	9.7	100.0
Slovak	8	8.6	74.0	16.6	.7	100.0
Swedish	20	2.6	51.3	40.9	5.2	100.0
Welsh	6	2.7	49.6	39.9	7.8	100.0
Total	32	4.4	57.6	33.3	4.7	100.0
Grand total	32	4.4	55.7	33.5	6.4	100.0

The Canadians, other than French, for example, as can be seen from the foregoing table, have 10.3 per cent. of their children in the high schools; the German Hebrews have 7.8 per cent.; the Scotch, 9.7 per cent., and the Welsh, 7.8 per cent. On the other hand, the Slovaks have only 0.7 per cent.; the South Italians, 0.8 per cent.; the Poles, 1.6 per cent.; the Portuguese, 0.5 per cent. The average of all the different foreign-born races in the high schools is 4.7 per cent., while the native-born white show 9.1 per cent. and the negroes 4.2 per cent. In the primary grades the Portuguese have 79.6 per cent. of their children; the Scotch only 46.9 per cent.; the South Italians, 72.7 per cent.; the Lithuanians, 75.3 per cent.; with excepting the Scotch, correspondingly small percentages in the high schools. In the number of children attending the kindergarten, the Slovaks rank first with 8.6 per cent., the South Italians second with 7.8 per cent., whereas the Portuguese have the lowest proportion, only 1 per cent. No inferences may be made, however, from the proportion of different races in different grades because of the varying periods of residence in the United States of the families of the school. It is, of course, to be expected that the races of recent immigration will show the largest proportion of their children in the elementary and intermediate grades, while a large proportion of the children of older immigrants will be found in the higher grades.

Of much greater importance, in many respects, is the condition of affairs as regards retardation; that is, the percentage of the pupils of any race that are older than the normal age for that grade, and the reason why those children are retarded in the public schools, if such is the case. It is assumed that the normal age

of children in the first grade is seven years, and that, in consequence, those who are eight years or over are retarded. For the fifth grade the normal age is eleven, for the eighth grade fourteen. The study shows some very striking figures in this regard. Taking into consideration all the children enumerated in the public schools in all the cities included in the Commission's report, it was found that 34.1 per cent. of the white children with native-born fathers were retarded. Of the native-born negro children 63.5 per cent. were retarded. The average retardation among all the foreign-born races was 36 per cent., only a little higher than that of the average white American-born children of native fathers. Some of the races, however, rank very much higher. The highest degree of retardation was found among the South Italians, 48.6 per cent.; next to them rank the Poles with 48.1 per cent.; the French-Canadians also rank high with 43.1 per cent.; the North Italians with 45.9 per cent., and a number of others rank above 40 per cent. On the other hand, the children of several of the foreign-born races show a less proportion retarded than those of native-born white children with native white fathers. Best of all rank the Finns, with only 27.7 per cent. of retardation; the Canadians, other than French, with 27.9 per cent.; the Swedes, with only 28.7 per cent.; the German Hebrews, 29.9 per cent.; the Dutch, with 31.1 per cent.; the Welsh, 32 per cent.; the English, 33.7 per cent.; the Norwegians, 33.9 per cent.

In a much more detailed study of retardation in a number of cities, a study covering 46,836 pupils, and only pupils of eight years of age and over, some additional interesting facts were given. For example, among those children whose foreign-born fathers were

able to speak English and those who were not, a marked difference was found. Among the German pupils whose fathers spoke English, 31.7 per cent. were retarded, of those whose fathers did not speak English, 40.6 per cent. were retarded. Among the Russian Hebrews, where the fathers spoke English, 34.9 per cent. were retarded; where they did not, 66.6 per cent. The corresponding figures for the South Italians were 59.2 per cent. and 72.7 per cent.

Somewhat similar figures were shown when the foreign-born fathers had taken out their first or second naturalization papers. Among the foreign-born English who had not taken out any naturalization papers, 31.9 per cent. of the children were retarded; if they had taken them out only 24.1 per cent. were retarded. Corresponding figures for the Germans were 42.6 per cent. and 31.6 per cent.; for the Russian Hebrews, 59.4 and 36.4 per cent.; for the South Italians, 71.2 per cent. and 59.6 per cent. Naturally, the figures are much higher if they have not taken out their naturalization papers. That is a sign of length of residence, of interest in America, of readiness to assimilate, of enterprise.

Similarly we find corresponding results if the parents speak or do not speak English at home. Of the pupils in homes where English is used, of the German, 30.4 per cent. are retarded; where English is not used at home, 37.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for the Russian Hebrews are 33 per cent. and 50.7 per cent.; for the South Italians, 56 per cent. and 67.3 per cent.

We should expect to find much better results among those who attend school regularly than among those who do not, and this appears in the report. Of

the pupils eight years of age or over who attended school three-fourths or more of the time, of the native-born whites, 26.2 per cent. were retarded. If they attended less than three-fourths of the time, 43.9 per cent. were retarded. Among the foreign-born, the figures in some instances are higher, and in some instances lower. Among the English, if they attended school three-fourths or more of the time, 22.9 per cent. were retarded; if they attended less than three-fourths of the time, 45.3 per cent. Of the Germans, the corresponding figures are 29.1 per cent., 54.8 per cent.; of the Russian Hebrews, 37.5 per cent., 45.5 per cent.; of the South Italians, 56 per cent., and 85.6 per cent., if they have attended school less than three-fourths of the time.

It was found that altho questions were asked of the teachers regarding the causes of retardation, apparently there had been some misunderstanding so that it was not possible to get the facts accurately enough to tabulate them. Retardation might perhaps be due to a later entrance in school, to a lack of knowledge of the English language, to sickness, to frequent changes of schools, to ill health, mental defects, and other causes. It is unfortunate that the opinions of the teachers were not definite enough so that they could be tabulated. The figures already given, however, indicate the fact that the inability of the fathers to speak English, and the use of a foreign language in the home, are very important factors. The races arriving later in the United States show almost invariably a much higher percentage of retardation than others. The fact, then, that the children of certain races show a greater degree of retardation than do others, is not necessarily a sign of less mental ability,

but rather of some external circumstances that in another generation may entirely disappear.

The reports of the parochial schools, as compared with the public schools, show certain interesting differences, especially as regards the race distribution of pupils in the different schools. For example, the children of foreign-born French-Canadian fathers form only 0.6 per cent. of the total of the public schools, while they are 4.5 per cent. of the total of the parochial schools. The children with foreign-born Hebrew fathers make 17.6 per cent. of the total in public schools and 0.1 per cent. of those in the parochial schools. On the other hand, children with foreign-born Irish fathers make 4.8 per cent. of the total in public schools and 26.9 per cent. of those in the parochial schools. Generally speaking, of course, the races of the Roman Catholic religion have much larger numbers in the parochial schools than do the races with the Protestant religion or especially the Hebrews. In only five of the 24 cities does the same race rank first among foreign races in both the public and parochial schools. In Boston the Irish rank first in both kinds of schools; in Kansas City and Los Angeles, the Germans; in Manchester, New Hampshire, the French-Canadians; in New Orleans, the South Italians.

The report on students of higher educational institutions is of some interest, but of not so great value for the study of the immigration problem. In the colleges the percentage of native-born white children of native-born parents is much higher than in the public schools, as is of course to be expected, forming, in the institutions studied, 64 per cent. of the whole. A considerably larger proportion of the males than of the

females were foreign-born; 11.6 per cent. of the males, 5.4 per cent. of the females.

Some interesting figures are found in regard to the apparent tendency of certain races to enter special occupations. For example, among the male students, native-born of foreign fathers, 11.6 per cent. of those studying theology are Irish, 6.3 per cent. of those studying law, 3.7 per cent. of those in medicine; while the Hebrew students, male, native-born of foreign fathers, form 7.3 per cent. of those studying law and only 0.1 per cent. of those studying theology. Evidently the Irish are much more inclined toward the study of theology than the Hebrews.

On the whole, the study of the schools shows an extremely hopeful feature, the foreign-born, generally speaking, taking great interest in the schools which form the chief assimilative force among them.

Inasmuch as the welfare of our school children is so largely dependent upon the teachers, it is a matter of special interest to note the nativity and races of the teachers in the public schools. The number of teachers regarding whom information concerning races was secured was 49,067. Of that number 94.2 per cent. were native-born, but 42.8 per cent. of the entire number were native-born of foreign parents. Six of the foreign races were represented by more than one hundred teachers each, as follows:

Hebrew, various nationalities	713
English	435
Irish	404
German	317
Canadian other than French	311
Scotch	271

The five races showing the largest number of teachers who were native-born of foreign father are as follows:

Irish, 8,723, forming 17.8 per cent. of the total number; German, 3,946, 8 per cent.; English, 2,294, 4.7 per cent.; Hebrew, 1,639, 3.3 per cent.; Scotch, 1,110, 2.3 per cent.

A few of the cities investigated that show the largest proportion of foreign-born teachers are Duluth, with 10.4 per cent; Detroit, 9.5 per cent.; Chicago, 8.1 per cent.; New York, 7.9 per cent. The cities showing the largest proportion of teachers who were native-born with foreign father are: Shenandoah, 69.3 per cent.; Scranton, 59.7 per cent.; San Francisco, 57.0 per cent.; seven of the thirty cities showing more than one-half of the teachers as immigrants of the second generation. On the whole, however, it is interesting to note that in twenty-seven of these cities the teachers who were native-born white with a native-born father form a larger proportion of the total than do the teachers of any other race. In three cities—Shenandoah, Worcester and Scranton, the Irish of the second generation have the highest percentage. In seven of the thirty cities more than ten per cent. are German of the second generation; in eight more than a fourth of the teachers for whom information was secured are Irish of the second generation. As would be expected, the Germans predominate in the Middle West—Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland; the Irish in the East—Shenandoah, Worcester, Lowell, Fall River; but there is also one noteworthy exception, in San Francisco, where the Irish of the second generation form 28.2 per cent. of the teachers.

These figures, taken as a whole, are especially reassuring. Complaint has been made that in many instances the children are taught by foreign-born teachers whose knowledge of English is so imperfect that the children are sure to fail to acquire a satisfactory knowledge of the language which they should use with accuracy. Altho, doubtless, there are individual instances where this is the case, the figures given above show that inasmuch as less than 6 per cent. of the teachers are foreign-born, this can not be a factor so significant as is often imagined. Generally speaking, the native-born of foreign parents speak English with substantially the same accuracy as those native-born of native parents. In other regards there is no reason for believing that the equipment of either the foreign-born or of the native-born of foreign parents for the work of teaching is materially less satisfactory than that of the native-born.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Inability to speak English, as a matter of fact, is the greatest obstacle to the proper distribution of the recent immigrant population. It causes segregation of the immigrant races in industrial towns and large cities, and prevents proper contact with American life and institutions. Moreover, the recent immigrant, until he has acquired a knowledge of English, must remain in the ranks of unskilled labor, even if he has been a farmer or has had technical training abroad. As soon as a knowledge of English is obtained, not only standards of living change, but there also occurs a distribution and proper adjustment upon an industrial basis. This condition of affairs is quite plainly seen among members of races of southern and eastern

Europe who have had a long period of residence in this country.

There is a rapid advancement in the proportion of persons able to speak English corresponding to an increased period of residence in the United States. Of the total number of 211,000 immigrant wage-earners in mines and factories studied by the Immigration Commission who had been in this country less than five years, only 28.6 per cent. could speak English, as contrasted with 59.6 per cent. with a residence of five to nine years and 83.1 per cent. who had been in the United States ten years or over. The smallest proportion of employees able to speak English with a residence under five years were, in the order named, the Cuban, Portuguese, Bulgarian, Turkish, Ruthenian, Polish, Macedonian, Greek, Finnish, Lithuanian, South Italian, Russian and Rumanian races, all of which fall below the general showing for the total number of foreign-born wage-earners who have been here that length of time. Of the employees with a residence of five to nine years, the Cubans exhibited a percentage of only 15.2, and the Spaniards of 16.4, with ability to speak English, while the French-Canadians, South Italians, Montenegrins, Poles, Portuguese, and Ruthenians showed less than that for the average within this residence period. Of the employees who had been in the United States ten years or longer, the Cubans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Portuguese, South Italians, Servians, Syrians, Poles, French-Canadians and Magyars, all of whom had less than four-fifths of their number able to speak English, indicate, in the order mentioned, the least progress in this regard.

As regards the males from southern and eastern Europe with a residence of ten years or over, the

smallest proportion of wage-earners able to speak English was exhibited by the Servians; the showing of the Poles, Portuguese, Magyars and South Italians being but slightly more favorable. The lowest percentages of all are found in the case of the Cubans and Spaniards, almost three-fifths of whom can not speak English.

The males not only show a larger proportion than the females in each period of residence, with the ability to use our language, but exhibit greater progress in acquiring it after specified periods of residence. This is due, of course, to the greater segregation of the females and their more limited opportunities for contact with American life and institutions. Of the southern and eastern European females who have been in this country ten years or longer, the South Italians exhibit the smallest proportion with ability to speak English. The Polish, Portuguese, Finnish and Syrian women make a somewhat better showing than the South Italians, but fall below the proportion for the total foreign-born females.

A much greater proportion of immigrants who were under fourteen years of age when they came to the United States can speak English at the present time than those who were fourteen years of age or over when they immigrated to this country. This is due, as might be expected, not only to the greater adaptability of the younger immigrants, but also to their greater opportunities in the way of attending the public schools and in mingling with native Americans.

Progress and assimilation along all lines is conditioned more upon knowledge of our language than upon any other factor. Congestion in large cities and industrial localities as well as the establishment of

immigrant colonies arises largely from the inability of the southern and eastern European to use English readily. Immigrant banks and similar institutions have their origin in the same cause. The exploitation of the immigrant has its foundation upon the same lack of English-speaking ability. On the other hand, with a larger proportion of immigrants who can speak the language, a much greater dissemination of the foreign-born population may be expected together with its more rapid absorption and assimilation. Progress in industry, in business, in the trades and professions and in the accumulation of property, are all primarily dependent upon the development in the recent immigrant population of an English-speaking ability.

Summary Conclusions

The causes opposing the Americanization of the recent immigrant population may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Isolation from the natives of a large part of the immigrant population.

(2) Indifference, and to some extent prejudice, on the part of natives toward immigrants.

(3) Illiteracy of a large proportion of immigrants.

(4) Ignorance resulting from the peasant origin of nearly all of the southern European immigrants, and their unpreparedness for so decided changes in environment.

(5) The influence of immigrant churches and parochial schools in emphasizing and maintaining racial and denominational distinctions.

(6) Inability to speak English.

Those factors favorable to the Americanization of the southern and eastern European are:

(1) Employment of immigrants in American industries.

(2) Employment of immigrant women as servants in American households.

(3) Residence to some extent of immigrants among natives and the association resulting therefrom.

(4) Attendance of immigrant children in American public schools and the teaching of the English and American branches in the immigrant parochial schools.

(5) The influence of immigrant priests and pastors in bringing about permanency of residence through the stimulation of property owning and home-making.

XVI

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION*

The first legislation by the National Government regarding immigration was enacted in 1882. Previous to this time the matter of regulation and inspection of immigrants arriving at our ports rested entirely with the individual States.

The history of legislation relative to immigration by both State and National Governments may be divided into four periods: (1) from colonial times until 1835; (2) the "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" period, lasting from 1835 to 1860; (3) end of State control, 1861-1882; (4) the period of National control, 1882 down to the present time.

During the first of the above-mentioned periods, the States alone interested themselves with the question of immigration. The only legislation enacted, and practically all that was proposed, by the Federal Government was the law of 1819 which aimed to secure some degree of comfort and convenience for steerage passengers en route to this country. This law, also, for the first time provided that statistics and records regarding immigration to the United States should be kept.

* This chapter in large part is based upon the monograph entitled, "Federal Immigration Legislation," which was prepared for the former United States Immigration Commission by Special Agent Frank L. Shaw (see Reports of The Immigration Commission, Volume 39). Mr. Shaw's treatment of the subject up to the year 1910 is elaborate and accurate. The abstract of his report, which appears in Volume 2 of the Reports of The Immigration Commission is so satisfactory that the authors of the present book felt that nothing better could be written for their purposes, and, as a consequence, have transcribed a considerable part of this digest, some of which has been edited or set forth in a different order from that in which it originally appears.

The "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" Movements

The second period, from 1835 to 1860, is sharply defined by the so-called "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" movements, which, as is generally known, were largely based on opposition to the immigration of Roman Catholics. This hostility early in the thirties took the form of a political movement. In 1835 there was a Nativist candidate for Congress in New York City, and in the following year that party nominated a candidate for mayor of the same city. In Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in Washington, D. C., Nativist societies were formed in 1837, while in Louisiana the movement was organized in 1839 and a State convention was held two years later at which the Native American party, under the name of the American Republican party, was established. The chief demands of this convention were a repeal of the naturalization laws and the appointment of only native Americans to office.

While these societies were stronger in local than in National politics, and were organized chiefly to aid in controlling local affairs, the few representatives of the order in Congress attempted to make Nativism a National question. As a result of their efforts, the United States Senate, in 1836, agreed to a resolution directing the Secretary of State to collect certain information respecting the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals.* In the House of Representatives, on February 19, 1838, a resolution was agreed to which provided that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider two questions: (1) the ex-

* See Chapter IV, Social Effects of Immigration.

pediency of revising the naturalization laws so as to require a longer term of residence in the United States, and also provide greater security against frauds in the process of obtaining naturalization; and (2) the propriety and expediency of providing by law against the introduction into the United States of vagabonds and paupers deported from foreign countries. This resolution was referred to a select committee of seven members, and its report was the first resulting from a Congressional investigation of any question bearing upon immigration. Four members of the committee were from New York and Massachusetts, which States were then the chief centers of the anti-foreign movement. Its majority report recommended immediate legislative action, not only by Congress, but also by many of the States, so that the alleged evils could be remedied and impending calamities averted. Two Southern members of the committee and the member from Ohio did not concur in the report. A recommendation to this committee by the native American Association of Washington urged that a system of consular inspection be instituted, a plan that in recent years has been repeatedly recommended to Congress. The plan was to make the immigrant, upon receiving his passport from the consul, pay a tax of $20, but this latter provision was omitted from the bill when introduced.

The bill as presented upon the recommendation of the committee provided that any master taking on board his vessel, with the intention of transporting to the United States, any alien passenger who was an idiot, lunatic, maniac, or one afflicted with any incurable disease, or any one convicted of an infamous crime, should be fined $1,000, or be imprisoned not

less than one year nor more than three. It was further proposed that the master should forfeit $1,000 for any alien brought in who had not the ability to maintain himself. Congress did not even consider this bill, and during the next ten years little attempt was made to secure legislation against the foreigner.

As a consequence of the sudden and great increase of immigration from Europe between 1848 and 1850, due to the unsettled conditions of affairs on the continent, the old dread of the foreigner was revived to its former intensity, and in the early fifties the native American movement again became active. The new, like the earlier, agitation, was closely associated with the anti-Catholic propaganda. The new organization assumed the form of a secret society. Its meetings were secret, its endorsements were never made openly, and even its name and purpose were said to be known only to those who reached the highest degree. Consequently, the rank and file, when questioned about their party, were obliged to answer, "I don't know"; so they came to be called "Know-Nothings."

By 1854, much of the organization's secrecy had been put aside. Its name, "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," and its meeting places, were known; and it openly endorsed candidates for office and put forward candidates of its own. It is recorded that in 1855, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, California, and Kentucky, the Governors and legislatures were "Know-Nothings"; while the party had secured the choice of land commissioner of Texas, and the legislature and comptroller of Maryland. Encouraged by this success in State affairs, the party, in 1855, began to make plans for the next Presidential election. In that year

a National council was held in Philadelphia. A platform was adopted which called for a change in the existing naturalization laws, the repeal by the legislatures of several States of laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote, and also for the repeal by Congress of all acts making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

The party held a National convention at Philadelphia in the following year and 27 States were represented by 227 delegates. Almost all the delegates from New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa withdrew from the convention when a motion was made to nominate a candidate for President. The withdrawing minority wanted an anti-slavery plank. Those remaining nominated Millard Fillmore for President. The principles of the platform adopted at this convention were that Americans should rule America, and that to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal government employment in preference to all others. A change in the laws of naturalization, making continued residence of twenty-one years an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and a law excluding all paupers or persons convicted of crime from landing in the United States, were also demanded.

The Whig party, which held a convention the following September, also nominated Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. The Whigs did not, however, adopt the platform of the "Know-Nothings," and even referred to "the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as a candidate." At the November election in 1856, Mr. Fillmore received only 874,534 votes, carrying but one State, Mary-

land. It is impossible to say how many of these votes were attributable to his supporters among the "Know-Nothing" party.

The "Know-Nothing" strength in Congress was greatest in the Thirty-fourth Congress, 1854 to 1856. They had no openly avowed representatives in the Thirty-third Congress, while in the Thirty-fourth they claimed 43 Representatives and 5 Senators, aside from 70 Republicans who were said to be members of "Know-Nothing" councils. In the Thirty-fifth Congress the "Know-Nothings" claimed 5 Senators and 14 Representatives, and about the same number were in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh; but in the Thirty-eighth Congress the party was not represented in either branch.

Being in a minority in Congress, the "Know-Nothings" but slightly influenced National legislation. In naturalization bills introduced, they proposed to lengthen the period of residence, usually demanding that it be made twenty-one years, but their proposed laws affecting immigration were, as a rule, only directed against the exclusion of foreign paupers and criminals. The "Know-Nothings" disappeared without having accomplished anything against immigration, adopted citizens, or Catholics. As a matter of fact, some National legislation favorable to foreigners was passed during this period of agitation. In 1847, and again in 1848, the passenger law of 1819 was amended in order to improve conditions in the steerage quarters of immigrant ships.

State Legislation Abandoned

Altho the National Government did not assume control of immigration until 1882, Congress, in 1864, passed a law to encourage immigration. This law, which was repealed in 1868, represents the only attempt of the Government to promote immigration by direct legislation, altho frequently the States have made such attempts. President Lincoln, in his annual message to the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, favored a proposal of the Territories for encouraging immigration, and in a subsequent message, December 8, 1863, he strongly recommended National legislation of the same nature. The bill which was the outcome of this message, and which became a law July 4, 1864, provided for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Immigration to act under the direction of the Department of State. All contracts that should be made in foreign countries by emigrants to the United States whereby immigrants pledged the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to repay the expenses of emigration, should be held to be valid in law, and might be enforced in the courts of the United States and Territories, and no such contract could in any way be considered as creating a condition of slavery or servitude. It was further provided that an immigration office should be established in New York City, with a Superintendent of Immigration at its head, who was charged with arranging for the transportation of immigrants to their final destination and protecting them from imposition and fraud.

Following the enactment of the law of 1864, several companies were established to deal in immigrant con-

tract labor, but they were not satisfied with the law and wanted its scope enlarged. In 1866 the House of Representatives passed a bill amending the act of 1864, the principal provision being to increase the number of commissioners of immigration, the additional commissioners to be stationed in various cities along the Atlantic Coast. The Senate, however, did not agree to the amendment. During the following decade the discussion is chiefly important in revealing the inadequacy of State control of immigration, and the development of a movement for National control, culminating in 1876 in a decision of the Supreme Court, which practically left no alternative other than National regulation.

State Control Declared Unconstitutional

Up to this time various questions relating to the subject of immigration had been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States. The first of these cases was that of the State of New York vs. Miln, which tested the constitutionality of a law passed by the legislature of the State of New York in 1824, requiring all masters of vessels arriving at the port to make a report in writing and give the name, age and last legal residence of every person on board during the voyage, and stating whether any of their passengers had gone on board any other vessel or had been landed in any place with a view of proceeding to New York. Another section made it lawful for the mayor of the city to require a bond from every master of a vessel to indemnify the mayor and the overseer of the poor for any expense incurred for passengers brought in and not reported. The

United States Supreme Court held that the New York act was not a regulation of commerce, but of police; and, being so, it was in exercise of a power which rightfully belonged to the State.

Justice Story, dissenting from the decision of the court, thought the law unconstitutional, and said, in part:

> The result of the whole reasoning is that whatever restrains or prevents the introduction or importation of passengers or goods into the country authorized or allowed by Congress, whether in the shape of a tax or other charge, or whether before or after their arrival in port, interferes with the exclusive right to regulate commerce.

This law being held to be constitutional, New York, in 1829, in providing for the support of the marine and quarantine hospital established on Staten Island, ordered that the health commissioner should collect from the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, $1.50 for every cabin passenger; $1.00 for every steerage passenger, mate, sailor, or marine; and 25 cents for every person arriving on coasting vessels. The money so collected, after deducting 2 per cent., was to be used for the benefit of the above-mentioned hospital.

In 1837, Massachusetts enacted a law which provided for the inspection of arriving alien passengers and required a bond from the owner of the vessel bringing such aliens as security that such of these passengers as were incompetent in the eyes of the inspectors to earn a living, should not become a public charge within ten years. It also provided that $2 be paid for each passenger landed, the money so collected to be used for the support of foreign paupers.

In 1849 these two legislative acts were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, in what are known as the "Passenger Cases." Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court, the New York statute was modified with a view to avoiding the constitutional objection. As modified, the law provided for the master or owner of every vessel landing passengers from a foreign port to make a report similar to the one recited in the statute declared to be valid in the case of New York vs. Miln, in which report the mayor was to endorse a demand upon the owner or master that he give a bond for every passenger landed in the city to indemnify the commissioners of immigration, and every county, city and town in the State against any expense for the relief or the support of the person named in the bond for four years thereafter; but the owner could commute for such bond and be released from giving it by paying $1.50 for each passenger landed.

In several other States similar laws were in force. Cases were brought up to the Supreme Court from New York, California and Louisiana, and the laws were declared unconstitutional. The most interesting part of this decision, however, was that in which the court, in a most unusual proceeding, recommended that Congress exercise full authority over immigration, saying:

> We are of the opinion that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the Constitution; that Congress can more appropriately and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our law, State or national; that, by providing a system of laws in these matters applicable to all ports and to all vessels, a serious question which has long been a matter of contest and complaint may be effectively and satisfactorily settled.

Control by the Federal Government

By the above decision the States were left without the means, except by taxing their citizens, of providing suitable inspection of immigrants arriving at their ports, or of caring for the destitute among those admitted. The only alternative was the recommendation of the Supreme Court that Congress assume control of immigration legislation, and New York representatives in Congress immediately endeavored to secure the passage of a general immigration law. The above-quoted case was decided by the Supreme Court, March 20, 1876, and on July 6, following, Senator Conkling and Representative Cox of New York introduced bills for the National regulation of immigration. No legislation was enacted, however, until 1882.

The Law of 1882

In his message of December 6, 1881, President Arthur called attention to the subject of immigration control and recommended supervisory legislation. On August 3, 1882, the first general immigration law was approved. This law provided for a head tax of 50 cents to be levied on all aliens landed at United States ports, the money thus collected to be used to defray the expenses of regulating immigration, and for the care of immigrants after landing, no more being expended at any port than had been collected there. The Secretary of the Treasury was charged with executing the provisions of the act. For that purpose he was given power to enter into contracts with such State officers as might be designated by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local

affairs of immigration within such State. This law provided that foreign convicts (excepting those convicted of political offenses), lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges, should not be permitted to land.

On February 26, 1885, the first act of Congress forbidding the importation of contract labor was approved. This law was defective in that it did not provide for inspection, nor was any arrangement made for the general execution of the provisions of the law, or for the deportation of the contract laborer himself. It was amended by the act of February 23, 1887, and again by that of October 9, 1888, the Secretary of the Treasury being given the authority to deport within the year any immigrant landed contrary to this law. From 1882 to 1888, aside from the enactment of the contract labor laws referred to, there was little attempt at other immigrant legislation. Numerous bills in amendment of the laws of 1882 were introduced in Congress, but no action was taken upon them.

The subject of immigration continued to be a matter of interest, however, and in 1889 a standing Committee on Immigration in the Senate and a Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in the House were established. In 1890, these committees were authorized jointly to make an inquiry relative to immigration, and to investigate the workings of the various laws of the United States, and of the several States relative to immigration. A number of reports were submitted, the conclusion of the committee being that a radical change in the immigration laws was not advisable, altho it had been found that throughout the country there existed a demand for a stricter enforce-

ment of the immigration laws. During 1890 one or more political parties in 23 States had demanded additional regulation of immigration, and further legislation was passed by Congress and approved by the President on March 3, 1891.

This act, as in the case of that of 1882, provided for a head tax of 50 cents, merely to defray the expenses of securing a proper administration of the law. Persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, and polygamists, were added to the classes excluded by the act of 1882, and it was also provided that "assisted persons, unless affirmatively shown that they did not belong to any excluded class," should be debarred. The contract labor law was strengthened by prohibiting the encouragement of immigration by promises of employment through advertisements published in any foreign country, and transportation companies were forbidden to solicit or encourage immigration.

Under the law of 1891 the office of Superintendent of Immigration was authorized, and for the first time Federal control of immigration was completely and definitely established, United States officials exercising the functions which, under the law of 1882, had been delegated to the States. It now became the duty of the commanding officer of every vessel carrying aliens to report to the proper inspection officials the name, nationality, last residence and destination of all such immigrants; all decisions of the inspection officials refusing any alien the right to land were final, unless appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury; the medical examinations of immigrants at United States ports were to be made by surgeons of the United States Marine-Hospital Service; and for the

first time an inspection of immigrants on the borders of Canada and Mexico was established. Another provision not found in the law of 1882 was that which allowed the return within a year after arrival of any alien who was found to have entered the United States in violation of law, such return being at the expense of the transportation company or person bringing such alien into the country.

The Investigations of 1892

Notwithstanding the new law, however, the question of immigration continued to receive attention in Congress, and was extensively agitated throughout the country, a strong movement for restriction being developed, owing to the industrial depression, 1890-1896, and the general curtailment of employment. Extensive investigations were also conducted by joint committees of Congress and by the Industrial Commission, but with the exception of an amendment to an appropriation act in 1894, raising the head tax on immigrants from 50 cents to $1.00, no immigration legislation was enacted until 1903. The agitation of the subject in Congress was continuous, however, and the period is interesting chiefly because of the adoption by both houses of Congress of a bill providing for an educational test for immigrants and the veto of the bill by President Cleveland.

The final report of the Industrial Commission, containing recommendations relative to immigration legislation, was submitted to Congress on February 20, 1902, and shortly afterward a bill was introduced in the House which was substantially in accord with the recommendations made. The principal object of the

bill was to codify in concise form all immigration legislation previously enacted, from the act of March 3, 1875, to the act of 1894, and to arrange the legislation in regular order and sequence according to the specific subjects dealt with in the bill.

When the Industrial Commission bill was before the House, an amendment was added providing for the exclusion of all persons over 15 who were unable to read the English language or some other language, excepting the wives, children under 18 years of age, and parents and grandparents of admissible immigrants. The amendment was adopted in the House by a vote of 86 to 7, and the bill thus amended passed the House on May 27, 1902. The Senate did not act upon it until the following session. Besides eliminating the educational test, and raising the head tax from $1 to $2, the Senate also added provisions making it unlawful for any person to assist in the unlawful entry or naturalization of alien anarchists, all of which amendments were accepted by the House. Before the final passage of the bill a provision was added providing that no alien, even if belonging to the excluded classes, should be deported if liable to execution for a religious offense in the country from which he came, but this provision was eliminated in conference. The bill was approved by the President, March 3, 1903.

From the act just mentioned until the act of February 20, 1907. Congress did not enact any laws of general importance affecting immigration. On February 14, 1903, the Department of Commerce and Labor was established, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration was placed under the jurisdiction and supervision of that department. By the

law of June 29, 1906, providing for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens, the designation of the Bureau of Immigration was changed to the "Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," and it was charged with the administration of the new naturalization law.

The Immigration Law of 1907

Following the popular demand for further regulation of alien immigration there were introduced in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress several bills relating to this subject, and bills were passed in both branches of Congress, but no law was finally enacted until the second session of that Congress. A bill introduced by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, which provided for some important administrative changes in the immigration act of 1903, was reported from the Senate committee, March 29, 1906. The bill, as reported, proposed several changes in the law. The head tax on immigrants was now to be $5 instead of $2, as formerly; imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, unaccompanied children under 17 years of age, and persons "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of such a nature as may affect the ability of such aliens to earn a living," were added to the excluded classes; the provision of the existing law excluding prostitutes was amended to include "women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose"; steamship companies were required to furnish lists of outgoing passengers; and the creation of a division of distribution in the Bureau of Immigration was authorized.

In the Senate the bill was amended by the insertion of a literacy test which provided for the exclusion from the United States of "all persons over 16 years of age and physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereinafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age, and his parents or grandparents over 50 years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are able to read or not." The bill as amended passed the Senate May 23, 1906, and in the House was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. This committee recommended the substitution of a House bill which, however, did not differ materially from that of the Senate. The head tax provision was the same, and the additions to the excluded classes practically so, and the House bill included a literacy test similar to that of the Senate. The bill as originally reported by the House committee also provided for the exclusion of every adult male who had not $25 in his possession, and every female alien and every male alien under 16 years of age not possest of $15, provided that $50 in the possession of the head of the family would be considered a sufficient amount for all members of such family, except grown sons.

In a subsequent bill and report, presented June 11, 1906, however, the money qualification feature was omitted. The reports of the House committee were accompanied by a minority report, signed by two members of the committee, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Ruppert, both of New York, in which the increased head tax and the educational test provisions were disagreed to. In the House of Representatives the bill was

amended by striking out the increased head-tax provision and the provision for a literacy test, by inserting a section creating the Immigration Commission, and by adopting the so-called Littauer amendment which provided as follows:

> That an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for an offense of a political character, or prosecution involving danger of punishment, or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

In conference the Senate receded from its provision relative to a literacy test; the House receded from the Littauer amendment; the head-tax provision was compromised by making it $4, instead of $5 as provided by the Senate, and $2 as provided by the House; the House amendment creating the Immigration Commission was agreed to with an amendment, which provided that the Commission should consist of three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, instead of two Senators, three members of the House, and two citizen members, as was provided in the House amendment. The Commission was directed to make a complete investigation and to report its findings to Congress. The President was also authorized at his discretion to call an international conference for the purpose of regulating immigration.

The conferees also added a new section (Sec. 42) to the bill amending Section 1 of the passenger act of 1882 relative to air space allotted steerage passen-

gers, and amended Section 1 of the immigration bill under consideration by inserting the following provision:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from any other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

Later this provision of the law was utilized for the purpose of excluding Japanese and Korean laborers from the United States. This bill was approved February 20, 1907, and is the present law on the subject of immigration.

Legislation for the Suppression of the White-Slave Traffic

By the act of March 26, 1910, sections two and three of the immigration law of February 20, 1907, were amended to prevent more effectively the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes and their control by importers and others after their admission to the United States, following recommendations of the Immigration Commission on that subject.

By the act of March 26th the following were added to the classes excluded by Section 2 of the Immigration Act: "Persons who are supported by or

receive in full or in part the proceeds of prostitution." Under the terms of the act of 1907 "women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose," were specifically excluded from the United States. Under that law, however, there was no specific provision for the exclusion of that particularly reprehensible class of persons referred to in the act of March 26, 1910. By the amendment of Section 3 of the law of 1907, additional means were provided for the punishment and deportation of aliens who in any way profited by or derived benefit from the proceeds of prostitution. The agitation regarding the white-slave traffic also resulted in the enactment of a law prohibiting the transportation of persons from one State to another for the purposes of prostitution, providing for drastic punishment of those engaged in this awful traffic.

The Dillingham-Burnett Bill

After the report of the Immigration Commission, recommending emphatically restriction of immigration with the purpose of maintaining among wage-earners in the United States a high standard of living, and indicating the literacy test as the most feasible method of restriction, bills were introduced into Congress by Senator Dillingham and Congressman Burnett, both of whom had been members of the Commission. The separate bills passed the two Houses and in conference committee the form of the literacy test proposed in the Burnett bill was incorporated into the Dillingham bill, which included also detailed provisions for the administration of the immigration service, and in that form was finally adopted by both Houses. President

Taft, after much consideration, acting on the advice of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Nagel, vetoed the bill. It was promptly repassed by more than the needed two-thirds vote in the Senate, but by five votes failed to receive in the House the necessary two-thirds majority. The sole reason for this veto given by the President was the literacy test which, in his judgment and that of the Secretary, was contrary to the principles of American institutions. It is fair to say that this test was urged by the Immigration Commission not primarily for the sake of excluding illiterates as such, but because the illiterate immigrants are, in the main, men from southern and eastern Europe who come to this country without their families often with the intention of returning to their home country after only a brief period of residence. These classes are the most dangerous competitors of American workingmen and it is they, primarily, who threaten the American standard of living. On that account it was thought the literacy test would prove to be the best practical method of restriction. Moreover, it seemed to be the one method that would certainly receive the approval of Congress.

The Second Dillingham Bill

After the failure of the Dillingham-Burnett bill further study of the question led Senator Dillingham to suggest a new method of restriction of immigration which should not be open to the objections to the literacy test raised by President Taft. He, therefore, on June 2, 1913, introduced a bill regarding which he made the following statement explaining its method, purpose and probable results:*

* The Bill in full will be found printed in Appendix A.

"This bill, if enacted into law, will materially reduce immigration from southern and eastern Europe and western Asia. The bill is similar in many respects to the Dillingham-Burnett bill which was vetoed by President Taft at the last session of Congress on the ground that it provided for the exclusion of illiterate immigrants. The literacy test for immigrants is omitted from the present bill, however, and as a substitute means of restricting immigration of the class referred to, it is provided that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States at the time of the United States Census next preceding, but the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year shall not be less than 5,000. Countries of the western hemisphere are exempted from the operation of the provision. According to the bill, nationality is to be determined by country of birth rather than of residence, but the term country does not include colonies or dependencies, which are considered as separate countries.

"The bill provides that when the maximum number of any nationality have been admitted, all other aliens of such nationality who may apply for admission during the same fiscal year shall be excluded, except that aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, and aliens coming to join near relatives, as well as members of professional and business classes, may be admitted without reference to such maximum number. It is also provided that the Secretary of Labor may admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when, in his opinion, such action is justifiable as a measure

of humanity. Transportation companies are subject to a fine of $100 for each alien brought to the United States in excess of the maximum number allowed.

"Based on the immigration experience of the past ten years, the proposed law would not reduce immigration from western Europe, but it would result in a very material reduction of the movement from various countries of southern and eastern Europe. How the various countries of the two sections of Europe referred to would be affected by the law may be seen from the following compilation:

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

COUNTRY	Number of aliens admissible under proposed law	Average annual immigration, 1903-1912
Austria-Hungary	167,195	219,782
Bulgaria	5,000	
Servia	5,000	4,691
Montenegro	5,000	
Greece	10,151	20,118
Italy	134,426	207,152
Portugal	6,696	7,842
Rumania	6,592	4,303
Russia	173,520	172,581
Spain	5,000	3,776
Turkey in Europe	5,000	10,832
Turkey in Asia	5,973	8,840
Total	529,553	659,917

NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium	5,000	4,735
Denmark	18,230	6,971
France	11,836	8,376
Germany	250,398	35,139
Netherlands	12,014	5,865
Norway	23,724	18,339
Sweden	66,806	22,877
Switzerland	12,506	3,828
United Kingdom	257,797	95,826
Total	658,311	201,956

"The average annual immigration from Austria-Hungary during the past ten years has been approximately 220,000, but under the bill immigration from that country would be limited to 167,000 annually, at least until the census of 1920 afforded a new basis for computation. Immigration from Italy has averaged 207,000 annually, but future immigration from that country would be limited to about 134,500, while Greece would be limited to 10,000 as compared with an average of about 20,000 in recent years. Apparently immigration from Turkey would be cut down about one-half. Of all the principal sources of southern and eastern European immigration, Russia alone would seem to be little affected, as under the proposed law 173,500 immigrants could be admitted from that country annually, as compared with an average annual immigration of 172,500 during the past ten years.

"On the other hand, western European countries in all probability would not be in the least affected by the proposed law. Germany has furnished an average of 35,000 immigrants in recent years and under the proposed law could send 250,000. The United Kingdom could send about 258,000, but has sent an average of 96,000 in the past ten years. In the cases of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries the margin is not so large, but it is not believed that the law would in any way affect immigration from such countries.

"It seems certain that the proposed law would restrict European immigration along the lines recommended by the Immigration Commission, and restrict it to a greater extent than the literacy test which the Commission recommended as the most feasible single

means of bringing about the desired slowing down in the movement of unskilled laborers from Europe. The effect of the literacy test is largely conjectural, but the method of restriction proposed by Senator Dillingham would confine the influx from any one country within certain definite limits. Moreover, it is pointed out that, by putting a reasonable limit on the annual increase of population of various non-English-speaking nationalities, as proposed by the bill, the possibility of properly assimilating and distributing the incoming hordes would be greatly increased.

"Finally, it is claimed for the new method that it will afford a simple and effective method of increasing or diminishing immigration from time to time, as may be desired, by simply changing the percentage, and that the law can be applied without hardship to the intending immigrant."

Chinese Immigration Laws and Treaties

During the early part of the decade, 1850-1860, the Pacific Coast States and cities attempted to restrict Chinese immigration, but their regulations were declared unconstitutional. Recourse was then had in the year 1862 to the Federal Government.

The first treaty in which emigration from China to the United States was considered was the Burlingame treaty, proclaimed July 28, 1868. Sections 5 and 6 of that treaty state the position of the United States respecting the rights of Chinese in this country. The inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the

other, for the purpose of curiosity or trade, or as permanent residents, were recognized, but "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration" was reprobated. The attitude of the United States as exprest in this treaty was not popular in the Pacific States, however, and they continued their efforts to secure legislation restricting the further immigration of the Chinese.

In 1872 the legislature of California had instructed their Representatives in Congress to urge the making of a new treaty with China, providing for the exclusion of certain Chinese subjects, and continued agitation finally resulted in the enactment of the law of March 3, 1875. Besides prohibiting the importation of women, especially Chinese, for the purpose of prostitution, and the immigration of convicts, the principal provision of the act of 1875 was that the transporting into the United States of residents of China, Japan or any oriental country, without their free and voluntary consent, for the purpose of holding them to a term of service, was to be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and by a fine not exceeding $2,000. It further provided that any person attempting to contract in this manner to supply coolie labor to another should be guilty of a felony and imprisoned for not more than one year and pay a fine of not more than $5;000.

This important topic was being almost continually discust in Congress and, on November 17, 1880, a treaty somewhat more satisfactory to the Pacific Coast was negotiated, the article relating to the limitation and suspension of Chinese immigration into the United States being as follows:

Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United

States the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of said country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

After the treaty of 1880 was concluded, a bill to execute certain stipulations contained therein was passed by the Senate and House. As this bill went to the President for approval it provided that within ninety days after its passage, and until twenty years thereafter, the coming of Chinese laborers should be suspended. Exception was made to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on November 17, 1880, and those who should come before the act went into effect. Also a complete system of registration, certification and identification was provided. Skilled Chinese laborers were specifically among those excluded and all State or United States courts were denied the right to admit Chinese to citizenship. On April 4, 1882, President Arthur returned the bill with his veto, his principal reason for refusing to sign it being that the passage of an act prohibiting immigration for twenty years was an unreasonable suspension of immigration and, consequently, a breach of the treaty. The features relating to registration he also claimed served no good purpose. Subsequently, a modified bill was passed by Congress, and altho con-

taining some of the provisions objectionable to the President, he approved it on May 6, 1882. This law provided that all immigration of Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, should be suspended for a period of ten years.

During the next Congress, to prevent evasions of the law through the "possible interpretations of words 'merchants' and 'travelers,' together with the notorious capabilities of the lower classes of Chinese for perjury," the certificates of exempt classes were made more elaborate and the word "merchant" was defined to exclude hucksters, peddlers, and fishermen. The certificates were made the only evidence admissible to establish a right to reenter. These certificates also had to be verified by the United States diplomatic officer at the port of departure. This act was approved by the President.

In 1886, China of her own accord proposed to prohibit the emigration of her laborers to the United States, and also to prohibit the return of any laborers who had gone back to China. She asked that negotiations be entered into for a treaty embodying such provisions, and one was agreed to and signed by the representatives of the two countries on March 12, 1888.

The treaty as signed provided that Chinese laborers should be excluded for twenty years. No Chinese laborer returning to China was to be allowed to reenter the United States unless he left a wife, child, or parent, or property to the value of $1,000. To avail himself of this right he had to return within a year. Chinese subjects other than laborers had to obtain certificates of identification from consular representatives of the United States at ports of departure.

As in the earlier treaty, the Chinese already lawfully residing here were granted all the privileges of citizens of the most-favored nations. Finally, the indemnity fund of $276,619.75, which was asked for losses and injuries suffered by the Chinese in various anti-Chinese riots in the Pacific Coast States was included. Before ratifying it the Senate changed two articles of the treaty. By the first, all Chinese laborers not then in the United States, but who held return certificates under existing laws, were not to be allowed to enter. The other required the possession of the certificate of identification to insure entry.

No ratification of the treaty followed, however, and on receipt of unofficial reports that China had rejected it, Congress passed a bill prohibiting the coming to the United States of Chinese laborers. President Cleveland withheld his approval of the bill for some time, but finally, on the refusal of China to ratify the treaty unless the term of years was made shorter, and other conditions were changed, on October 1, 1888, he signed it. In his message accompanying the approval, President Cleveland justified his action, claiming that China's delay was a breach of the existing treaty, and such a breach as justified Congress in legislatively dealing with the matter.

On May 5, 1892, Senator Dolph, of Oregon, secured the passage of a bill providing that the act of May 6, 1882, should be continued in force for another ten years. All Chinese laborers within the United States were required to secure certificates within one year, and if any one was found without such certificate he was to be liable to deportation.

Shortly after the passage of that act and one of November 3, 1893, China asked for the opening of

negotiations looking to a new treaty. Negotiations were successful, and on December 8, 1894, a treaty was proclaimed which provided for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers for a term of ten years. Those going back to China were allowed to return here, providing they had a wife, child, or parent, or property worth $1,000 somewhere in the United States. Registration was still required. It practically covered the same grounds as existing legislation, except that the act of October 1, 1888, refusing to Chinese laborers the right to return, was repealed.

After the annexation of Hawaii, on July 7, 1898, Chinese immigration to these islands was declared to be regulated by the laws of the United States. On April 30, 1900, provision was made for the registering of all the Chinese in these islands, and Chinese living there were forbidden to enter continental United States.

The Chinese Exclusion Law of 1902

As the time came for the lapse of the period of exclusion provided by the act of 1892, interest in the exclusion laws again became intense, especially on the Pacific Coast. A Chinese minister, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated December 10, 1901, brought the matter to the attention of the United States, "urging an adjustment of the questions involved more in harmony with the friendly relations of the two governments." On January 16, 1902, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese into the United States, and regulating their residence within her territories. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Kahn, of California. On March 26, 1902, the Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs reported Mr. Kahn's bill with a substitute. Several provisions of the bill were stricken out as there was some question as to their constitutionality. The committee proposed excluding all Chinese laborers, but wanted to avoid any discourtesy or annoyance to genuine merchants, students, etc., on the ground that this attitude was necessary in the interests of our commerce with China. It also struck out a clause forbidding the employment of Chinese on ships carrying the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, because of the injury that would accrue to American shipping. Following in the main the committee's recommendations, the bill passed the House. The clause relating to seamen, however, was restored and all laws were extended to the insular possessions.

In the Senate the Mitchell and Kahn bills were considered too severe, and before passing that body they were amended by providing that all existing laws be reenacted, and continue in force until a new treaty should be negotiated. Congress adopted the bill April 28, 1902, and the President approved it the following day.

The Chinese Exclusion Law of 1904

Upon the refusal of China to continue the treaty of 1894 after 1904, on April 27, 1904, Congress again reenacted, extending and continuing without modification, limitation or condition, all laws then in force in so far as they were not inconsistent with treaty obligations.

All legislation was extended to insular possessions, and Chinese immigration from these islands to

continental United States, or from one group to another, was prohibited, altho moving from island to island of the same group was allowed. Certificates of residence were also required in the insular possessions. This law of 1904 is still in force.

Legislation Relative to Japanese Laborers

During 1906 the question of Japanese immigration became acute, and the Pacific States demanded exclusion legislation for the Japanese of the same sort as existed for the Chinese. This was finally settled in the passport provision inserted in the immigration law of February 20, 1907. This provision authorized the President to refuse admission to any aliens making use of passports to the insular possessions, to the Canal Zone, or to any other country than the United States, in order to gain admission to the continental United States. The President, in his proclamation of March 14, 1907, availed himself of this provision, and excluded "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom." To give this full force, an understanding with Japan was reached that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of her subjects to this country should be continued. This agreement, by which the two governments cooperate to secure an effective enforcement of the regulation, contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers, or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing

there, or to assume active control of an already possest interest in a farming enterprise in this country.

The California Alien Land-Holding Legislation

In April, 1913, there was introduced into the California legislature a bill restricting rigidly the holding of land, through either purchase or lease, by aliens, and especially by aliens ineligible to citizenship under the United States naturalization laws. The Japanese Government considered that this was aimed especially at the Japanese, and through Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, earnest protest was made to the United States Government. President Wilson, in consequence, telegraphed Governor Johnson asking that action be delayed until the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, could visit California and lay before the legislature the international aspects of the case, hoping that then a law might be framed which would meet the views of the people of the State and still "leave untouched the international obligations of the United States." Accordingly such action was taken. After Secretary Bryan's visit, a new bill was framed which, it was thought, recognized fully the provisions of the treaties existing between Japan and the United States. This bill, however, which shortly afterward became law, was not satisfactory to the Japanese Government and further protests have been made. The question is now (October, 1913) a matter of diplomatic negotiation between the two countries. In Appendix D will be found the text of the California law.

Since the passage of the California law, one even more drastic has been passed in Arizona. In a num-

ber of States laws restricting the holding of land by aliens have been passed. For example, in Washington the ownership of lands by aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens is prohibited, except when acquired by inheritance, by mortgage, or in the regular course of justice in collecting a debt. This prohibition does not include mineral lands or those necessary for their development. In Wisconsin non-resident aliens can not acquire by purchase more than three hundred and twenty acres. Such laws are common in foreign countries, and no one questions the right of a country to make such restrictions. The special point of objection on the part of the Japanese Government is that the law discriminates especially against Asiatics and, in their judgment, is aimed specifically at the Japanese. Some of the more excitable of the Japanese people have considered this an insult to their nation, as implying inferiority to other peoples, and, in consequence, the matter has assumed much and doubtless undue importance.*

The Administration of the Law

The general administration and supervision of the immigration service has been placed by Congress in the hands of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. His official status is that of a bureau chief in the Department of Labor. Final authority is, of course, vested in the Secretary of the Department. The Commissioner-General is represented at the most important ports of entry by a Commissioner of Immigration, who has charge of the immigrant station and a number of inspectors; in smaller stations an inspector is placed in charge.

*See chapter on Oriental Immigration.

The immigrant station in New York is the largest, and may be taken as representative of the entire system of administration and inspection of incoming aliens. The immigrant inspectors, with the health officials, board incoming vessels carrying aliens. The steerage passengers, together with any aliens in the ship's hospital, are transferred by barges to Ellis Island, the sick aliens being sent to the immigrant hospital. The other aliens are first required to pass in single file before two surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, who simultaneously make a double examination, one into the general physical condition of the alien, the other for signs of trachoma. If there is any doubt about an immigrant's physical or mental condition, he is detained for a more rigid examination. The women are examined separately by matrons. Any pregnant woman is held for a special examination, on the ground that she is liable to become a public charge.

After the physical test, those who successfully pass are arranged according to the order of their names on the ship's manifests, and are then passed in single file before other inspectors for further examination. These inspectors ask the same questions which the immigrants were required to answer in filling out the manifest for the ship's officers, and make note in red ink of any discrepancies in their replies. The immigrant is also required to show the money he has in his possession. Any persons concerning whose status the inspectors have a doubt, are detained. The others are allowed to pass through the gates, where they can buy tickets to their final destination, or receive assistance in finding relatives and friends.

The aliens who have been detained are required

to appear before Boards of Special Inquiry, appointed by the Commissioner-General. They consist of three inspectors, the decisions of two being final. An appeal may be taken from these boards to the Commissioner of the port, from him to the Commissioner-General, and from the Commissioner-General to the Secretary of Labor. The President may, of course, if he wishes to do so, review any case. The proceedings before the Board of Special Inquiry are private, but a complete copy is made of the record. In case of appeal, the record goes to the Commissioner of the port, and the detained immigrant appears before him in person. After the Commissioner renders his decision, the papers in the case are sent to Washington and placed on file.

Immigrants detained because of special inquiries or appeals, are maintained by the Government at the expense of the steamship companies. Those who are to be deported are held until the vessel on which they came is ready for its return voyage. Diseased aliens are treated in the immigrant hospital on Ellis Island until the time for their return to their native countries. In the case of contagious diseases which are not dangerous, or other curable diseases, when the alien intends joining a husband or wife in this country, he or she is allowed to stay in the hospital until a cure is effected.

INSPECTION ON LAND BORDERS

On the borders of Canada and Mexico, inspectors are placed on all trains entering the United States, at ferries, and near the principal roads, so that proper inspection may be made to exclude disqualified persons. The procedure followed, including the work of

physicians and of Boards of Inquiry in doubtful cases, is substantially the same as that followed at sea ports, and similar appeals lie to the authorities in Washington.

The law requiring the steamship companies to return debarred immigrants free of charge to the country of embarkation, has led to a careful medical inspection by the companies at the port of embarkation. This examination is usually made by physicians of the home country employed by the steamship companies, or by the ship's doctor. In the most important ports of Italy—Naples, Palermo, and Messina—by an arrangement between the two countries, special examiners of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have been detailed for the work. Tho their reports are unofficial, the companies, of course, always accept them. In other countries and ports the American consul sometimes recommends an examiner, who is paid by the steamship company. In some instances the company has a preliminary examination made at the place of purchase of the ticket before the would-be emigrant leaves his home. These measures are very helpful in preventing needless expense and often great suffering on the part of the emigrant, and they ought to be everywhere adopted.

DIFFICULTIES OF ADMINISTRATION

The enormous difficulties of a just, humane, and still strict enforcement of the law appear when one considers that at the port of New York sometimes 5,000 immigrants are admitted in one day; that it is impossible, in consequence, to give much time to each doubtful case; and that the cases themselves are often of extreme complexity, involving judgment of health,

of character, of purpose, of future promise. Often on account of the defects of a single member, the law commands the separation of a family, or the turning back of all its members from what has been to them a land of promise. At times the rigid enforcement of the law means the public disgrace of one who to his family and the world at large has borne hitherto a good reputation, and whose exposure would seem to work only injury to all. Sometimes even the decision to reject what the law requires, seems little else than the death warrant of the applicant.

For officials vested with such responsibilities, the immigration service should demand and pay for men of ability, training, and the highest character.

XVII

REMEDIES

Few New Laws Needed

From the discussion in the preceding chapters it appears that in many directions our immigration laws are satisfactory, and are administered with a satisfactory degree of efficiency. On some few, but extremely important matters, however, further legislation or some changes in the administrative methods seem desirable.

It appears from the investigations of the Immigration Commission, as has been stated in preceding chapters, that the health of our country is fairly well protected along all lines affected by immigration, with the exception of the diseased alien seamen, who, owing to the laxity of our laws regarding the inspection of seamen, frequently bring contagious or loathsome diseases into this country.

There seems little need of further legislation to exclude paupers or those likely to become a public charge. The present rather rigid enforcement of the laws—as shown by the customs regarding certain classes of immigrants, such as the Hindus, who are held likely to become public charges, not so much because they are physically or mentally weak, but because of the race prejudice against them—is likely to prevent any serious danger from this source.

On the other hand, it seems desirable that more effective measures be taken to prevent the further

admission of immoral persons and of criminals, both those coming as immigrants and as passengers on our steamers, and especially, perhaps, those coming as alien seamen, with the intention of entering the country by desertion.

The chapter on congestion in our great cities, and still worse in some of our mining and manufacturing centers, makes clear the need of making better provision for the distribution into the smaller towns, and especially into the agricultural districts, of a much larger proportion of the immigrants.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DEMAND RESTRICTION

Of far greater importance, however, than any legislation along these lines is the necessity of further restriction on account of our present industrial conditions.

As has clearly appeared from the preceding chapters, the great increase of immigration of late years has been such that there has been beyond doubt a strong tendency toward the lowering of the standard of living of our industrial laborers. As, according to the so-called Gresham's law in the distribution of the monetary circulating medium, a poorer currency tends to drive out a better one, so among the wage-earning classes in any community, as Mr. Mackenzie King has pointed out, a like principle is found. The wage-earners with the lowest standard of living, even tho they are somewhat less efficient, tend strongly to replace the more ambitious workers with higher standards. With their lower ideals they will underbid for employment, and the employers naturally hire the cheaper workmen, even tho, in the long run, the community may be injured.

Such a result is not merely detrimental to our own people, but any lowering of the standard of living in this country could not fail to have a depressing effect in other sections of the world. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that this result be prevented; and the easiest and most effective way of guarding against this evil seems to be the adoption of further restrictions upon immigration, even tho it may not be necessary that such restrictions be maintained for any great length of time. Along with these restrictive measures, every stimulus should be given, also, to the forces which tend toward the better assimilation of the immigrant.

Recommendations of the Immigration Commission

As a recent brief summary of the main points which should be considered in the way of further legislation, there are printed here the recommendations of the Immigration Commission:

MAJORITY REPORT

Principles of Legislation

As a result of the investigation, the Commission is unanimously of the opinion that in framing legislation emphasis should be laid upon the following principles:

1. While the American people, as in the past, welcome the opprest of other lands, care should be taken that immigration be such both in quality and quantity as not to make too difficult the process of assimilation.

2. Since the existing law and further special legislation recommended in this report deal with the physically and morally unfit, further general legislation concerning the admission of aliens should be based primarily upon economic or business considerations touching the prosperity and economic well-being of our people.

3. The measure of the rational, healthy development of a country is not the extent of its investment of capital, its output of products, or its exports and imports, unless there is a corresponding economic opportunity afforded to the citizen dependent upon employment for his material, mental, and moral development.

4. The development of business may be brought about by means which lower the standard of living of the wage-earners. A slow expansion of industry which would permit the adaptation and assimilation of the incoming labor supply is preferable to a very rapid industrial expansion which results in the immigration of laborers of low standards and efficiency, who imperil the American standard of wages and conditions of employment.

CRIME

The Commission agrees that,

1. To protect the United States more effectively against the immigration of criminal and certain other debarred classes—

(*a*) Aliens convicted of serious crimes within a period of five years after admission should be deported in accordance with the provisions of House bill 20980, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

(*b*) Under the provisions of section 39 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, the President should appoint commissioners to make arrangements with such countries as have adequate police records to supply emigrants with copies of such records, and that thereafter immigrants from such countries should be admitted to the United States only upon the production of proper certificates showing an absence of convictions for excludable crimes.

ALIEN SEAMEN

(*c*) So far as practicable the immigration laws should be so amended as to be made applicable to alien seamen.

ALIEN PAUPERS SHOULD BE DEPORTED

(*d*) Any alien who becomes a public charge within three years after his arrival in this country should be subject to

deportation in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WHITE SLAVES

2. Sufficient appropriation should be regularly made to enforce vigorously the provisions of the laws previously recommended by the Commission and enacted by Congress regarding the importation of women for immoral purposes.

STEERAGE

3. As the new statute relative to steerage conditions took effect so recently as January 1, 1909, and as the most modern steerage fully complies with all that is demanded under the law, the Commission's only recommendation in this connection is that a statute be immediately enacted providing for the placing of government officials, both men and women, on vessels carrying third-class or steerage passengers for the enforcement of the law and the protection of the immigrant. The system inaugurated by the Commission of sending investigators in the steerage in the guise of immigrants should be continued at intervals by the Bureau of Immigration.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY—ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

4. To strengthen the certainty of just and humane decisions of doubtful cases at ports of entry it is recommended—

That section 25 of the immigration act of 1907 be amended to provide that boards of special inquiry should be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and that they should be composed of men whose ability and training qualify them for the performance of judicial functions; that the provisions compelling their hearings to be separate and apart from the public should be repealed, and that the office of an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor to assist in reviewing such appeals be created.

5. To protect the immigrant against exploitation; to discourage sending savings abroad; to encourage permanent residence and naturalization; and to secure better distribution of alien immigrants throughout the country—

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANT

(*a*) The States should enact laws strictly regulating immigrant banks.

(*b*) Proper State legislation should be enacted for the regulation of employment agencies.

(*c*) Since numerous aliens make it their business to keep immigrants from influences that may tend toward their assimilation and naturalization as American citizens with the purpose of using their funds, of encouraging investment of their savings abroad, and their return to their home land, aliens who attempt to persuade immigrants not to become American citizens should be made subject to deportation.

DISTRIBUTION

(*d*) Since the distribution of the thrifty immigrant to sections of the country where he may secure a permanent residence to the best advantage, and especially where he may invest his savings in farms or engage in agricultural pursuits, is most desirable, the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization should be so conducted as to cooperate with States desiring immigrant settlers; and information concerning the opportunities for settlement should be brought to the attention of immigrants in industrial centers who have been here for some time and who might be thus induced to invest their savings in this country and become permanent agricultural settlers. The division might also secure and furnish to all laborers alike information showing opportunities for permanent employment in various sections of the country, together with the economic conditions in such places.

6. One of the provisions of section 2 of the act of 1907 reads as follows:

AMENDMENT TO CONTRACT LABOR LAW

And provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country.

Instances occasionally arise, especially in the establishment of new industries in the United States, where labor of the kind desired, unemployed, can not be found in this country

and it becomes necessary to import such labor. Under the law the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has no authority to determine the questions of the necessity for importing such labor in advance of the importation, and it is recommended that an amendment to the law be adopted by adding to the clause cited above a provision to the effect that the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested prior to any action in that direction by such person; such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

7. The general policy adopted by Congress in 1882 of excluding Chinese laborers should be continued.

The question of Japanese and Korean immigration should be permitted to stand without further legislation so long as the present method of restriction proves to be effective.

An understanding should be reached with the British Government whereby East Indian laborers would be effectively prevented from coming to the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF RESTRICTION

8. The investigations of the Commission show an oversupply of unskilled labor in basic industries to an extent which indicates an oversupply of unskilled labor in the industries of the country as a whole, a condition which demands legislation restricting the further admission of such unskilled labor.

It is desirable in making the restriction that—

(*a*) A sufficient number be debarred to produce a marked effect upon the present supply of unskilled labor.

(*b*) As far as possible, the aliens excluded should be those who come to this country with no intention to become American citizens or even to maintain a permanent residence here, but merely to save enough, by the adoption, if necessary, of low standards of living, to return permanently to their home country. Such persons are usually men unaccompanied by wives or children.

(*c*) As far as possible the aliens excluded should also be those who, by reason of their personal qualities or habits, would least readily be assimilated or would make the least desirable citizens.

METHODS OF RESTRICTION

The following methods of restricting immigration have been suggested:

(*a*) The exclusion of those unable to read or write in some language.

(*b*) The limitation of the number of each race arriving each year to a certain percentage of the average of that race arriving during a given period of years.

(*c*) The exclusion of unskilled laborers unaccompanied by wives or families.

(*d*) The limitation of the number of immigrants arriving annually at any port.

(*e*) The material increase in the amount of money required to be in the possession of the immigrant at the port of arrival.

(*f*) The material increase of the head tax.

(*g*) The levy of the head tax so as to make a marked discrimination in favor of men with families.

All these methods would be effective in one way or another in securing restrictions in a greater or less degree. A majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration.

The Commission as a whole recommends restriction as demanded by *economic, moral,* and *social* considerations, furnishes in its report reasons for such restriction, and points out methods by which Congress can attain the desired result if its judgment coincides with that of the Commission.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

I recognize the great value of the work of the Immigration Commission and unite in the conclusions, so far as they are based on the reports, whether they coincide with my personal and previously formed opinions or not.

A slowing down of the present rate of the immigration of unskilled labor is justified by the report, and according to the

report, restriction should be limited to unmarried male aliens or married aliens unaccompanied by their wives and families. The reports show that in the main the present immigrants are not criminal, pauper, insane, or seekers of charity in so great a degree as their predecessors. The educational test proposed is a selective test for which no logical argument can be based on the report. As the report of the Commission is finally adopted, within a half hour of the time when, under the law, it must be filed, there is no time for the preparation of an elaborate dissent. I sincerely regret that I can not fully agree with the remainder of the Commission, and if time permitted I would point out the many excellent provisions contained in the report, some of my own suggestion. My main ground of dissent is the specific recommendation by the majority of the educational test, tho there are other instances in which it has not my full approval.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.

Discussion of Proposed Legislation

Few people will question the general principles laid down by the Immigration Commission as a basis for further legislation.

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL REFUGEES

The chief objection raised at the present time against further restrictive measures has come from the Jews, who fear that any restrictive measure will tend to keep many of their people, especially those in Russia, under conditions of political and religious oppression. The answer to such an objection, of course, is found in the first principle laid down, which makes it clear that, in the judgment of the Commission, as well as of most other enlightened citizens, the United States should remain in the future as in the past, a haven of refuge for the opprest, whether such oppression be political or religious. Any re-

strictive measure should contain a provision making an exception of such cases.

On the other hand, we must not overlook the fact that the administration of such an exception to a restrictive measure would prove extremely difficult in practise. There are many extremists in religion and politics who might easily feel themselves oppressed, even tho the great majority of citizens believe that their activities and beliefs are detrimental to the public welfare. We have in our own country, in the case of the Mormons, and of certain extreme believers in Christian Science, not to mention others, examples of people of this type. But, whatever the difficulties the administration might encounter, we clearly ought not to close our doors against those whom the common opinion of the world would consider really the subjects of oppression.

THE DELINQUENTS

The recommendations of the Immigration Commission to restrict more carefully the immigration of criminals, paupers, or the immoral, need practically no comment. Public opinion seems to be absolutely convinced regarding the desirability of the exclusion of these persons, and the measures suggested by the Immigration Commission having, the most of them, become law, the other suggestions are not likely to meet with serious opposition.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY

It is very desirable that the doubtful cases which are found at our ports of entry be treated with great consideration. Thousands of immigrants every year come before the Boards of Special Inquiry, the de-

cisions of which must either, on the one hand, bring great disappointment to the immigrant, often separation of families, frequently loss of property, or even physical suffering, or, on the other hand, must result in the admission into this country of people whose influence is likely to be seriously detrimental to its welfare. In the decision of crucial cases touching thus the deepest sentiments of humanity, all prejudice should be swept aside and the law should be administered humanely, tho firmly. To bring about these results, the Government ought to provide much more liberally than it does at present for the appointment of inspectors of the highest training and of rare personal qualities, even tho the expense be very considerably heightened, both on account of an increase in salaries and in the number of Boards of Inquiry, so that more time might be given to individual cases.

ANOTHER ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Furthermore, the recommendation of the Commission that an additional Secretary of Commerce and Labor be appointed, to assist in reviewing appeals from the Boards of Inquiry, was very important when made. Since that date the new Department of Labor has been created, and to it has been assigned the Bureau of Immigration. Tho the form of the recommendation would be changed, it is still desirable that in the department at Washington a high official be designated, practically all of whose time can be devoted to a careful consideration of appealed immigration cases. When one considers that from the immigrants themselves, through the head tax, all the money required for these reforms, and much more, is collected, there

ought to be little hesitancy on the part of Congress in making sufficient provision.

EXPLOITATION AND ASSIMILATION

Emphasis also should be laid upon the recommendations which are intended to prevent the exploitation of immigrants, and to encourage the permanent residence and naturalization of those immigrants who are admitted. We wish those of the best quality, in order that they may make the best citizens, and it is desirable that those who come here with that intent should be prepared as thoroughly as possible for the new duties of citizenship.

Especial emphasis should be laid upon the measures that are now taken by many private associations, as well as by the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, to further the process of assimilation of the immigrant. Everything that can be done in the way of assisting immigrants of the better type to invest their savings in the rural districts, and thus to relieve the overcrowded conditions of cities, should be done.

The Government might well, also, cooperate in every possible way with the educational facilities afforded by the different States, and by private associations that are now conducting evening schools for the teaching of American history, American government, the duties of citizens and similar subjects as well as the English language and studies calculated to enable the immigrant more easily to earn a livelihood. The Government might, also, manifest its sympathy for the immigrants in the severe conditions which they often meet on their first arrival in this country, by more direct care in protecting them against board-

ing-house keepers, hackmen, runners, and others who try to defraud them on their arrival in this country. Already something in this direction is done. The work should be extended as far as is practicable. Too much emphasis can hardly be laid upon receiving the immigrant in a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness which will tend to strengthen his sense of civic and social obligation.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

In the chapter on Oriental Immigration the discussion was perhaps made complete enough so that no further argument is necessary to justify the Government in continuing our present policy of the restriction of oriental immigration, tho the form of selection may well be modified, so as not to wound the national susceptibilities of any people. The recommendation of Mr. Straus, when Secretary of Commerce and Labor, that all be admitted "except laborers" is worthy of consideration.

Much more effort should be made by thoughtful individuals, as well as by the Government, to understand the true nature of the racial problem in immigration and to set it forth in its true light. When the problem is properly understood, it will be seen that a restriction of immigration on racial grounds is no cause for hostile or even for aggrieved feeling on the part of the races excluded. Such a policy of exclusion carries an implication of inferiority no more than one of superiority. It merely recognizes a difference in races and a lack of readiness to assimilate. There is no real and complete amalgamation of races without intermarriage. Races that do not readily intermarry seldom dwell together in amity, unless one of them

readily assumes the position of a subject or a servile caste. Such a caste is not desirable in a free country. A race, like the Japanese, that will not be servile and yet will not mix by intermarriage is sure to create difficulty in social life. This ought not to be the case, perhaps, but with human nature as it is, the experience of the world seems to justify the statement. Witness for one example the experiences of the Jews in nearly all countries from the days of the Middle Ages down. And no one who knows the Jews considers them inferior to any other race, either physically or mentally, morally or religiously. In such countries as Russia and Austria it is frankly said that the hostility to the Jews is felt because of their mental superiority, which enables them to exploit the weaker natives. Similar control of the Chinese by the Dutch in Java is for the same reason—to protect the weak and less able Malay native from exploitation by the abler Chinese.

This country wants no other race problem. The negro problem is enough. Many fear that a Jewish problem threatens for a different reason. They wish to take no risks of a Chinese or Japanese or Hindu racial problem. The feeling is rather one of fear and prudence than of hostility or contempt.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW

Of greater importance, however, than any of these questions is that of protecting our industrial conditions. It seems probable that in some cases our government has emphasized too strongly our contract labor law, so that individuals whose service in special lines of employment would be distinctly beneficial to the country, have been excluded. Moreover, if it were not for the danger of importing men specifically as

strike-breakers, or under such conditions that they would tend to retard the improvement of the conditions of our skilled workers and the steady elevation of the standards of living among such classes, it would seem desirable that the immigrants coming to this country should arrive with some previous knowledge of the occupations which they are to enter; and their coming under contract, instead of being a detriment, would be a benefit to all parties concerned. Beyond doubt, there are very many evasions at the present time of the spirit of our contract labor law. If it were possible so to amend the law as to prevent our immigrants from being used as a means of oppressing American wage-earners, a decided modification of this law would be advisable.

It is certainly desirable that some change be made so that the Secretary of Labor might determine in advance the exceptions to the law as it now stands; and it seems proper that some extension in the admitted classes be made, while maintaining strictly the principle of preventing importation which could prove detrimental to wage-earners. The plan proposed in the Dillingham bill would probably prove satisfactory and would not lead to abuse.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

In discussing the question of the further general restriction of immigration, emphasis should be placed upon the principles laid down by the Immigration Commission concerning the demand for labor. The point should be again recalled that a demand for labor is no sign that the welfare of the country would be promoted by additional laborers. As the Commission has well said, the measure of the wise development of

a country is to a very great extent dependent upon the economic opportunity afforded to the wage-earning citizen for his material, mental and moral development, and this opportunity is dependent to a great extent upon a progressive improvement in his standard of living. It is undoubtedly true that an increase in wages so great that our home industries could not meet the competition of foreign countries might easily result in the injury of the wage-earners. Such a redistribution of wealth, therefore, as would probably be brought about from a restriction of immigration can be brought about only within the limits made possible on account of foreign competition, or by concerted action on the part of all competing countries.

Within these limits, however, the principle may be laid down that the most desirable progress of a country is very closely bound up with the progress of its wage-earning classes, and that any influence which tends toward the lowering of their standard of living must be detrimental.

The preceding chapters indicate, beyond possibility of contradiction, that tendencies toward lowering the American standard of living are at work at the present time in this country through our large immigration, and that, therefore, it is desirable that by some wisely effective method we restrict such immigration.

ASSIMILATION AND DISTRIBUTION

This in no way contradicts the belief on the part of many that every effort should be made to promote assimilation of the immigrants and the distribution of immigrants from our overcrowded industrial centers to the rural districts. Both classes of activities

are necessary, if we are to promote our best interests. When we have finally thoroughly organized our assimilative and distributive relief measures, it is possible that no further restrictive measures will be needed; but for the time being, at any rate, there is no doubt as to their necessity.

LITERACY TEST

Regarding specific measures of restriction little need be said. A majority of the Immigration Commission favored the reading and writing test as the "most feasible single method" of restricting undesirable immigration. In Appendix B is found the form that met with the approval of Congress. This is the only measure that has heretofore met with the approval of both houses of Congress. In two instances it has passed both houses, altho vetoed by President Cleveland and later by President Taft. In other instances it has passed either one house or the other. On that account it has seemed more generally acceptable than any other test. It seems probable, also, that altho this might in many individual instances work hardship, it would not be more likely to work hardship than any other restrictive measure. Any general legislation is certain in individual cases to result in hardship. It was thought also, that this test would be felt mainly by those immigrants who come to America without wives or families and with the intention of remaining here only a short time. This, in fact, was the chief reason for adopting this test. It should be judged on this basis.

DISCRIMINATING HEAD TAX

The suggestion made by the Immigration Commission that a discriminating head tax might be levied in favor of men accompanied by their families, was intended to place a check chiefly upon those persons who come here with the intention of remaining but a short length of time, then returning to their home countries to invest their savings. This test, again, would doubtless result in many individual cases in the exclusion of thrifty men who have come here to make a home with the intention of bringing their families within two or three years. But here, again, this hardship might well be offset by the greater benefit of the exclusion of the classes that from the industrial viewpoint alone are the less desirable.

RESTRICTION TO FIXT NUMBER

The suggestion made that it might be possible to limit the "number of each race arriving each year to a certain percentage of the average of that race arriving during a given period of years," has a certain element of apparent fairness in it which makes it of interest. If for the time being we overlook the restriction placed upon the immigration of the oriental races, it would seem that all other races are presumably coming into this country in about their normal proportions, and any restriction which would apply closely to them by cutting off, say, 25 per cent. of the average number that has arrived annually during the last ten years, would be perfectly just. Some have thought, also, that a law passed in this form, by making no discrimination in name against any race, would meet the objections of the Chinese

to the present Chinese Exclusion Act. The Chinese Government now does not care particularly to have its laboring classes come to this country, but it does object to having its citizens selected by name, when other nations are not so mentioned, inasmuch as it seems to imply a degree of undesirability on the part of members of that race greater than that which applies to others. Inasmuch, however, as the Chinese and Japanese have been, within the last few years, positively discriminated against, such a law if passed now would simply continue that discrimination, with, however, the removal of the discrimination by name.

There is certainly much to be said in favor of such a measure, as a positive measure of restriction. The Government could determine with almost absolute accuracy just the number of people that would come in. On the face of it it makes no discrimination against any particular race. It would apparently continue, relatively speaking, the normal proportion of immigrants from the different countries. As soon as the number were positively known in advance, the steamship companies would doubtless readjust their sailings and accommodations in such a way as to prevent serious hardship, as at first thought might seem to be brought upon them by the passage of such a law.

On the other hand, there is nothing in this law which would tend to make a selection in the character or quality of the immigrants, such as seems to be in part at least brought about by either the literacy test or a test of the discriminating head tax. Discrimination in this respect is of exceedingly great importance.

The new measure proposed in the Dillingham bill limits the number of immigrants from any country

entering in any one year to 10 per cent. of the people from that country found in the country at the time of the preceding census enumeration. This has the merits of the measure last discust. It will be seen from the figures already given that it would also exclude especially those classes whose competition with our laborers is particularly to be feared as lowering the standard of living. It is on that account especially to be commended. It would quite possibly reach the result, even more effectively, if combined with the literacy test.

Diplomatic means should be employed to secure treaties with several countries to ensure the better exclusion of criminals and those morally undesirable, as well as to insure reciprocal action and reciprocal good-will from those countries that, on racial grounds or for other reasons, seem to require special action.

APPENDICES

THE KEY TO APPENDICES

A. Bill to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens to and the Residence of Aliens in the United States. Introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, June 2, 1913.

B. Section 3 of Dillingham-Burnett bill, giving the proposed literacy test. Vetoed by President Taft, February 14, 1913.

C. Mann Law for Regulating the Harboring and Importation of Women for Immoral Purposes.

D. Webb Law.

E. STATISTICAL.

1. Present political condition of foreign-born male employees.
2. Ability to speak English.
3. Literacy of workers.
4. Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees.
5. Occupations abroad of foreign-born male employees.
6. Congestion in industrial localities.
7. Congestion in large cities.
8. Location of wives of foreign-born husbands.
9. Industrial distribution of immigrant wage-earners.
10. Weekly earnings of workers according to sex, age, race, and industry.
11. Weekly and daily earnings of industrial workers according to race and age.
12. Family income of industrial workers.

13. Sources of family income of industrial workers.
14. Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born industrial workers.
15. Affiliation with trade-unions of foreign-born workmen.
16. Contract laborers debarred and deported.
17. Statistical review of immigration.
18. Sex, age, and length of residence of emigrant aliens departed. Fiscal year, 1912.
19. Aliens debarred and deported, 1892-1912.
20. Sex, age, literacy, and financial condition of non-immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year 1912.
21. Immigration to Canada.
22. Distribution of aliens by Federal Bureau of Immigration.
23. Oriental immigration.
24. Nativity and country of birth of farmers in the United States by geographical divisions.
25. Nativity of the white population of the United States, 1850-1910.
26. Per cent. distribution of the population in 1910 by class and by geographic division.
27. Nativity and parentage of population of cities of 100,000 or more in the United States, 1900 and 1910.
28. Number and per cent. of foreign-born population of the United States, according to geographical origin and country of birth, 1910.
29. Foreign-born population of the United States by principal countries of birth, 1900 and 1910 (Diagram).

30. Foreign-born population by country of birth, 1860-1910.
31. Mother tongue of white persons in United States born in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia, 1910.
32. Foreign-born white stock in United States by country of origin, 1900 and 1910.
33. Per cent. distribution of the foreign-born population of the United States by country of birth, by geographical divisions, 1900 and 1910.
34. Per cent. of foreign and native population residing in the urban and rural communities, by geographical divisions and country of birth of foreign-born, 1910.
35. Foreign-born population of the United States, by geographical divisions and States, 1910.
36. Distribution of the foreign-born population of the United States which has arrived since January 1, 1901, by divisions and States.
37. School attendance of children in the United States, 6 years of age or over, 1909-1910, by age, groups, nativity, race, and parentage.
38. School attendance of children in the United States, by age, groups, nativity, parentage, and sex, 1909-1910.

APPENDIX A

Dillingham Bill, introduced June 2, 1913, providing for the restriction of immigration according to the number of each race of immigrants now resident in the United States.

The detailed provisions of this bill are as follows:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JUNE 2, 1913

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

A BILL

to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens to and the Residence of Aliens in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; but this definition shall not be held to include Indians not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. That unless otherwise specified the term "United States" as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this Act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

That this Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the General Government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said Government.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a

tax of $5 for every alien entering the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle. The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who have in accordance with law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States or on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year, immediately preceding such entrance, in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possession of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided,* That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section twenty-three of this Act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the tax imposed by this section upon any or all aliens seeking admission from foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further,* That said tax, when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands, shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further,* That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected, the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to aliens

arriving in Guam or Hawaii; but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American Continent the provisions of this section shall apply.

SEC. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practise of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country

by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who can not become eligible under existing law to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into. The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States; but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this

Act: *Provided,* That the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to continental United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, in any fiscal year shall be limited to ten per centum of the number of such persons of such nationality resident in continental United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, at the time of the United States census next preceding; but the minimum number of aliens of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year shall not be less than five thousand. This provision shall not apply to aliens in continuous transit through the United States, nor to aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor to aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor to aliens who are natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, or Cuba. For the purposes of this provision nationality shall be determined by country of birth, but the term "country" shall not be held to include colonies or dependencies, which colonies or dependencies shall be considered as separate countries. The Commissioner-General of Immigration shall issue a monthly statement showing the maximum number of aliens of each nationality who may be admitted to the United States during the current fiscal year, together with the number already admitted, but when seventy-five per centum of such maximum number of aliens of any nationality have been admitted like statements relative to such nationality shall be issued weekly thereafter. When the maximum number of aliens of any nationality shall have been admitted, all other aliens of such nationality who may apply for admission during the same fiscal year shall be excluded, except that aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens coming to join a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, or granddaughter, aliens who are Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, professional artists, lecturers, singers, or actors, and aliens employed strictly as personal or domestic servants by admissible persons traveling to the United States may be admitted, notwithstanding the maximum number of

aliens of like nationality admissible in the same fiscal year shall have entered the United States; and in addition to the foregoing the Secretary of Labor may admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when in his opinion such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this Act relating to the payment for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further,* That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this Act applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further,* That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any

fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *And provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall exclude the wife or minor children of a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, any alien, in pursuance of such illegal importation, shall in every such case be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than $5,000. Jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of the felonies hereinbefore set forth shall be in any district to or into which said alien is brought in pursuance of said importation by the person or persons accused, or in any district in which a violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section occur. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this Act which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, attempt thereafter to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be

punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years. In all prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the importation or migration of any contract laborer or contract laborers into the United States, unless such contract laborer or contract laborers are exempted under the provisions of section three of this Act, and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of $1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such aliens thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years; and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section five of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided,* That States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may advertise, and by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers make known, the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person, asso-

ciation, society, company, partnership, corporation, or others engaged in the business of transporting aliens to the United States, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels, directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and any one violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section five of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that any owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel has brought or caused to be brought to a port of the United States any alien so solicited, invited, or encouraged to come by such owner, master, officer, or agent, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of $400 for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine imposed remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided,* That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further,* That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that the provisions of this section are persistently violated by or on behalf of any transportation company, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to deny to such company the privilege of landing alien immigrant passengers of any or all classes at United States ports for such a period as in his judgment may be necessary to insure an observance of such provisions: *And provided further,* That this section shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein.

Sec. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall

conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor, in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in.

SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel; to bring to the United States any alien afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $200 for each and every violation of the provisions of this section. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a nature which may affect his ability to earn a living, as contemplated in section three of this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $25 for each and every violation of this provision. It shall also be unlawful for any

such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien, who can not become eligible, under existing law, to become a citizen of the United States by naturalization, as provided in section three of this Act, or any alien in excess of the maximum number admissible under the first proviso to section two of this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that such unlawful acts might have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable precaution prior to the departure of such alien from a foreign port such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $100 for each and every violation of this provision. And no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided,* That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section twenty-three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to prevent the landing of such alien in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers, and the failure of any such owner, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in each case of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of $1,000 shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 11. That whenever he may deem such action neces-

sary the Secretary of Labor may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, detail immigrant inspectors and matrons of the United States Immigration Service for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. On such voyages said inspectors and matrons shall remain in that part of the vessel where immigrant passengers are carried. It shall be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe such passengers during the voyage, and report to the immigration authorities in charge at the port of landing any information of value in determining the admissibility of such passengers under the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States. It shall further be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe violations of the provisions of such laws and the violation of such provisions of the "passenger Act" of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea, and report the same to the proper United States officials at ports of landing. Whenever the Secretary of Labor so directs, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, detailed to the Immigration Service, not lower in rank than a passed assistant surgeon, shall be received and carried on any vessel transporting immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. Such surgeon shall be permitted to investigate and examine the condition of all immigrant and emigrant passengers in relation to any provisions of the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States and such provisions of the "passenger Act" of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea, and shall immediately report any violation of said laws to the master or commanding officer of the vessel, and shall also report said violations to the Secretary of Labor within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port of entry in the United States. Such surgeon shall accompany the master or captain of the vessel in his visits to the sanitary officers of the ports of call during the voyage, and, should

contagious or infectious diseases prevail at any port where passengers are received, he shall request all reasonable precautionary measures for the health of persons on board. Such surgeon on arrival at ports of the United States shall also, if requested by the examining board, furnish any information he may possess in regard to immigrants arriving on the vessel to which he has been detailed. While on duty such surgeons shall wear the prescribed uniform of their service and shall be provided with first-class accommodations on such vessel at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. For every violation of this section any person, including any transportation company, owning or operating the vessel in which such violation occurs shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the next United States port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each and every day during which such violation continues, the term "violation" to include the refusal of any person having authority so to do to permit any such immigrant inspector, matron, or surgeon to be received on board such vessel, as provided in this section, and also the refusal of the master or commanding officer of any such vessel to permit the inspections and visits of any such surgeon, as provided in this section, and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability of such fine, or while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided,* That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of all such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any point within the United States on the North American Continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or at any port of the said insular possessions from any foreign port, from a port in the United States on the North American Continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officers, owners, or consignees of the steamer, sailing, or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or

manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said list, contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); whether able to read or write; nationality; country of birth; race; country of last permanent residence; name and address of the nearest relative in the country from which the alien came; seaport for landing in the United States; final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; by whom passage was paid; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his or her name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when or where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether a person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieves in or is opposed to organized government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; the alien's condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled; and if so, for how long and from what cause; and such master or commanding officer, owners, or consignees shall also furnish information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and the foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. That it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every

vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American Continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or from any port of the said insular possessions to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American Continent, or to a port of another insular possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure a list which shall contain full and accurate information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country, taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; nationality; country of birth, country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States or insular possessions thereof; if a citizen of the United States or of the insular possessions thereof, whether native born or naturalized; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States or insular possessions thereof; and such master or commanding officer shall also furnish information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of the United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country, and no master of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the immigration officials at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the name and other information herein required concerning each person of the classes specified taken on board his vessel; and any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section fourteen of this Act: *Provided,* That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of such lists of outgoing aliens at a later date: *Provided further,* That it shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every resident alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian

or Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; nationality; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States; and if a United States citizen, whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 13. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be listed in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list in which his name, and so forth, are contained, and his number on said list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens is of any of the classes excluded from admission into the United States by section three of this Act, and that also according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said lists or manifests concerning each of said aliens named therein is correct and true in every respect. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the said aliens named therein, and that the said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said aliens. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing aliens, the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests

shall be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the said vessels, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 14. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessel required by this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, or that the lists delivered are not accurate and full, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of $10 for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided,* That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 15. That upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel bringing aliens it shall be the duty of the proper immigration officials to go or to send competent assistants to the vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of this Act, bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided,* That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees, and each of them, shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of respon-

sibility for the safekeeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section eighteen hereof. Any refusal or failure to comply with the provisions hereof to be punished in the manner specified in section eighteen of this Act.

SEC. 16. That the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practise of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall certify, for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien; or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Labor. Medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who have had especial training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defects shall be detailed for duty or employed at all large ports of entry, and such medical officers shall be provided with suitable facilities for the detention and examination of all arriving aliens in whom insanity or mental defect is suspected, and the services of interpreters shall be provided for such examination. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination of aliens, including those seeking admission or read-

mission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors, except as hereinafter provided in regard to boards of special inquiry. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search for aliens any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they believe aliens are being brought into the United States. Said inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence; and any person to whom such an oath has been administered under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to pass through or to reside in the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section one hundred and twenty-five of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States." Any commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses before said inspectors and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector may, in the event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpœna issued by any commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge, or refusal to testify before said immigrant inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said immigrant inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify; and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any immigration official or employee

in the performance of his duty under this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $2,000; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall on conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry. In the event of rejection by the board of special inquiry, in all cases where an appeal to the Secretary of Labor is permitted by this Act, the alien shall be so informed and shall have the right to be represented by counsel or other adviser on such appeal. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation.

SEC. 17. That boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of immigrants detained at such ports under the provisions of the law. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor the maintenance of a permanent board of special inquiry for service at any sea or land border port, is not warranted, regularly constituted boards may be detailed from other stations for temporary service at such port, or, if that be impracticable, the Secretary of Labor shall authorize the creation of boards of special inquiry by the immigration officials in charge at such ports, and shall determine what Government officials or other persons shall be eligible for

service on such boards. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before such boards shall be separate and apart from the public. Such boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of any alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival of such decision, which shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of a board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Labor: *Provided,* That the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section three of this Act.

Sec. 18. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back, in accommodations of the same class in which they arrived, to the country or place whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came. That it shall be unlawful for any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel to refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens; or to fail to detain

them thereon; or to refuse or fail to return them in the manner aforesaid to the foreign port from which they came; or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land; or to make any charge for the return of any such alien; or to take any security from him for the payment of such charge; or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or knowingly to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected or arrested and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section three hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located, or in which any vessel of the line may be found, the sum of $300 for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided,* That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel: *Provided further,* That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act; and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation, and a wit-

ness fee in the sum of $1 per day for each day such person is so detained, may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than $500, with security approved by the Secretary of Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation. No alien certified, as provided in section sixteen of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Labor: *Provided further,* That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported: *And provided further,* That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

SEC. 19. That any alien, at any time within three years after entry, who shall enter the United States in violation of law; any alien who within three years after entry becomes a public charge from causes existing prior to the landing; except as hereinafter provided, any alien who is hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed within three years after the entry of the alien to the United States; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practising prostitution after such

alien shall have entered the United States, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute; any alien who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section four hereof; any alien, at any time within three years after entry, who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported: *Provided,* That the provision of this section respecting the deportation of aliens convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude shall not apply to one who has been pardoned, nor shall such deportation be made or directed if the court sentencing such alien for such crime shall, at the time of imposing judgment or passing sentence, make a recommendation to the Secretary of Labor that such alien shall not be deported in pursuance of this Act; nor shall any alien convicted as aforesaid be deported until after the termination of his imprisonment: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this section, with the exceptions hereinbefore noted, shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing, the decision of the Secretary of Labor shall be final.

SEC. 20. That the deportation of aliens provided for in this Act shall, at the option of the Secretary of Labor, be to the country whence they came or to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States; or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States. If effected at any time within five years after the entry of the alien, such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessels or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is made by reason of causes arising subsequent to entry, the cost thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. A failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Labor to take on board, guard safely, and transport to the destination specified any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this Act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section eighteen of this Act: *Provided,* That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable

person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner. Pending the final disposal of the case of any alien so taken into custody he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than $500 with security approved by the Secretary of Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 21. That any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name and by the proper law officers either of the United States Government or of any State, Territory, district, county, town, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 22. That wherever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father or other

responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted; or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 23. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall perform all his duties under the direction of the Secretary of Labor. Under such direction he shall have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder; he shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bond, reports, entries, and other papers, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud or loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at any time within three years after entry, at the expense of the appropriations for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed; he shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico, so as not unnecessarily to delay, impede, or annoy persons in ordinary travel between the United States and said countries, and shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the said purpose; it shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officers of the Immigration Service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges. He may, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, whenever

in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officers, and also surgeons of the United States Public Health Service employed under this Act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations shall be of an administrative character, to be prescribed in detail by regulations prepared under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Labor: *Provided,* That for the purpose of making effective the provisions of this section relating to the protection of aliens from fraud and loss, and also the provisions of section thirty of this Act, relating to the distribution of aliens, the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain immigrant stations at such interior places as may be necessary, and, in the discretion of the said Secretary, aliens in transit from ports of landing to such interior stations shall be accompanied by immigrant inspectors.

SEC. 24. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided,* That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the Official Register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act $50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall

be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 25. That the district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. That it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. That no suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 26. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitation as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe, and all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any such immigrant station.

SEC. 27. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officers in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 28. That any person who knowingly aids or assists any anarchist or any person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of

the United States, or who disbelieves in or is opposed to organized government, or all forms of law, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist or person aforesaid to enter therein shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 29. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign Governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 30. That there shall be maintained a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration, and the Secretary of Labor shall provide such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories

desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted.

SEC. 31. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case may be, and shall include corporations, companies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any director, officer, agent, or employee of any corporation, company, or association acting within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, or association, as well as that of the person acting for or in behalf of such corporation, company, or association.

SEC. 32. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen. The Act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into

the United States, except section thirty-four thereof; the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof; and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: *Provided,* That this Act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, nor to repeal, alter, or amend section six, chapter four hundred and fifty-three, third session Fifty-eighth Congress, approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act, except as mentioned in the last proviso of section nineteen hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

APPENDIX B

Section 3 of Dillingham-Burnett Bill, Giving the Proposed Literacy Test. Vetoed by President Taft, February 14, 1913.

The bill providing for the restriction of immigration by the literacy test was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives during the third session of the Sixty-second Congress. On February 14, 1913, it was returned to Congress by President Taft without his approval. The bill was then passed by the Senate over the President's veto. The House of Representatives failed to pass the bill over President Taft's veto. The provisions of the measure were practically the same as those of the Dillingham bill printed in Appendix A, with the exception of part of Section 3, which contained the literacy test. That section is printed entire with the literacy test in italics as follows:

SEC. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers, persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practise of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are

opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe;

persons who can not become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into. The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this Act.

That after four months from the approval of this Act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, That any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years or age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relatives shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips, of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be

required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. No two aliens coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: Provided further, That the provisions of this Act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further,* That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, and the question of necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case; but such determination shall not become final until a period of thirty days has elapsed. Within three days after such determination the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall cause to be published a brief statement reciting the substance of the application, the facts presented at the hearing and his determination thereon, in three daily newspapers of general circulation in three of the principal cities of the United States. At any time during said period of thirty days any person dissatisfied with the ruling may appeal to the district court of the United States of the district into which the labor is sought to be brought,

which court or the judge thereof in vacation shall have jurisdiction to try de novo such question of necessity, and the decision in such court shall be final. Such appeal shall operate as a supersedeas: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further,* That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments nor to their suites, families, or guests; *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall exclude the wife or minor children of a citizen of the United States.

APPENDIX C

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Act of June 25, 1910

AN ACT

To further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein for immoral purposes of women and girls, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "interstate commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and the term "foreign commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country and from any foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel such women or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery, or to engage in any other immoral practice; or who shall knowingly procure or obtain, or cause to be procured or obtained, or aid or assist in procuring or obtaining, any ticket or tickets, or any form of transportation or evidence of the right thereto, to be used by any woman or girl in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any

Territory or the District of Columbia, in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent or purpose on the part of such person to induce, entice, or compel her to give herself up to the practice of prostitution, or to give herself up to debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whereby any such woman or girl shall be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce, or cause to be persuaded, induced, enticed, or coerced, or aid or assist in persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing any woman or girl to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose on the part of such person that such woman or girl shall engage in the practice of prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whether with or without her consent, and who shall thereby knowingly cause or aid or assist in causing such woman or girl to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers in interstate or foreign commerce, or any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce any woman or girl under the age of eighteen years from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, with the purpose and intent to induce or coerce her, or that she shall be induced or coerced to engage in prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, and shall in furtherance of such purpose knowingly

induce or cause her to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger in interstate commerce upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That any violation of any of the above sections two, three, and four shall be prosecuted in any court having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which said violation was committed, or from, through, or into which any such woman or girl may have been carried or transported as a passenger in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of any of said sections.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of regulating and preventing the transportation in foreign commerce of alien women and girls for purposes of prostitution and debauchery, and in pursuance of and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement or project of arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, adopted July twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, for submission to their respective governments by the delegates of various powers represented at the Paris conference and confirmed by a formal agreement signed at Paris on May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and four, and adhered to by the United States on June sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, as shown by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, the Commissioner-General of Immigration is hereby designated as the authority of the United States to receive and centralize information concerning the procuration of alien women and girls with a view to their debauchery, and to exercise supervision over such alien women and girls, receive their declarations, establish their identity, and ascertain from them who induced them to leave their native countries, respectively; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioner-General of Immigration to receive and keep on file in his office the statements and declarations which may be made by such alien women and girls, and those which are hereinafter required pertaining to such alien women and girls engaged in prostitu-

tion or debauchery in this country, and to furnish receipts for such statements and declarations provided for in this act to the persons, respectively, making and filing them.

Any person who shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any country, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, shall file with the Commissioner-General of Immigration a statement in writing setting forth the name of such alien woman or girl, the place at which she is kept, and all facts as to the date of her entry into the United States, the port through which she entered, her age, nationality, and parentage, and concerning her procuration to come to this country within the knowledge of such person, and any person who shall fail within thirty days after such person shall commence to keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any of the countries, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, to file such statement concerning such alien woman or girl with the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or who shall knowingly and wilfully state falsely or fail to disclose in such statement any fact within his knowledge or belief with reference to the age, nationality, or parentage of any such alien woman or girl, or concerning her procuration to come to this country, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

In any prosecution brought under this section, if it appear that any such statement required is not on file in the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the person whose duty it shall be to file such statement shall be presumed to have failed to file said statement, as herein required, unless such person or persons shall prove otherwise. No person shall be excused from furnishing the statement, as required by this section, on the ground or for the reason

that the statement so required by him, or the information therein contained, might tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture under any law of the United States for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he may truthfully report in such statement, as required by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. That the term "Territory," as used in this act, shall include the district of Alaska, the insular possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone. The word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person, acting for or employed by any other person or by any corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such other person, or of such company, corporation, society, or association, as well as that of the person himself.

SEC. 8. That this act shall be known and referred to as the "White-slave Traffic Act."

Approved June 25, 1910.

APPENDIX D

California Alien Land Ownership Act—Webb Law.

CHAPTER 113

AN ACT

Relating to the rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens and of certain companies, associations and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing for escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedure therein, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith.

[Approved May 19, 1913.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit and inherit real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. All aliens other than those mentioned in section one of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise, and may in addition thereto lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any company, association or corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or nation, of which a majority of the members are aliens other than those specified in section one of this act, or in which a

majority of the issued capital stock is owned by such aliens, may acquire, possess, enjoy and convey real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such members or stock holders are citizens or subjects, and not otherwise, and may in addition thereto lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

SEC. 4. Whenever it appears to the court in any probate proceeding that by reason of the provisions of this act any heir or devisee can not take real property in this State which, but for said provisions, said heir or devisee would take as such, the court, instead of ordering a distribution of such real property to such heir or devisee, shall order a sale of said real property to be made in the manner provided by law for probate sales of real property, and the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed to such heir or devisee in lieu of such real property.

SEC. 5. Any real property hereafter acquired in fee in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section two of this act, or by any company, association or corporation mentioned in section three of this act, shall escheat to, and become and remain the property of the State of California. The Attorney-General shall institute proceedings to have the escheat of such real property adjudged and enforced in the manner provided by section 474 of the Political Code and title eight, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon the entry of final judgment in such proceedings, the title to such real property shall pass to the State of California. The provisions of this section and of sections two and three of this act shall not apply to any real property hereafter acquired in the enforcement or in satisfaction of any lien now existing upon, or interest in such property, so long as such real property so acquired shall remain the property of the alien, company, association or corporation acquiring the same in such manner.

SEC. 6. Any leasehold or other interest in real property less than the fee, hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section two of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation

mentioned in section three of this act, shall escheat to the State of California. The Attorney-General shall institute proceedings to have such escheat adjudged and enforced as provided in section five of this act. In such proceedings the court shall determine and adjudge the value of such leasehold, or other interest in such real property, and enter judgment for the State for the amount thereof together with costs. Thereupon the court shall order a sale of the real property covered by such leasehold, or other interest, in the manner provided by section 1271 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Out of the proceeds arising from such sale, the amount of the judgment rendered for the State shall be paid into the State treasury and the balance shall be deposited with and distributed by the court in accordance with the interest of the parties therein.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the State to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal by aliens of real property in this State.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent, or in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX E—STATISTICAL*

I—*Political Condition*

PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES

who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per Cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Albanian	2	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Armenian	171	48	36	28.1	21.1
Bohemian and Moravian	1,259	611	349	48.5	27.7
Bosnian	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	49	9	9	18.4	18.4
Canadian, French	1,539	354	131	23.0	8.5
Canadian, Other	480	201	71	41.9	14.8
Croatian	1,903	167	260	8.8	13.7
Cuban	961	94	22	9.8	2.3
Dalmatian	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
Danish	251	158	60	62.9	23.9
Dutch	531	275	149	51.8	28.1
Egyptian	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
English	4,456	2,460	1,132	55.2	25.4
Finnish	1,031	376	255	36.5	24.7
Flemish	29	8	10	(a)	(a)
French	651	266	167	40.9	25.7
German	7,859	5,466	1,263	69.6	16.1
Greek	421	29	56	6.9	13.3
Hebrew, Russian	890	202	307	22.7	34.5
Hebrew, Other	403	141	107	35.0	26.6
Herzegovinian	6	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish	3,449	2,421	426	70.2	12.4
Italian, North	4,069	1,028	834	25.3	20.5
Italian, South	3,811	597	547	15.7	14.4
Italian (not specified)	40	14	4	35.0	10.0
Lithuanian	2,727	576	310	21.1	11.4
Macedonian	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar	3,200	344	513	10.8	16.0
Mexican	60	5	1	8.3	1.7
Montenegrin	18	4	2	(a)	(a)
Negro	21	4	2	(a)	(a)
Norwegian	270	150	81	55.6	30.0
Persian	1	.....	1	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* These tables, unless otherwise stated, are selected from the Reports of the United States Immigration Commission. The phrase "Study of Employees" means that the data were collected for wage-earners in 38 of the principal branches of mining and manufacturing in the United States. The phrase "Study of Households" means that the heads of the households for which information is shown were wage-earners in mines or manufacturing establishments.

1—*Continued*

PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per Cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Polish	10,923	2,075	1,535	19.0	14.1
Portuguese	564	18	13	3.2	2.3
Rumanian	128	11	17	8.6	13.3
Russian	1,388	210	179	15.1	12.9
Ruthenian	161	14	18	8.7	11.2
Scotch	1,088	697	163	64.1	15.0
Scotch-Irish	26	17	3	(a)	(a)
Servian	236	11	19	4.7	8.1
Slovak	7,433	898	792	12.1	10.7
Slovenian	1,391	199	299	14.3	21.5
Spanish	647	63	25	9.7	3.9
Swedish	2,359	1,744	433	73.9	18.4
Syrian	116	13	11	11.2	9.5
Turkish	21	3	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh	729	532	102	73.0	14.0
West Indian (other than Cuban)	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	8	4	.....	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	606	134	188	22.1	31.0
Belgian (race not specified)	421	190	132	45.1	31.4
South American (race not specified)	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	114	87	18	76.3	15.8
Total	68,942	22,931	11,059	33.3	16.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

2—*Ability to Speak English*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

By sex, years in the United States, and race
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races]

MALE.

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Armenian	658	28.3	68.5	83.4	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	3,861	35.9	64.4	84.3	66.0
Bulgarian	940	15.3	68.4	84.0	20.3
Canadian, French	9,231	45.2	71.5	86.8	79.4
Croatian	9,679	37.8	66.8	84.1	50.9
Cuban	3,005	77.4	15.4	41.5	19.1
Danish	594	87.4	92.7	99.3	96.5
Dutch	1,450	58.5	77.9	94.8	86.1
Finnish	3,594	26.2	63.7	81.7	50.3
French	1,831	34.3	68.4	90.5	68.6
German	18,831	50.9	80.9	94.8	87.5
Greek	5,440	25.8	64.5	83.6	33.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,660	64.5	78.3	86.5	74.7
Hebrew, Other	1,359	61.8	82.1	87.7	79.5
Italian, North	13,147	36.6	70.9	85.7	58.8
Italian, South	15,990	30.6	63.2	78.1	48.7
Lithuanian	9,148	28.8	62.5	81.6	51.3
Macedonian	573	19.6	90.9	(*a*)	21.1
Magyar	11,335	29.8	61.1	78.5	46.4
Mexican	203	48.8	69.8	65.0	59.6
Montenegrin	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian	674	88.4	98.5	99.3	96.9
Polish	40,050	21.5	49.5	76.8	43.5
Portuguese	3,483	16.8	56.8	77.1	45.2
Rumanian	1,857	28.6	66.0	84.6	33.3
Russian	6,430	26.7	63.8	83.1	43.6
Ruthenian	802	18.6	52.4	81.8	36.8
Servian	1,627	30.4	62.8	74.0	41.2
Slovak	24,463	33.3	62.0	80.0	55.6
Slovenian	4,716	34.2	63.6	80.9	51.7
Spanish	1,912	9.8	16.2	42.9	19.6
Swedish	5,309	72.8	94.6	98.7	94.7
Syrian	980	39.5	70.6	79.6	54.6
Turkish	325	16.1	75.0	84.6	22.5
Total	211,716	30.7	61.6	85.3	55.6

2—Continued

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

By sex, years in the United States, and race—Continued

FEMALE

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Armenian	14	42.9	(a)	(a)	57.1
Bohemian and Moravian	600	26.2	59.8	88.1	58.7
Bulgarian	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	80.0
Canadian, French	8,216	25.4	46.3	65.2	54.2
Croatian	210	10.7	81.8	72.7	21.4
Cuban	523	12.2	13.6	32.8	19.9
Danish	60	(a)	100.0	100.0	98.3
Dutch	251	39.4	88.5	100.0	73.7
Finnish	302	13.0	34.6	59.5	24.5
French	396	19.3	57.0	82.3	45.5
German	1,835	40.5	81.5	94.9	80.2
Greek	569	7.0	24.5	66.7	12.3
Hebrew, Russian	1,366	65.5	92.1	97.4	75.7
Hebrew, Other	388	77.4	94.4	96.1	86.6
Italian, North	1,853	14.7	58.0	77.1	39.1
Italian, South	3,741	11.1	38.2	53.8	25.8
Lithuanian	1,150	9.7	49.0	84.8	22.3
Macedonian	1	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Magyar	617	13.7	74.6	92.3	24.0
Mexican	2	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Norwegian	49	83.3	90.9	100.0	91.8
Polish	7,578	5.9	19.8	55.5	15.5
Portuguese	2,379	88.6	34.4	57.4	27.0
Rumanian	137	14.9	84.4	(a)	32.8
Russian	887	33.4	72.0	86.3	45.9
Ruthenian	79	4.4	16.7	80.0	10.1
Servian	20	17.6	(a)	(a)	20.0
Slovak	443	9.5	57.0	89.6	26.6
Slovenian	185	17.6	60.7	93.3	30.3
Spanish	131	9.9	21.2	58.8	19.1
Swedish	154	79.2	92.3	97.4	94.2
Syrian	442	20.2	55.9	63.0	36.4
Turkish	5	(a)	(a)	.....	40.0
Total	34,957	17.1	43.7	69.7	38.6
TOTAL.					
Armenian	672	28.6	68.7	83.2	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	4,461	34.2	63.8	84.7	65.0
Bulgarian	945	15.5	67.8	84.6	20.6
Canadian, French	17,447	33.8	58.1	77.4	67.5
Croatian	9,889	37.0	67.0	84.0	50.3
Cuban	3,528	8.4	15.2	39.8	19.2
Danish	654	86.7	93.1	99.4	96.6
Dutch	1,701	53.0	79.2	95.4	84.2
Finnish	3,896	24.9	61.7	80.8	48.3
French	2,227	30.3	66.5	89.6	64.5
German	20,666	49.4	81.0	94.8	86.8
Greek	6,009	24.1	59.8	82.1	31.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,026	64.9	81.2	88.3	75.0
Hebrew, Other	1,747	67.3	85.2	88.6	81.1
Italian, North	15,000	33.5	69.7	84.6	56.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

2—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

TOTAL—*Continued*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Italian, South	19,731	26.7	58.9	73.4	44.4
Lithuanian	10,298	25.6	61.7	81.8	48.1
Macedonian	574	19.8	90.9	(a)	21.3
Magyar	11,952	28.6	61.4	78.7	45.2
Mexican	205	47.6	69.8	65.0	59.0
Montenegrin	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian	723	87.8	97.9	99.3	96.5
Polish	47,628	18.2	45.8	74.9	39.1
Portuguese	5,862	13.3	47.6	70.2	37.8
Rumanian	1,994	27.8	68.6	83.3	33.3
Russian	7,317	27.6	64.6	83.4	43.9
Ruthenian	881	16.8	51.3	81.8	34.4
Servian	1,647	30.2	62.5	74.3	41.0
Slovak	24,906	32.5	62.0	80.1	55.1
Slovenian	4,901	33.3	63.5	81.1	50.9
Spanish	2,052	97.7	16.4	43.4	19.5
Swedish	5,463	73.0	94.6	98.6	94.7
Syrian	1,422	33.4	66.0	74.9	48.9
Turkish	330	16.2	76.2	84.6	22.7
Total	246,673	28.6	59.6	83.1	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

2—Continued

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH, BY SEX AND RACE

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 80 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent. who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Armenian	658	14	672	54.9	57.1	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	3,861	600	4,461	66.0	58.7	65.0
Bulgarian	940	5	945	20.3	80.0	20.6
Canadian, French	9,231	8,216	17,447	79.4	54.2	67.5
Croatian	9,679	210	9,889	50.9	21.4	50.3
Cuban	3,005	523	3,528	19.1	19.9	19.2
Danish	594	60	654	96.5	98.3	96.6
Dutch	1,450	251	1,701	86.1	73.7	84.2
Finnish	3,594	302	3,896	50.3	24.5	48.3
Flemish	136	33	169	45.6	21.2	40.8
French	1,831	396	2,227	68.6	45.5	64.5
German	18,831	1,835	20,666	87.5	80.2	86.8
Greek	5,440	569	6,009	33.5	12.3	31.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,660	1,366	5,026	74.7	75.7	75.0
Hebrew, Other	1,359	388	1,747	79.5	86.6	81.1
Herzegovinian	199	.....	199	14.6	.....	14.6
Italian, North	13,147	1,853	15,000	58.8	39.1	56.3
Italian, South	15,990	3,741	19,731	48.7	25.8	44.4
Italian (not specified)	133	1	134	64.7	(*a*)	64.2
Japanese	147	.....	147	66.0	.....	66.0
Lithuanian	9,148	1,150	10,298	51.3	22.3	48.1
Macedonian	573	1	574	21.1	(*a*)	21.3
Magyar	11,335	617	11,952	46.4	24.0	45.2
Mexican	203	7	205	59.6	(*a*)	59.0
Montenegrin	250	.....	250	38.0	.....	38.0
Norwegian	674	49	723	96.9	91.8	96.5
Polish	40,050	7,578	47,628	43.5	15.5	39.1
Portuguese	3,483	2,379	5,862	45.2	27.0	37.8
Rumanian	1,857	137	1,994	33.3	32.8	33.3
Russian	6,430	887	7,317	43.6	45.9	43.9
Ruthenian	802	79	881	36.8	10.1	34.4
Servian	1,627	20	1,647	41.2	20.0	41.0
Slovak	24,463	443	24,906	55.6	26.6	55.1
Slovenian	4,716	185	4,901	51.7	30.3	50.9
Spanish	1,921	131	2,052	19.6	19.1	19.5
Swedish	5,309	154	5,463	94.7	94.2	94.7
Syrian	980	442	1,422	54.6	36.4	48.9
Turkish	325	5	330	22.5	40.0	22.7
Total	211,716	34,957	246,673	55.6	38.6	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Literacy of Workers*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

MALE

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:					
White	81,196	79,774	79,490	98.2	97.9
Negro	21,658	16,553	16,137	76.4	74.5
Indian	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Arabia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia	31	31	31	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	2,637	2,591	2,583	98.3	98.0
Azores	112	108	108	96.4	96.4
Belgium	145	144	144	99.3	99.3
Bulgaria	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Canada	4,869	4,647	4,597	95.4	94.4
Cape Verde Islands	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
China	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba	198	192	190	97.0	96.0
Denmark	204	204	204	100.0	100.0
England	7,393	7,351	7,341	99.4	99.3
Finland	90	90	90	100.0	100.0
France	785	779	777	99.2	99.0
Germany	17,676	17,584	17,566	99.5	99.4
Greece	13	12	11	(a)	(a)
India	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Ireland	13,923	13,855	13,829	99.5	99.0
Italy	686	654	650	95.3	94.8
Mexico	26	22	22	84.6	84.6
Netherlands	595	594	593	99.8	99.7
Norway	232	232	232	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99	94	93	94.9	93.9
Rumania	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Russia	1,276	1,257	1,251	98.5	98.0
Scotland	2,362	2,355	2,354	99.7	99.7
Servia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain	71	70	70	98.6	98.6
Sweden	1,193	1,193	1,192	100.0	99.9
Switzerland	377	377	376	100.0	99.7
Turkey	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Wales	1,447	1,433	1,424	99.0	98.4
West Indies (other than Cuba)	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	8	7	7	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total	56,497	55,924	55,783	99.0	98.7
Total native-born	159,359	152,259	151,418	95.5	95.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian	667	614	603	92.1	90.4
Bohemian and Moravian	3,908	3,782	3,757	96.8	96.1
Bosnian	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian	944	738	726	78.2	76.9
Canadian, French	9,300	7,824	7,477	84.1	80.4
Canadian, Other	1,737	1,719	1,714	99.0	98.7
Croatian	9,715	6,866	6,660	70.7	68.6
Cuban	3,011	2,979	2,979	98.9	98.9
Dalmatian	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish	595	590	589	99.2	99.0
Dutch	1,472	1,441	1,430	97.9	97.1
Egyptian	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English	13,200	13,051	13,015	98.9	98.6
Filipino	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish	3,603	3,569	3,505	99.1	97.3
Flemish	139	128	128	92.1	92.1
French	1,856	1,751	1,734	94.3	93.4
German	18,976	18,593	18,482	98.0	97.4
Greek	5,502	4,635	4,589	84.2	83.4
Hebrew, Russian	3,764	3,510	3,410	93.3	90.6
Hebrew, Other	1,392	1,292	1,272	92.8	91.4
Herzegovinian	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish	11,283	10,828	10,684	96.0	94.7
Italian, North	13,232	11,248	11,088	85.0	83.8
Italian, South	16,020	11,099	10,833	69.3	67.6
Italian (not specified)	141	127	125	90.1	88.7
Japanese	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	9,210	7,229	6,657	78.5	72.3
Macedonian	592	411	397	69.4	67.1
Magyar	11,562	10,509	10,396	90.9	89.9
Mexican	206	171	164	83.0	79.6
Montenegrin	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro	71	67	64	94.4	90.1
Norwegian	684	682	682	99.7	99.7
Persian	23	20	20	87.0	87.0
Polish	40,410	32,354	30,856	80.1	76.4
Portuguese	3,536	1,690	1,629	47.8	46.1
Rumanian	1,877	1,564	1,543	83.3	82.2
Russian	6,497	4,850	4,624	74.6	71.2
Ruthenian	807	532	513	65.9	63.6
Scotch	3,174	3,161	3,151	99.6	99.3
Scotch-Irish	92	91	90	98.9	97.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Servian	1,631	1,166	1,134	71.5	69.5
Slovak	24,604	20,786	20,281	84.5	82.4
Slovenian	4,735	4,136	4,058	87.3	85.7
Spanish	1,931	1,900	1,893	98.4	98.0
Swedish	5,353	5,343	5,324	99.8	99.5
Syrian	987	741	728	75.1	73.8
Turkish	340	192	184	56.5	54.1
Welsh	1,767	1,732	1,718	98.0	97.2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	16	16	16	(*a*)	(*a*)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(*a*)	(*a*)
Australian (race not specified)	17	15	15	(*a*)	(*a*)
Austrian (race not specified)	1,977	1,681	1,653	85.0	83.6
Belgian (race not specified)	1,225	1,119	1,103	91.3	90.0
South American (race not specified)	5	5	5	(*a*)	(*a*)
Swiss (race not specified)	335	334	334	99.7	99.7
Total foreign-born	244,862	209,488	204,626	85.6	83.6
Grand total	404,221	361,747	356,044	89.5	88.1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:					
White	19,368	19,130	19,057	98.8	98.4
Negro	2,928	2,200	2,141	75.1	73.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Australia	54	54	54	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	1,849	1,839	1,837	99.5	99.4
Azores	154	146	145	94.8	94.2
Belgium	41	41	41	100.0	100.0
Canada	4,465	4,299	4,271	96.3	95.7
Cape Verde Islands	10	10	10	(*a*)	(*a*)
Cuba	6	4	4	(*a*)	(*a*)
Denmark	55	55	55	100.0	100.0
England	2,915	2,911	2,909	99.9	99.8
Finland	7	7	7	(*a*)	(*a*)
France	219	218	218	99.5	99.5
Germany	6,247	6,222	6,217	99.6	99.5
Greece	9	9	9	(*a*)	(*a*)
India	2	2	2	(*a*)	(*a*)
Ireland	8,908	8,879	8,859	99.7	99.4
Italy	609	585	585	96.1	96.1
Japan	1	1	1	(*a*)	(*a*)
Mexico	1			(*a*)	(*a*)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

FEMALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
Netherlands	287	287	287	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99	93	93	93.9	93.9
Rumania	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Russia	1,288	1,276	1,273	99.1	98.8
Scotland	649	645	644	99.4	99.2
Servia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Sweden	128	128	128	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	184	184	184	100.0	100.0
Turkey	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Wales	363	363	363	100.0	100.0
Africa (country not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total	28,615	28,323	28,261	99.0	98.8
Total native-born	50,911	49,653	49,459	97.5	97.1
Foreign-born, by race:					
Arabian	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Armenian	16	15	15	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	616	604	604	98.1	98.1
Bulgarian	4	2	2	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French	8,388	7,763	7,610	92.5	90.7
Canadian, Other	775	765	761	98.7	98.2
Croatian	216	175	174	81.0	80.6
Cuban	524	507	506	96.8	96.6
Danish	61	59	59	96.7	96.7
Dutch	259	249	248	96.1	95.8
English	3,799	3,749	3,725	98.7	98.1
Finnish	306	305	304	99.7	99.3
Flemish	36	33	32	91.7	88.9
French	409	390	388	95.4	94.9
German	1,892	1,853	1,841	97.9	97.3
Greek	583	261	249	44.8	42.7
Hebrew, Russian	1,409	1,307	1,295	92.8	91.9
Hebrew, Other	417	381	377	91.4	90.4
Irish	4,059	3,873	3,818	95.4	94.1
Italian, North	1,891	1,352	1,339	71.5	70.8
Italian, South	3,810	2,278	2,245	59.8	58.9
Italian (not specified)	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	1,171	796	640	68.0	54.7
Macedonian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Magyar	625	583	575	93.3	92.0
Mexican	2	2	2	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

FEMALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Negro	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Norwegian	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Persian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Polish	7,748	6,130	5,488	79.1	70.8
Portuguese	2,446	1,152	1,097	47.1	44.8
Rumanian	143	104	102	72.7	71.3
Russian	893	652	586	73.0	65.6
Ruthenian	81	52	43	64.2	53.1
Scotch	723	718	717	99.3	99.2
Scotch-Irish	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Servian	20	11	11	55.0	55.0
Slovak	452	364	354	80.5	78.3
Slovenian	187	173	168	92.5	89.8
Spanish	134	125	124	93.3	92.5
Swedish	157	156	156	99.4	99.4
Syrian	449	172	162	38.3	36.1
Turkish	5	4	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh	89	89	88	100.0	98.9
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	153	128	114	83.7	74.5
Belgian (race not specified)	98	88	87	89.8	88.8
South American (race not specified)	4	4	3	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	81	81	81	100.0	100.0
Total	45,197	37,568	36,257	83.1	80.2
Grand total	96,108	87,221	85,716	90.8	89.2

TOTAL

Native-born of native father:					
White	100,564	98,904	98,547	98.3	98.0
Negro	24,586	18,753	18,278	76.3	74.3
Indian	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Arabia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia	85	85	85	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	4,488	4,430	4,420	98.8	98.5
Azores	266	254	253	95.5	95.1
Belgium	186	185	185	99.5	99.5
Bulgaria	4	4	4	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

TOTAL—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born, of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
Canada	9,334	8,946	8,868	95.8	95.0
Cape Verde Islands	19	18	18	(a)	(a)
China	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba	204	196	194	96.1	95.1
Denmark	259	259	259	100.0	100.0
England	10,308	10,262	10,250	99.6	99.4
Finland	97	97	97	100.0	100.0
France	1,004	997	995	99.3	99.1
Germany	23,923	23,806	23,783	99.5	99.4
Greece	22	21	20	95.5	90.9
India	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Ireland	22,831	22,734	22,688	99.6	99.4
Italy	1,295	1,239	1,235	95.7	95.4
Japan	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Mexico	27	22	22	81.5	81.5
Netherlands	882	881	880	99.9	99.8
New Zealand	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway	281	281	281	100.0	100.0
Portugal	198	187	186	94.4	93.9
Rumania	9	9	9	(a)	(a)
Russia	2,564	2,533	2,524	98.8	98.4
Scotland	3,011	3,000	2,998	99.6	99.6
Servia	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Spain	74	73	73	98.6	98.6
Sweden	1,321	1,321	1,320	100.0	99.9
Switzerland	561	561	560	100.0	99.8
Turkey	10	10	10	(a)	(a)
Wales	1,810	1,796	1,787	99.2	98.7
West Indies (other than Cuba)	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Total	85,112	84,247	84,044	99.0	98.7
Total native-born	210,270	201,912	200,877	96.0	95.5
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian	5	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian	683	629	618	92.1	90.5
Bohemian and Moravian	4,524	4,386	4,361	96.9	96.4
Bosnian	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian	948	740	728	78.1	76.8
Canadian, French	17,688	15,587	15,087	88.1	85.3
Canadian, Other	2,512	2,484	2,475	98.9	98.5
Croatian	9,931	7,041	6,834	70.9	68.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

TOTAL—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Cuban	3,535	3,486	3,485	98.6	98.6
Dalmatian	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish	656	649	648	98.9	98.8
Dutch	1,731	1,690	1,678	97.6	96.9
Egyptian	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English	16,999	16,800	16,740	98.8	98.5
Filipino	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish	3,909	3,874	3,809	99.1	97.4
Flemish	175	161	160	92.0	91.4
French	2,265	2,141	2,122	94.5	93.7
German	20,868	20,446	20,323	98.0	97.4
Greek	6,085	4,896	4,838	80.5	79.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,173	4,817	4,705	93.1	91.0
Hebrew, Other	1,809	1,673	1,649	92.5	91.2
Herzegovinian	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish	15,342	14,701	14,502	95.8	94.5
Italian, North	15,123	12,600	12,427	83.3	82.2
Italian, South	19,830	13,377	13,078	67.5	66.0
Italian (not specified)	142	127	125	89.4	88.0
Japanese	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	10,381	8,025	7,297	77.3	70.3
Macedonian	593	412	398	69.5	67.1
Magyar	12,187	11,092	10,971	91.0	90.0
Mexican	208	173	166	83.2	79.8
Montenegrin	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro	75	71	68	94.7	90.7
Norwegian	733	731	731	99.7	99.7
Persian	24	21	21	87.5	87.5
Polish	48,158	38,484	36,344	79.9	75.5
Portuguese	5,982	2,842	2,726	47.5	45.6
Rumanian	2,020	1,668	1,645	82.6	81.4
Russian	7,390	5,502	5,210	74.5	70.5
Ruthenian	888	584	556	65.8	62.6
Scotch	3,897	3,879	3,868	99.5	99.3
Scotch-Irish	97	96	95	99.0	97.9
Servian	1,651	1,177	1,145	71.3	69.4
Slovak	25,056	21,150	20,635	84.4	82.4
Slovenian	4,922	4,309	4,226	87.5	85.9
Spanish	2,065	2,025	2,017	98.1	97.7
Swedish	5,510	5,499	5,480	99.8	99.5
Syrian	1,436	913	890	63.6	62.0
Turkish	345	196	188	56.8	54.5
Welsh	1,856	1,821	1,806	98.1	97.3
West Indian (other than Cuban)	17	17	17	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	18	16	16	88.9	88.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

TOTAL—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Austrian (race not specified)	2,130	1,809	1,767	84.9	83.0
Belgian (race not specified)	1,323	1,207	1,190	91.2	89.9
South American (race not specified)	9	9	8	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	416	415	415	99.8	99.8
Total foreign-born	290,059	247,056	240,883	85.2	83.0
Grand total	500,329	448,968	441,760	89.7	88.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

3—*Continued*

TOTAL ILLITERATE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, 1910-1880

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

Class of Population.	Illiterate Population 10 Years of Age and Over.				
	1910		1900	1890	1880
	Number.	Per cent of total.			
Total	5,516,163	100.0	6,180,069	[1]6,324,702	6,239,958
White	3,184,633	57.7	3,200,746	3,212,574	3,019,080
Native	1,534,272	27.8	1,913,611	2,065,003	2,255,460
Native parentage	1,378,884	25.0	1,734,764	1,890,723	.....
Foreign or mixed par.	155,388	2.8	178,847	174,280	.....
Foreign born	1,650,361	29.9	1,287,135	1,147,571	763,620
Negro	2,227,731	40.4	2,853,194	3,042,668	
Indian	85,445	1.5	96,347		
Chinese	10,891	0.2	25,396	69,460	3,220,878
Japanese	6,213	0.1	4,386		
All other	1,250	[2]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Exclusive of illiterate persons in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated in 1890, but for which illiteracy statistics are not available. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

3—*Continued*

TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE ILLITERATE, BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

Class of Population.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over: 1910		
	Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	71,580,270	5,516,163	7.7
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native Parentage	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	188,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	3,135	1,250	39.9

3—*Continued*

PERCENTAGES OF ILLITERATES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, 1910-1880

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

Class of Population.	Percentage of Illiterates in Population 10 Years of Age and Over.			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
White	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native	3.0	4.6	6.2	8.7
Native parentage	3.7	5.7	7.5	.....
Foreign or mixed parentage	1.1	1.6	2.2	.....
Foreign born	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0
Negro	30.4	44.5	57.1	70.0
Indian	45.3	56.2	45.2	
Chinese	15.8	29.0		
Japanese	9.2	18.2		
All other	39.9	.....	.....	.....

3—*Continued*

ILLITERATES IN THE URBAN AND THE RURAL POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DIVISIONS, 1910

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

DIVISION AND CLASS OF COMMUNITY.	ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	71,580,270	5,516,163	7.7	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Urban	34,649,175	1,768,132	5.1	9,331,994	1,172,491	12.6	2,231,353	393,273	17.6
Rural	36,931,095	3,748,031	10.1	3,612,535	477,870	13,2	5,086,569	1,834,458	36.1
NEW ENGLAND	5,330,914	280,806	5.3	1,757,244	242,513	13.8	55,321	4,341	7.8
Urban	4,434,412	247,143	5.6	1,623,609	222,030	13.7	51,025	3,614	7.1
Rural	896,502	33,663	3.8	133,635	20,483	15.3	4,296	727	16.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	15,446,515	873,812	5.7	4,661,990	735,244	15.8	351,546	27,811	7.9
Urban	11,033,550	644,618	5.8	3,910,013	582,756	14.9	288,414	20,089	7.0
Rural	4,412,965	229,194	5.2	751,977	152,488	20.3	63,132	7.722	12.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	14,568,949	491,850	3.4	2,985,823	300,613	10.1	254,545	28,071	11.0
Urban	7,831,590	277,444	3.5	2,124,920	217,771	10.2	198,669	19,229	9.7
Rural	6,737,359	214,406	3.2	860,903	82,842	9.6	55,876	8,842	15.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9,097,311	263,138	2.9	1,579,694	120,573	7.6	203,641	30,436	14.9
Urban	3,203,714	86,958	2.7	616,718	52,693	8.5	141,823	17,454	12.3
Rural	5,893,597	176,180	3.0	962,976	67,880	7.0	61,818	12,982	21.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	9,012,826	1,444,294	16.0	280,387	37,934	13.5	2,986,936	969,432	32.5
Urban	2,493,359	211,760	8.5	185,142	21,511	11.6	741,429	158,906	21.4
Rural	6,519,467	1,232,534	18.9	95,245	16,423	17.2	2,245,507	810,526	36.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6,178,578	1,072,100	17.4	84,893	8,215	9.7	1,960,898	681,507	34.8
Urban	1,279,677	122,477	9.6	56,769	5,163	9.1	421,529	100,257	23.8
Rural	4,898,901	949,623	19.4	28,124	3,052	10.9	1,539,369	581,250	37.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6,394,043	845,604	13.2	330,431	84,674	25.6	1,460,705	483,022	33.1
Urban	1,562,545	112,889	7.2	130,677	23,415	17.9	353,611	71,652	20.3
Rural	4,831,498	732,715	15.2	199,754	61,259	30.7	1,107,094	411,370	37.2
MOUNTAIN	2,054,249	140,737	6.9	423,068	52,950	12.5	18,755	1,497	8.0
Urban	772,572	23,962	3.1	168,430	16,274	9.7	13,505	939	7.0
Rural	1,281,677	116,775	9.1	254,638	36,676	14.4	5,250	558	10.6
PACIFIC	3,496,885	103,822	3.0	840,999	67,645	8.0	25,575	1,614	6.3
Urban	2,037,756	40,881	2.0	515,716	30,878	6.0	21,348	1,133	5.3
Rural	1,459,129	62,941	4.3	325,283	36,767	11.3	4,227	481	11.4

4—*Visits Abroad*

VISITS ABROAD MADE BY FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES

By years in the United States, and race *

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Armenian	248	136	175	559	3.6	9.6	10.9	7.3
Bohemian and Moravian	1,110	814	1,678	3,602	3.3	6.6	4.5	4.6
Bulgarian	735	55	22	812	5.9	20.0	18.2	7.1
Canadian, French	2,442	2,129	10,968	15,539	30.8	51.6	56.6	51.8
Canadian, Other	240	282	1,572	2,094	41.3	62.8	59.9	58.2
Croatian	4,252	2,026	778	7,056	8.6	19.9	24.8	13.6
Cuban	1,368	1,092	940	3,400	29.8	63.8	62.2	49.7
Danish	75	88	423	586	4.0	19.3	19.9	17.7
Dutch	235	175	881	1,291	6.0	16.0	9.1	9.5
English	2,980	1,804	9,750	14,534	9.7	31.6	31.9	27.3
Finnish	1,742	1,135	808	3,685	8.9	22.6	16.8	14.8
French	650	445	831	1,926	4.8	14.2	24.7	15.5
German	2,278	1,806	13,186	17,270	5.5	12.0	10.6	10.1
Greek	4,416	801	213	5,430	6.0	16.2	33.8	8.6
Hebrew, Russian	1,829	1,117	976	3,922	2.0	4.4	4.1	3.2
Hebrew, Other	403	416	582	1,401	2.2	3.8	10.8	6.3
Irish	1,323	1,288	10,667	13,278	3.4	15.3	16.7	15.3
Italian, North	5,584	4,098	2,874	12,556	10.0	24.9	34.2	20.4
Italian, South	8,857	5,084	2,895	16,836	9.3	23.1	25.1	16.2
Lithuanian	4,555	2,692	1,940	9,187	3.8	7.1	9.5	5.9
Macedonian	320	6	.....	326	6.6	(a)	.....	7.4
Magyar	4,691	2,566	1,367	8,624	11.5	23.6	26.8	17.5
Montenegrin	200	19	9	228	.5	(a)	(a)	1.8
Norwegian	137	126	378	641	4.4	18.3	22.5	17.8
Polish	20,042	11,091	9,320	40,453	5.1	11.3	10.8	8.1
Portuguese	2,363	1,774	1,290	5,427	6.6	16.8	35.4	16.8
Rumanian	1,412	191	22	1,625	9.1	20.4	13.6	10.5
Russian	4,062	1,409	855	6,326	5.7	13.1	11.8	8.2
Ruthenian	390	158	104	652	9.7	22.8	26.9	15.6
Scotch	512	300	2,408	3,220	12.1	33.3	31.7	28.7
Servian	812	326	82	1,220	5.5	15.3	25.6	9.5
Slovak	7,371	5,832	5,005	18,208	12.5	24.2	26.8	20.2
Slovenian	2,001	1,356	641	3,998	8.9	15.3	17.2	12.4
Spanish	889	633	435	1,957	9.0	28.9	41.1	22.6
Swedish	600	802	3,532	4,934	5.2	18.8	19.9	17.9
Syrian	743	407	179	1,329	4.4	10.6	18.4	8.2
Turkish	267	19	13	299	7.5	(a)	(a)	8.7
Welsh	92	75	1,421	1,588	8.7	14.7	25.0	23.6
Total	94,197	55,604	90,567	240,368	8.4	20.0	25.1	17.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.

5—*Occupations Abroad*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION

Before coming to the United States, by race

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who were engaged in—				
		Manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Armenian	470	17.4	34.3	4.9	8.9	34.5
Bohemian and Moravian	2,807	28.7	31.1	10.0	2.0	28.2
Bulgarian	823	3.9	70.5	10.0	3.2	12.5
Canadian, French	4,617	13.6	61.5	6.2	3.0	15.7
Canadian, Other	938	27.3	31.8	6.4	4.3	30.3
Croatian	7,508	2.7	80.5	7.6	.6	8.5
Cuban	2,349	87.2	7.0	.3	2.7	2.9
Danish	448	23.4	30.4	7.8	8.3	30.1
Dutch	894	14.2	42.6	8.9	4.8	29.4
English	8,436	49.8	3.0	5.9	3.7	37.6
Finnish	3,262	4.8	71.0	9.1	.9	14.2
Flemish	124	71.0	9.7	9.7	.8	8.9
French	1,127	49.4	8.6	5.9	1.8	34.3
German	12,389	29.1	28.8	9.5	2.9	29.7
Greek	4,138	5.1	54.0	11.8	11.8	17.3
Hebrew, Russian	2,777	61.7	3.7	1.2	20.0	13.3
Hebrew, Other	964	55.3	9.1	2.1	24.4	9.1
Herzegovinian	190	1.1	53.2	44.2	.5	1.1
Irish	7,366	14.2	52.2	14.0	2.6	17.0
Italian, North	10,362	9.5	50.5	14.0	1.5	24.4
Italian, South	12,460	13.3	46.8	15.5	2.8	21.6
Japanese	121	8.3	61.2	9.9	12.4	8.3
Lithuanian	8,433	5.5	76.2	9.1	.5	8.7
Macedonian	317	3.8	62.5	15.1	7.6	11.0
Magyar	8,682	7.0	65.7	12.4	1.2	13.7
Mexican	167	8.4	21.6	11.4	2.4	56.3
Montenegrin	226	1.3	81.9	5.8	2.2	8.8
Norwegian	533	19.3	18.4	4.5	2.6	55.2
Polish	32,880	7.6	68.1	11.3	.6	12.6
Portuguese	2,472	2.8	70.2	7.8	3.4	15.8
Rumanian	1,695	5.1	74.3	10.5	2.9	7.2
Russian	5,663	8.3	68.3	12.0	1.7	9.7
Ruthenian	591	4.7	79.0	6.3	.7	9.3
Scotch	1,867	36.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	50.8
Servian	1,213	3.7	75.7	11.6	1.9	7.1
Slovak	17,707	4.5	72.6	11.6	.5	10.9
Slovenian	3,857	5.7	65.2	7.1	1.1	20.9
Spanish	1,202	49.1	27.9	3.2	12.0	7.9
Swedish	4,251	19.7	41.7	7.3	2.1	29.2
Syrian	654	12.7	52.1	5.0	8.3	21.9
Turkish	282	3.9	64.5	7.4	12.8	11.3
Welsh	1,012	58.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	33.7
Total	181,330	15.3	53.9	10.3	2.5	18.1

5—Continued

OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	873	970	325	1,303
Architects	288	256	86	404
Clergy	1,063	1,028	349	1,334
Editors	136	185	44	265
Electricians	741	306	124	367
Engineers (professional)	1,563	2,118	443	2,545
Lawyers	293	596	41	840
Literary and scientific persons	425	457	80	440
Musicians	1,286	703	281	959
Officials (Government)	382	780	134	1,015
Physicians	459	789	131	1,126
Sculptors and artists	587	304	167	544
Teachers	2,035	1,211	517	1,671
Other professional	1,554	896	334	1,365
Total professional	11,685	10,599	3,056	14,178
SKILLED.				
Bakers	3,678	751	650	814
Barbers and hairdressers	3,100	554	676	666
Blacksmiths	3,954	645	492	704
Bookbinders	396	42	19	65
Brewers	165	91	41	114
Butchers	3,143	573	464	665
Cabinetmakers	345	95	175	282
Carpenters and joiners	11,034	2,557	2,081	3,888
Cigarette makers	82	23	9	10
Cigar makers	720	1,109	1,157	2,040
Cigar packers	112	94	19	30
Clerks and accountants	12,701	5,381	1,850	6,384
Dressmakers	5,244	743	516	903
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	1,331	1,063	272	1,048
Furriers and fur workers	565	69	126	106
Gardeners	1,391	622	256	776
Hat and cap makers	533	79	63	83
Iron and steel workers	1,366	417	497	743
Jewelers	300	122	82	179
Locksmiths	1,883	162	47	73
Machinists	2,098	901	883	1,816
Mariners	4,124	2,251	625	1,774
Masons	4,555	1,340	731	1,582
Mechanics (not specified)	1,342	493	4,139	681
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	669	126	85	181
Millers	588	79	38	69

5—*Continued*

OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 —*Continued*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
SKILLED—Continued				
Milliners	1,006	153	111	164
Miners	5,889	1,468	10,911	7,295
Painters and glaziers	2,816	651	438	883
Pattern makers	71	43	25	65
Photographers	351	113	65	119
Plasterers	319	234	135	268
Plumbers	584	259	90	362
Printers	953	244	102	305
Saddlers and harness makers	416	41	28	46
Seamstresses	7,636	387	257	336
Shoemakers	8,671	850	1,123	1,007
Stokers	1,169	431	729	553
Stonecutters	972	262	298	466
Tailors	18,836	1,486	2,650	1,797
Tanners and curriers	385	39	57	61
Textile workers (not specified)	1,051	239	756	851
Tinners	737	104	102	135
Tobacco workers	66	77	14	69
Upholsterers	231	49	31	89
Watch and clock makers	572	70	49	94
Weavers and spinners	2,909	513	482	775
Wheelwrights	262	32	17	42
Woodworkers (not specified)	324	63	44	110
Other skilled	5,371	2,081	1,891	2,549
Total skilled	127,016	30,271	35,898	44,117
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	1,081	1,497	194	1,865
Bankers	257	759	99	1,266
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	822	276	223	442
Farm laborers	184,154	27,091	3,978	16,743
Farmers	7,664	3,985	7,807	7,940
Fishermen	755	286	202	384
Hotel keepers	277	340	148	479
Laborers	135,726	21,673	209,279	80,616
Manufacturers	416	697	98	1,175
Merchants and dealers	10,240	10,958	5,654	15,081
Servants	116,529	16,737	13,449	21,239
Other miscellaneous	10,480	6,351	3,696	9,083
Total miscellaneous	468,401	90,650	244,827	156,313
No occupation (including women and children)	231,070	47,463	49,481	67,422
Grand total	838,172	178,983	333,262	282,030

5—*Continued*

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Occupation.	African (black)	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors		1	3	3			13	2	15	1	383	2	45	142	1	20	33	31	18	28	
Architects			3				3		10		80		19	79	1	10	4	4	9		
Clergy	26	5	6	2	3	8	1	1	27	2	184	7	42	130	8	33	155	21	65	29	
Editors	2	1	1	3			1		5		43	2	5	9	4	12	5	2	4	4	
Electricians	7	1	5			3	5		20		167	4	35	91	5	70	34	24	53	3	
Engineers (professional)	15	2	5	4	1		34	1	48		463	12	107	273	11	27	56	31	19	9	
Lawyers	2	4			1		58	1	6	1	51		9	25	7	6	9	10	11	2	
Literary and scientific persons		3	1				12		14	1	96	2	19	87	13	38	22	10	21	7	
Musicians	3		19	2		6	1	8	40	1	150	7	82	202	16	149	19	137	215	1	
Officials (government)	4	1	1		9	2	22		4	1	48	1	22	53	11		4	8	9	19	
Physicians	6	4	1		1	1	49	1	13		78	2	20	41	11	18	26	8	46	12	
Sculptors and artists		10	2				4		24	2	110		63	120	10	23	10	50	48	1	
Teachers	43	30	6	5	30	8	13		26	3	395	12	249	329	14	251	181	26	33	57	1
Other professional	49	2	6	2	41	2	19		23	3	394	7	46	173	10	124	145	12	13	124	
Total professional	157	64	59	21	86	30	235	14	275	15	2,642	58	763	1,754	122	781	703	374	564	296	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	22	32	88	37		21	6	1	160		189	13	70	790	140	836	75	163	344	3	
Barbers and hairdressers	9	77	31	17		21	17	4	25	1	87	4	69	387	150	453	32	46	1,334	6	
Blacksmiths	53	86	97	25		49	2	6	75	1	204	25	76	510	78	528	129	115	465	5	
Bookbinders	1	1	6	1		2			1		23	2	1	37	6	252	3		6		
Brewers			8						6		9		2	113		10			1		
Butchers	3	17	135	16	5	29	1	4	90		261	3	45	667	51	959	50	86	173		
Cabinetmakers	1	2	3	1		2			7		39		12	33	3	100	13	3	27		
Carpenters and joiners	184	126	206	41	1	58	14	13	282		837	94	306	1,056	310	2,042	335	278	1,342	8	
Cigarette makers	4	1					17				1		6		9	37	4				
Cigar makers	67	1	1	1		1	246		93		45		9	22	14	71	3	3	12		
Cigar packers	1		1	1			7		48		3		6	3	1	22	2	1			
Clerks and accountants	171	39	109	33	8	32	270	4	149	2	2,034	54	323	2,019	405	2,104	1,353	120	245	49	

Dressmakers	141	10	36	5	.....	24	2	7	21	....	406	9	179	327	27	1,790	339	171	829	4	..
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	26	4	5	2	.....	4	4	1	25	....	463	5	51	146	18	34	100	14	10	3	..
Furriers and fur workers	.....	3	6	7	.....	3	2	.....	1	....	9	1	7	32	32	415	3	.....	.....	.....	..
Gardeners	9	9	25	56	1	3	1	.....	161	....	322	6	31	202	28	23	79	15	76	2	..
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	....	13	1	.....	20	9	398	.....	17	30	.....	..
Iron and steel workers	5	35	41	3	.....	10	.....	.....	16	....	329	11	27	119	35	43	108	20	30	.....	..
Jewelers	2	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	41	1	22	29	5	104	6	5	19	1	..
Locksmiths	.....	11	114	14	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	....	18	.....	10	541	1	601	1	20	9	.....	..
Machinists	22	8	29	3	.....	9	8	1	36	....	511	11	106	331	18	130	134	72	110	1	..
Mariners	117	3	3	2	.....	75	3	81	38	1	208	133	43	204	300	53	73	43	978	7	..
Masons	40	16	105	44	.....	48	2	7	59	....	442	14	37	350	122	130	95	670	1,520	.....	..
Mechanics (not specified)	25	10	7	2	.....	9	40	1	38	....	195	6	85	232	7	65	53	74	182	.....	..
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	5	34	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	16	....	104	2	19	85	25	162	15	7	60	.....	..
Millers	.....	1	22	1	.....	7	.....	.....	13	....	24	2	8	139	3	109	4	14	68	.....	..
Milliners	5	1	5	6	.....	10	.....	.....	9	....	103	.....	28	55	6	581	56	10	18	.....	..
Miners	3	2	135	57	.....	126	.....	14	26	....	1,449	144	284	374	21	23	307	804	321	1	..
Painters and glaziers	24	11	34	7	.....	3	6	1	102	1	353	16	85	282	20	976	107	35	133	.....	..
Pattern makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	34	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	..
Photographers	1	9	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	4	....	47	5	9	38	5	110	11	4	15	1	..
Plasterers	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	110	1	2	11	1	10	39	9	12	.....	..
Plumbers	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....	185	.....	22	43	1	89	64	8	9	.....	..
Printers	30	11	2	2	.....	3	6	.....	28	....	171	11	19	85	15	256	47	27	55	6	..
Saddlers and harness makers	12	6	16	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	....	23	1	10	53	4	157	21	3	24	.....	..
Seamstresses	440	21	46	7	.....	12	1	.....	69	....	85	56	60	317	29	4,672	135	95	702	8	..
Shoemakers	38	333	163	42	.....	56	3	11	40	....	149	16	63	474	612	1,831	46	177	3,281	1	..
Stokers	13	31	9	7	.....	6	2	.....	12	....	214	8	51	111	49	23	127	14	49	3	..
Stonecutters	.....	.....	20	4	.....	4	1	1	7	....	74	8	20	65	8	14	49	113	164	.....	..
Tailors	77	280	231	62	.....	57	6	8	58	1	213	80	59	658	240	12,154	113	172	2,490	8	..
Tanners and currriers	1	19	6	3	.....	6	.....	.....	3	....	8	6	3	49	14	175	6	5	10	.....	..
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	561	.....	68	23	4	37	124	1	6	.....	..
Tinners	2	23	19	5	.....	5	2	.....	3	....	39	5	6	72	6	358	5	9	51	.....	..
Tobacco workers	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	2	18	3	.....	.....	.....	..
Upholsterers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	....	26	2	2	30	3	93	5	2	10	.....	..
Watch and clock makers	1	10	5	2	.....	2	1	.....	7	....	29	5	21	60	4	310	10	8	23	2	..
Weavers and spinners	.....	94	27	4	.....	3	.....	.....	70	....	616	19	682	251	26	210	127	192	97	19	..
Wheelwrights	2	.....	25	2	.....	5	.....	.....	6	....	24	.....	5	72	1	31	2	1	3	1	..
Woodworkers (not specified)	2	1	11	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	....	52	3	24	51	1	57	16	6	9	1	..
Other skilled	45	52	74	18	3	22	9	.....	91	....	1,317	19	295	605	105	674	380	115	258	14	..
Total skilled	1,619	1,462	1,922	546	18	757	692	165	1,948	7	12,701	802	3,370	12,176	2,974	34,330	4,815	3,768	15,612	154	..

5—*Continued*

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—*Continued*

From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	3	3	3	.....	1	1	7	.....	31	1	427	2	73	77	8	83	85	13	25	3	..
Bankers	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	12	.....	21	....	101	.....	19	26	4	5	12	1	4	6	..
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	11	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	....	136	3	25	67	4	63	65	42	221	1	..
Farm Laborers	990	1,351	892	4,087	4	7,639	2	2,261	1,595	3	1,129	210	815	8,536	8,294	1,158	2,350	2,112	43,389	2,272	5
Farmers	20	101	111	38	1	183	27	18	438	3	1,094	71	531	1,275	206	56	721	214	332	88	..
Fishermen	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	4	....	66	9	7	5	18	8	49	4	136	9	..
Hotel keepers	1	1	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	....	35	.....	31	51	46	15	20	11	4	16	..
Laborers	997	1,132	677	4,650	11	7,746	18	599	777	14	2,796	1,907	2,407	3,884	14,789	2,648	7,028	9,770	23,246	105	..
Manufacturers	1	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	13	1	145	.....	41	87	.....	26	12	6	4	4	..
Merchants and dealers	27	73	45	21	311	14	221	9	195	36	845	8	276	1,621	516	2,297	219	321	1,116	151	..
Servants	1,378	317	1,795	226	9	3,341	38	292	733	6	5,144	2,169	2,078	10,412	1,717	5,208	11,371	2,929	12,030	104	..
Other miscellaneous	295	33	72	26	752	26	90	11	196	28	1,940	35	512	1,059	169	953	819	232	637	458	6
Total miscellaneous	3,735	3,012	3,615	9,053	1,102	18,954	415	3,203	4,016	92	13,858	4,414	6,815	27,100	25,771	12,520	22,751	15,655	81,144	3,217	11
No occupation (including women and children)	1,248	684	2,843	1,037	402	4,625	1,813	290	4,696	51	20,488	1,367	7,434	24,313	2,699	32,964	5,653	6,646	38,510	2,505	21
Grand total	6,759	5,222	8,439	10,657	1,608	24,366	3,155	3,672	10,935	165	49,689	6,641	18,382	65,343	31,566	80,595	33,922	26,443	135,830	6,172	33

5—*Continued*

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—*Continued*

From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian other than Cuban.	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	11	10	..	4	.....	.....	13	.....	16	24	.....	10	4	.....	1	2	1	36	873	.....
Architects	.....	2	3	..	5	.....	2	1	.....	14	34	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	288	.....
Clergy	3	17	6	..	31	7	4	23	11	34	53	2	67	4	14	.....	23	3	6	1,063	72
Editors	.....	4	1	..	2	2	.....	2	2	9	4	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	136	.....
Electricians	.....	6	13	..	18	2	1	6	.....	79	62	2	6	2	.....	1	9	6	1	741	4
Engineers (professional)	1	15	28	..	13	9	.....	12	.....	162	140	1	21	18	.....	1	19	5	.....	1,563	7
Lawyers	.....	3	16	..	1	1	.....	1	.....	14	19	.....	16	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	293	.....
Literary and scientific persons	2	6	2	..	9	2	1	8	.....	13	22	1	3	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	425	.....
Musicians	5	22	27	..	46	.....	4	20	3	30	24	2	16	8	.....	.....	19	1	1	1,286	.....
Officials (government)	.....	6	16	..	2	5	1	12	1	18	5	.....	22	54	.....	6	.....	14	1	382	9
Physicians	.....	4	9	..	6	2	1	3	.....	9	43	.....	13	18	1	1	2	7	2	459	2
Sculptors and artists	.....	6	6	..	16	1	2	8	1	17	13	.....	31	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	587	2
Teachers	2	12	33	..	30	2	1	11	4	56	102	1	25	9	6	1	15	10	3	2,035	28
Other professional	.....	12	16	..	17	9	1	6	1	56	162	1	18	37	2	.....	13	8	.....	1,554	7
Total professional	13	126	186	..	200	42	18	126	23	527	707	10	250	185	25	11	113	56	53	11,685	131
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	9	36	35	..	173	22	6	21	7	149	136	16	47	2	5	5	4	1	14	3,678	4
Barbers and hairdressers	2	58	32	..	35	10	13	6	1	55	31	12	17	1	25	15	4	2	11	3,100	13
Blacksmiths	40	94	27	..	454	7	19	127	43	350	126	53	24	1	28	4	16	6	6	3,954	1
Bookbinders	2	9	1	..	10	1	1	6	.....	14	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	.....
Brewers	1	.....	.....	..	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....
Butchers	3	93	4	..	165	1	6	15	12	101	90	21	16	2	8	2	9	.....	.....	3,143	1
Cabinetmakers	3	3	1	..	3	.....	4	7	.....	30	34	1	2	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	345	1
Carpenters and joiners	81	151	160	..	653	57	27	306	54	1,062	434	89	204	10	122	3	46	22	20	11,034	107
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Cigar makers	.....	4	5	..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	88	.....	4	2	.....	5	.....	720	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....
Clerks and accountants	18	86	228	..	120	39	12	53	11	703	1,033	7	491	84	78	11	88	103	13	12,701	55
Dressmakers	25	136	14	..	215	7	10	22	5	180	178	11	25	3	30	3	16	33	4	5,244	3
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	2	7	2	..	17	2	.....	12	.....	122	211	1	7	10	1	.....	16	5	1	1,331	31
Furriers and fur workers	.....	7	.....	..	6	.....	3	10	4	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	565	.....
Gardeners	5	12	4	..	42	4	.....	7	4	76	164	3	1	.....	8	1	9	2	.....	1,391	.....
Hat and cap makers	1	8	4	..	7	1	2	5	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	.....
Iron and steel workers	18	31	11	..	78	1	4	11	8	116	208	11	16	.....	2	1	17	1	.....	1,366	1

5—*Continued*

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—*Continued*

From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912

Occupation	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Jewelers		4	3	..	4		1	3		6	5		4	2	7		1	1		300	1
Locksmiths	23	48		..	284	1	13	105	14	10		26	2			1				1,883	
Machinists	6	32	53	..	41	2	2	28	4	135	210	5	16	4	2	3	12	2	1	2,098	3
Mariners	4	6	11	..	14	89	1	31	1	988	68	4	448	4	3	4	9	68	6	4,124	12
Masons	9	35	42	..	165	11	7	15	12	176	159	24	72	3	63	3	32	1	25	4,555	2
Mechanics (not specified)	1	9	45	..	19	2	3	14	2	72	68	2	54	3	3	4	8	1	1	1,342	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		2	2	..	20	2	1	5		36	43	2	1		5	1	3	1		669	
Millers	3	25		..	78		3	9		27	13	3	4		1		2			588	
Milliners		5	1	..	20	2		6	1	7	53	2	4				5	7		1,006	
Miners	101	46	242	..	138	3	12	20	14	147	578	57	121	5	4	1	307		2	5,889	2
Painters and glaziers	3	15	11	..	68	10	5	36	7	241	186	8	7		6	2	11	2	2	2,816	
Pattern makers	1			..	1					2	16						1			71	
Photographers	1	7	6	..	6			3		26	16		7	3	2		3	2	2	351	1
Plasterers			1	..	1			1	1	5	85	1	4				9			319	
Plumbers		2	7	..	6			2		17	89	3	7				7		1	584	
Printers	4	12	19	..	11	1	2	3	1	35	66		3	2	7	1	6	6		953	1
Saddlers and harness makers	4	3	2	..	29			3		16	5	12			1		2	1	1	416	
Seamstresses	23	37	41	..	424		5	9	15	158	47	11	5		24	1	2	71	8	7,636	
Shoemakers	34	163	25	..	431	22	20	138	52	106	46	82	19	7	150	16	2	8	14	8,671	4
Stokers	4	8	6	..	24	40	1	6	3	87	106	5	131		2	3	10		4	1,169	1
Stonecutters		6	3	..	20	6		5	3	123	192	2	17		18		24	1		972	
Tailors	183	159	29	..	596	9	35	238	64	178	113	65	35	4	101	15	8	9	28	18,836	11
Tanners and curriers	2	6	3	..	16		4	2	2	13	1	12	2		6	1	1			385	
Textile workers (not specified)		2	1	..	11	8		2	1	11	170				6		2			1,051	
Tinners	1	12	9	..	13	1	1	6		32	22	14	4		7	1	3	1		737	
Tobacco workers			1	..	1					1	2		15	1			1	2	1	66	1
Upholsterers		1		..	7		1	1	1	4	23	1			1		2			231	
Watch and clock makers	1	5	2	..	5	1	1	5	1	25	12	3	2	1	2	1	4		1	572	2
Weavers and spinners	5	3	1	..	92	7	2	4	13	33	190	4	7	2	91	5	2		11	2,909	
Wheelwrights		17	1	..	39		1	3	3	5	5	6						2		262	
Woodworkers (not specified)		3	1	..	8		2	3	2	26	35	2					1			324	
Other skilled	12	43	107	..	87	2	5	17	8	256	595	26	37	6	22		45	2	5	5,371	15
Total skilled	635	1,451	1,203	..	4,670	371	236	1,331	375	5,987	5,879	622	1,984	160	851	113	759	368	183	127,016	274

5—*Continued*

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—*Continued*

From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	5	19	..	4	4	.....	3	.....	28	117	1	22	4	7	1	15	3	2	1,081	2
Bankers	1	4	7	..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	13	.....	7	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	257	5
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	4	2	..	12	3	.....	8	1	36	82	3	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	822	.....
Farm laborers	6,452	5,294	170	1	34,274	1,437	3,931	12,538	10,307	4,451	516	11,516	1,782	6	922	401	84	42	936	184,154	359
Farmers	23	72	93	..	100	110	9	61	77	740	395	78	100	33	91	23	76	23	32	7,664	28
Fishermen	.....	.....	4	..	2	164	.....	1	1	198	21	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	755	20
Hotel keepers	.....	2	.....	..	2	1	3	1	.....	5	7	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	277	2
Laborers	754	5,013	10,891	..	8,288	2,809	2,306	4,868	1,916	5,543	1,029	1,931	1,524	9	964	612	106	21	1,941	135,726	19
Manufacturers	2	.....	2	..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	31	.....	9	1	1	.....	2	2	1	416	1
Merchants and dealers	5	82	191	..	77	44	18	59	4	159	249	11	459	134	260	45	28	50	43	10,240	347
Servants	3,827	3,589	299	..	20,878	1,178	430	1,258	6,357	8,175	2,703	5,005	355	63	646	32	217	125	95	116,529	45
Other miscellaneous	18	61	118	2	144	39	12	56	20	391	846	32	149	42	53	14	93	20	21	10,480	102
Total miscellaneous	11,084	14,126	11,796	3	63,782	5,789	6,710	18,854	18,683	19,738	6,009	18,577	4,424	295	2,946	1,128	625	302	3,077	468,401	930
No occupation (including women and children)	2,346	7,896	8,816	..	16,511	3,201	1,365	2,247	2,884	5,349	7,698	6,072	2,412	702	1,703	84	742	406	347	231,070	1,201
Grand total	14,078	23,599	22,001	3	85,163	9,403	8,329	22,558	21,965	31,601	20,293	25,281	9,070	1,342	5,525	1,336	2,239	1,132	3,660	838,172	2,536

6—*Congestion in Industrial Localities*

PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS OF EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

By general nativity and race of head of household

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent. of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White	1,139	4.15	0.0	18.2	27.1	20.5	13.4	8.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.9
Negro	148	3.62	2.0	35.1	24.3	10.8	10.1	8.8	4.7	.7	2.7	.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian	25	4.56	.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	.0	.0
English	38	4.58	.0	10.5	23.7	26.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5	2.6	.0
German	226	4.11	.4	13.7	26.1	26.1	16.8	8.0	6.2	.4	1.3	.9
Irish	313	4.98	.0	11.8	16.9	17.9	17.3	12.8	8.9	7.0	4.2	3.2
Polish	78	4.55	.0	11.5	20.5	20.5	23.1	9.0	9.0	2.6	2.6	1.3
Foreign-born:												
Armenian	120	4.98	.0	10.0	22.5	15.8	16.7	15.0	5.0	5.8	4.2	5.0
Bohemian and Moravian	501	5.14	.0	7.6	15.2	20.0	21.0	12.0	9.8	7.6	3.6	3.4
Brava	30	3.73	.0	26.7	26.7	23.3	13.3	3.3	.0	3.3	.0	3.3
Bulgarian	*a* 139	6.19	.7	9.4	13.7	15.1	16.5	6.5	7.2	9.4	6.5	14.4
Canadian, French	506	5.82	.0	6.1	12.8	16.6	15.8	11.7	12.1	10.5	6.5	7.9
Croatian	617	7.65	.0	7.5	7.9	9.6	11.0	10.9	8.9	9.6	8.1	26.6
Cuban	43	4.65	.0	11.6	30.2	11.6	14.0	16.3	4.7	4.7	2.3	4.7
Danish	20	4.05	.0	20.0	15.0	40.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	.0	5.0	.0
Dutch	144	5.68	.0	8.3	9.7	16.7	11.1	19.4	13.9	9.0	5.6	6.3
English	461	4.52	.0	17.4	19.3	18.4	15.4	11.7	9.8	4.1	2.2	1.7
Finnish	142	4.92	.0	11.3	21.8	23.2	11.3	9.2	7.7	4.9	7.0	3.5
Flemish	85	4.66	1.2	5.9	25.9	17.6	18.8	14.1	8.2	5.9	2.4	.0
French	146	3.90	.0	27.4	21.2	20.5	11.6	9.6	6.2	1.4	1.4	.7
German	948	5.19	.0	12.1	17.8	16.2	15.9	12.4	10.0	5.7	3.7	6.0
Greek	226	6.13	.0	4.4	12.4	11.9	13.3	16.8	12.4	10.6	7.5	10.6
Hebrew	749	5.27	.0	6.7	16.0	18.0	16.4	17.5	10.0	8.4	3.7	3.2
Irish	731	5.45	.0	8.5	12.3	17.6	17.8	15.0	10.7	6.6	5.1	6.4
Italian, North	658	5.50	.5	8.4	16.2	17.2	14.7	14.1	8.9	7.2	4.1	8.7
Italian, South	1,530	5.65	.0	8.6	15.2	15.8	12.9	13.6	12.0	8.2	5.8	7.9
Lithuanian	791	5.89	.0	5.8	10.1	12.3	19.5	15.5	13.0	11.1	6.1	6.6
Magyar	911	6.44	.0	6.8	10.5	14.3	14.4	10.9	11.2	8.2	6.8	16.9
Mexican	42	4.67	.0	14.3	16.7	19.0	23.8	7.1	7.1	9.5	.0	2.4
Norwegian	26	5.88	.0	3.8	15.4	3.8	30.8	7.7	11.5	15.4	.0	11.5
Polish	2,106	6.06	(*b*)	6.1	10.8	12.7	15.3	16.0	12.6	10.1	6.4	9.8
Portuguese	232	6.68	.0	5.6	9.5	16.8	15.1	13.8	9.9	10.3	4.7	14.2
Rumanian	77	12.47	.0	5.2	9.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	1.3	6.5	61.0
Russian	75	5.93	.0	14.7	13.3	12.0	9.3	14.7	9.3	6.7	8.0	12.0
Ruthenian	531	6.66	.0	2.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	14.1	15.1	14.1	12.1	10.5
Scotch	135	5.40	.0	8.1	14.8	14.8	21.5	14.1	8.1	8.9	2.2	7.4
Servian	69	9.62	.0	2.9	7.2	1.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	15.9	8.7	47.8
Slovak	1,319	5.87	.0	6.6	12.1	14.9	15.2	14.9	12.1	10.3	5.5	8.4
Slovenian	174	5.82	.0	12.1	16.1	11.5	11.5	13.2	8.0	6.9	6.9	13.8
Spanish	39	4.82	.0	7.7	23.1	17.9	20.5	10.3	10.3	5.1	2.6	2.6
Swedish	485	4.90	.0	9.1	18.4	20.2	18.8	12.6	9.3	7.0	2.9	1.9

6—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS OF EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent. of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Foreign-born—Con.												
Syrian	165	4.80	.6	7.3	23.0	21.8	18.2	13.3	6.7	4.2	1.2	3.6
Turkish	50	8.92	.0	.0	.0	4.0	10.0	26.0	4.0	14.0	6.0	36.0
Welsh	94	5.26	.0	10.6	8.5	19.1	18.1	18.1	9.6	9.6	4.3	2.1
Grand total	a17,141	5.63	.1	9.1	14.9	15.7	15.2	13.3	10.4	8.0	5.1	8.2
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.1	12.4	20.8	20.8	17.5	11.0	8.1	4.5	2.9	1.9
Total native-born	2,014	4.28	.2	17.3	24.6	19.9	14.6	9.5	6.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Total foreign-born	a 15,127	5.81	(b)	8.0	13.6	15.2	15.3	13.8	10.9	8.6	5.5	9.1

a Including 1 household not reporting number of rooms. *b* Less than 0.05 per cent.

6—Continued

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White	1,139	4.15	0.77	1.84
Negro	148	3.62	1.30	2.25
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian	25	4.56	1.90	2.43
Canadian, French	18	5.89	1.15	2.04
Canadian, Other	12	4.50	.95	1.86
Dutch	17	4.29	.73	2.03
English	38	4.58	.80	1.81
German	226	4.11	.72	1.84
Irish	313	4.98	.90	1.96
Polish	78	4.55	.99	2.57
Foreign-born:				
Armenian	120	4.98	1.03	1.97
Bohemian and Moravian	501	5.14	1.18	2.54
Brava	30	3.73	.98	2.24
Bulgarian	139	6.19	2.53	3.20
Canadian, French	506	5.82	1.17	2.07
Croatian	617	7.65	1.88	3.18
Cuban	43	4.65	.99	2.15
Danish	20	4.05	.72	1.62
Dutch	144	5.68	.97	2.34
English	461	4.52	.87	1.89
Finnish	142	4.92	1.37	2.92
Flemish	85	4.66	1.09	2.26
French	146	3.90	.88	1.81
German	948	5.19	1.02	2.15
Greek	226	6.13	1.48	2.13
Hebrew	749	5.27	1.36	2.55
Irish	731	5.45	1.02	1.98
Italian, North	653	5.50	1.42	2.59
Italian, South	1,530	5.65	1.47	2.62
Japanese	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	791	5.89	1.44	2.45
Macedonian	12	7.08	3.15	3.70
Magyar	911	6.44	1.72	2.92
Mexican	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Norwegian	26	5.88	.97	2.28
Polish	2,106	6.06	1.58	2.77
Portuguese	232	6.68	1.38	2.39
Rumanian	77	12.47	2.57	3.72
Russian	75	5.93	1.77	2.85
Ruthenian	531	6.66	1.84	2.83
Scotch	135	5.40	1.08	2.18
Servian	69	9.62	1.97	2.89
Slovak	1,319	5.87	1.62	2.90
Slovenian	174	5.82	1.43	2.66
Spanish	39	4.82	.94	2.02
Swedish	485	4.90	.92	2.02
Syrian	165	4.80	1.15	1.87

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

6—Continued

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Foreign-born—Continued.				
Turkish	50	8.92	1.42	1.95
Welsh	94	5.26	.96	2.11
Grand total	17,141	5.63	1.30	2.46
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.85	1.99
Total native-born	2,014	4.28	.82	1.92
Total foreign-born	15,127	5.81	1.38	2.53

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN, BY RACE

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

Old Immigration.	Average number of persons per—		New Immigration.	Average number of persons per—	
	Room.	Sleeping-room.		Room.	Sleeping-room.
Canadian, French	1.17	2.07	Armenian	1.03	1.97
Dutch	.97	2.34	Brava	.98	2.24
English	.87	1.89	Bulgarian	2.53	3.20
German	1.02	2.15	Croatian	1.88	3.18
Irish	1.02	1.98	Greek	1.48	2.13
Norwegian	.97	2.28	Hebrew	1.36	2.55
Scotch	1.08	2.18	Italian, North	1.42	2.59
Swedish	.92	2.02	Italian, South	1.47	2.62
Welsh	.96	2.11	Lithuanian	1.44	2.45
			Macedonian	3.15	3.70
			Magyar	1.72	2.92
			Polish	1.58	2.77
			Portuguese	1.38	2.39
			Rumanian	2.57	3.72
			Russian	1.77	2.85
			Ruthenian	1.84	2.83
			Servian	1.97	2.89
			Slovak	1.62	2.90
			Slovenian	1.43	2.66
			Syrian	1.15	1.87
			Turkish	1.42	1.95

6—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,139	114	10.0
Negro	148	6	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	25	1	4.0
Canadian, French	18	7	(a)
Canadian, Other	12	3	(a)
Dutch	17	2	(a)
English	38	5	13.2
German	226	15	6.6
Irish	313	42	13.4
Polish	78	4	5.1
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	120	25	20.8
Bohemian and Moravian	501	44	8.8
Brava	30	9	30.0
Bulgarian	139	17	12.2
Canadian, French	506	78	15.4
Croatian	617	367	59.5
Cuban	43	4	9.3
Danish	20	2	10.0
Dutch	144	9	6.3
English	461	59	12.8
Finnish	142	10	7.0
Flemish	85	14	16.5
French	146	14	9.6
German	948	154	16.2
Greek	226	15	6.6
Hebrew	749	138	8.4
Irish	731	108	14.8
Italian, North	653	223	34.2
Italian, South	1,530	512	33.5
Japanese	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	791	456	57.6
Macedonian	12	.....	(a)
Magyar	911	488	53.6
Mexican	42	9	21.4
Norwegian	26	1	3.8
Polish	2,106	1,020	48.4
Portuguese	232	60	25.9
Rumanian	77	60	77.9
Russian	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian	531	302	56.9
Scotch	135	12	8.9
Servian	69	64	92.8
Slovak	1,319	475	36.0
Slovenian	174	57	32.8
Spanish	39	7	17.9
Swedish	485	58	12.0
Syrian	165	51	30.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

6—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Turkish	50	1	2.0
Welsh	94	14	14.9
Grand total	17,171	5,177	30.1
Total native-born of foreign father	727	79	10.9
Total native-born	2,014	199	9.9
Total foreign-born	15,127	4,978	32.9

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO THE KEEPING OF BOARDERS OR LODGERS

in households of the foreign-born, by race

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

Old Immigration.	Per cent. keeping boarders or lodgers.	New Immigration.	Per cent. keeping boarders or lodgers.
Canadian, French	15.4	Armenian	20.8
Danish	10.0	Brava	30.0
Dutch	6.3	Bulgarian	12.2
English	12.8	Croatian	59.5
German	16.2	Greek	6.6
Irish	14.8	Hebrew	18.4
Norwegian	3.8	Italian, North	34.2
Scotch	8.9	Italian, South	33.5
Swedish	12.0	Lithuanian	57.6
Welsh	14.9	Magyar	53.6
		Polish	48.4
		Portuguese	25.9
		Rumanian	77.9
		Russian	54.7
		Ruthenian	56.9
		Servian	92.8
		Slovak	36.0
		Slovenian	32.8
		Syrian	30.9
		Turkish	2.0

7—Congestion in Large Cities

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father:										
White	486	0.93	252	27	4	1	51.9	5.6	0.8	0.2
Negro	448	.99	245	53	14	4	54.7	11.8	3.1	.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian	41	.92	21	1	...	...	51.2	2.4	.0	.0
German	228	.96	120	18	...	...	52.6	7.9	.0	.0
Irish	328	1.05	208	32	3	...	63.4	9.8	.9	.0
Polish	20	1.22	18	1	...	...	90.0	5.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian	643	1.20	479	90	7	...	74.5	14.0	1.1	.0
German	567	.99	310	49	3	...	54.7	8.6	.5	.0
Greek	49	1.67	48	19	4	1	98.0	33.8	8.2	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,370	1.47	1,190	371	59	6	86.9	27.1	4.3	.4
Hebrew, Other	281	1.37	231	61	7	...	82.2	21.7	2.5	.0
Irish	806	1.14	552	78	3	...	68.5	9.7	.4	.0
Italian, North	77	1.38	66	11	2	...	85.7	14.3	2.6	.0
Italian, South	1,980	1.66	1,819	851	198	51	91.9	43.0	10.0	2.6
Lithuanian	337	1.51	298	88	12	3	88.4	26.1	3.6	.9
Magyar	207	1.53	184	60	12	1	88.9	29.0	5.8	.5
Negro	122	1.03	78	6	...	...	63.9	4.9	.0	.0
Polish	1,187	1.55	1,026	398	87	17	86.4	33.5	7.3	1.4
Servian	33	1.51	29	10	1	...	87.9	30.3	3.0	.0
Slovak	371	1.61	341	134	27	4	91.9	36.1	7.3	1.1
Slovenian	116	1.72	108	50	5	1	93.1	43.1	4.3	.9
Swedish	148	.93	79	1	...	...	53.4	.7	.0	.0
Syrian	361	1.45	325	130	42	11	90.0	36.0	11.6	3.0
Grand total	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father	617	1.01	367	52	3	...	59.5	8.4	.5	.0
Total native-born	1,551	.98	864	132	21	5	55.7	8.5	1.4	.3
Total foreign-born	8,655	1.42	7,163	2,407	469	95	82.8	27.8	5.4	1.1

7—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By city

City.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
New York	2,667	1.39	2,137	618	89	13	80.1	23.2	3.3	0.5
Chicago	2,237	1.26	1,696	383	39	7	75.8	17.1	1.7	.3
Philadelphia	1,177	1.41	955	430	138	35	81.1	36.5	11.7	3.0
Boston	1,416	1.44	1,174	461	101	26	82.9	32.6	7.1	1.8
Cleveland	1,183	1.40	973	313	47	6	82.2	26.5	4.0	.5
Buffalo	687	1.33	523	213	55	11	76.1	31.0	8.0	1.6
Milwaukee	839	1.14	569	121	21	2	67.8	14.4	2.5	.2
Total	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by city

City.	Number of households reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
New York	2,648	2.22	1,944	614	139	24	4	73.4	23.2	5.2	0.9	0.2
Chicago	2,223	2.32	1,673	651	175	39	11	75.3	29.3	7.9	1.8	.5
Philadelphia	1,174	2.47	896	494	220	86	45	76.3	42.1	18.7	7.3	3.8
Boston	1,415	2.21	1,014	374	118	24	9	71.7	26.4	8.3	1.7	.6
Cleveland	1,183	2.47	946	442	152	57	17	80.0	37.4	12.8	4.8	1.4
Buffalo	682	2.38	488	241	89	24	10	71.6	35.3	13.0	3.5	1.5
Milwaukee	838	2.37	616	286	127	54	17	73.5	34.1	15.2	6.4	2.0
Total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1

7—Continued

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White	484	1.93	290	91	27	4	...	59.9	18.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
Negro	447	1.78	224	49	11	1	...	50.1	11.0	2.5	.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian	41	2.22	33	10	3	2	1	80.5	24.4	7.3	4.9	2.4
German	228	2.05	143	46	12	2	2	62.7	20.2	5.3	.9	.9
Irish	328	2.00	209	68	8	...	...	63.7	20.7	2.4	.0	.0
Polish	20	2.74	19	9	3	2	...	95.0	45.0	15.0	10.0	.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian	641	2.31	498	192	54	17	5	77.7	30.0	8.4	2.7	.8
German	567	2.03	339	114	47	16	3	59.8	20.1	8.3	2.8	.5
Greek	49	2.10	33	7	2	1	1	67.3	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	2.38	1,064	410	130	42	16	78.2	30.1	9.6	3.1	1.2
Hebrew, Other	281	2.29	205	79	27	8	4	70.0	28.1	9.6	2.8	1.4
Irish	804	2.06	515	156	33	7	3	64.1	19.4	4.1	.9	.4
Italian, North	76	2.34	62	19	3	...	...	81.6	25.0	3.9	.0	.0
Italian, South	1,968	2.54	1,657	782	275	87	39	84.2	39.7	14.0	4.4	2.0
Lithuanian	337	2.32	264	83	13	2	1	78.3	24.6	3.9	.6	.3
Magyar	205	2.43	162	67	24	6	2	79.0	32.7	11.7	2.9	1.0
Negro	122	1.90	72	21	4	2	1	59.0	17.2	3.3	1.6	.8
Polish	1,183	2.72	1,015	561	227	66	21	85.8	47.4	19.2	5.6	1.8
Servian	33	2.09	22	4	...	...	...	66.7	12.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak	370	2.63	320	162	56	21	7	86.5	43.8	15.1	5.7	1.9
Slovenian	116	2.99	111	66	32	16	6	95.7	56.9	27.6	13.8	5.2
Swedish	148	1.92	80	21	3	...	...	54.1	14.2	2.0	.0	.0
Syrian	354	2.05	240	85	26	6	1	67.8	24.0	7.3	1.7	.3
Grand total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1
Total native-born of foreign father	617	2.05	404	133	26	6	3	65.5	21.6	4.2	1.0	.5
Total native-born	1,548	1.94	918	273	64	11	3	59.3	17.6	4.1	.7	.2
Total foreign-born	8,615	2.39	6,659	2,829	956	297	110	77.3	32.8	11.1	3.4	1.3

7—Continued

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FOREIGN-BORN HEADS

By years of residence of head in the United States and by city

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult, and two persons under 10 are considered one adult. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

City.	Average number of adults per room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.			Average number of adults per sleeping-room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.		
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
New York	1.28	1.42	1.27	1.96	1.98	1.97
Chicago	1.28	1.15	1.06	2.14	2.02	2.02
Philadelphia	1.54	1.53	1.23	2.34	2.48	2.18
Boston	1.52	1.44	1.28	2.11	1.98	1.96
Cleveland	1.31	1.31	1.10	2.08	2.23	1.99
Buffalo	1.23	1.26	1.20	2.04	2.01	2.11
Milwaukee	1.16	1.15	1.04	2.10	2.16	2.14
Total	1.32	1.29	1.16	2.08	2.09	2.04

7—Continued

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS REGULARLY SLEEPING IN ALL EXCEPT EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping-rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White	484	4.47	2.15	11	98	185	2.3	20.2	38.2
Negro	447	3.62	2.00	34	166	205	7.6	37.1	45.9
Native-born of foreign father by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian	41	3.73	1.54	...	7	20	.0	17.1	48.8
German	228	4.53	2.12	4	39	80	1.8	17.1	35.1
Irish	328	4.31	2.26	10	97	130	3.0	29.6	39.6
Polish	20	3.80	1.70	...	3	13	.0	15.0	65.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian	641	3.65	1.90	17	247	278	2.7	38.5	43.4
German	567	4.30	2.11	15	123	235	2.6	21.7	41.4
Greek	49	2.88	2.29	21	27	1	42.9	55.1	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	3.82	2.36	176	600	418	12.9	44.1	30.7
Hebrew, Other	281	3.69	2.21	41	112	87	14.6	39.9	31.0
Irish	804	4.27	2.35	22	290	295	2.7	36.1	36.7
Italian, North	76	4.26	2.53	5	30	27	6.6	39.5	35.5
Italian, South	1,968	3.28	2.15	447	978	423	22.7	49.7	21.5
Lithuanian	337	3.90	2.54	41	161	113	12.2	47.8	33.5
Magyar	205	3.40	2.15	32	109	48	15.6	53.2	23.4
Negro	122	3.28	1.78	1	66	48	.8	54.1	39.3
Polish	1,183	3.58	2.04	173	367	497	14.6	31.0	42.0
Servian	33	4.61	3.33	1	23	8	3.0	69.7	24.2
Slovak	370	3.21	1.97	56	186	111	15.1	50.3	30.0
Slovenian	116	3.34	1.92	6	60	47	5.2	51.7	40.5
Swedish	148	4.85	2.34	1	9	68	.7	6.1	45.9
Syrian	354	2.61	1.85	149	157	39	42.1	44.4	11.0
Grand total	10,163	3.72	2.16	1,263	3,955	3,376	12.4	38.9	33.2
Total native-born of foreign father	617	4.34	2.14	14	146	243	2.3	23.7	39.4
Total native-born	1,548	4.17	2.10	59	410	633	3.8	26.5	40.9
Total foreign-born	8,615	3.64	2.17	1,204	3,545	2,743	14.0	41.1	31.8

7—Continued

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS

By general nativity and race of head of household

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	486	63	13.0
Negro	448	151	33.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	41	3	7.3
German	228	22	9.6
Irish	328	37	11.3
Polish	20	1	5.0
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	643	84	13.1
German	567	54	9.5
Greek	49	9	18.4
Hebrew, Russian	1,370	440	32.1
Hebrew, Other	281	74	26.3
Irish	806	135	16.7
Italian, North	77	33	42.9
Italian, South	1,980	444	22.4
Lithuanian	337	237	70.3
Magyar	207	98	47.3
Negro	122	45	36.9
Polish	1,187	421	35.5
Servian	33	9	27.3
Slovak	371	152	41.0
Slovenian	116	44	37.9
Swedish	148	55	37.2
Syrian	361	19	5.3
Grand total	10,206	2,630	25.8
Total native-born of foreign father	617	63	10.2
Total native-born	1,551	277	17.9
Total foreign-born	8,655	2,353	27.2

8—*Location of Wives*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN HUSBANDS WHO REPORT WIFE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND PER CENT. WHO REPORT WIFE ABROAD, BY RACE OF HUSBAND

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

RACE OF HUSBAND.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian	362	49.2	50.8
Bohemian and Moravian	2,644	91.9	8.1
Bulgarian	580	10.0	90.0
Canadian, French	5,707	98.5	1.5
Canadian, Other	1,172	98.9	1.1
Croatian	4,922	40.7	59.3
Cuban	1,802	96.6	3.4
Danish	411	96.8	3.2
Dutch	977	96.2	3.8
English	9,020	96.6	3.4
Finnish	1,937	82.4	17.6
Flemish	84	88.1	11.9
French	1,230	94.7	5.3
German	14,203	95.7	4.3
Greek	1,624	25.3	74.7
Hebrew, Russian	2,139	87.5	12.5
Hebrew, Other	849	90.7	9.3
Irish	7,127	98.8	1.2
Italian, North	6,680	68.4	31.6
Italian, South	7,985	63.1	36.9
Italian (not specified)	66	66.7	33.3
Lithuanian	3,840	76.7	23.3
Macedonian	285	3.5	96.5
Magyar	7,448	56.7	43.3
Mexican	73	86.3	13.7
Montenegrin	84	23.8	76.2
Norwegian	423	91.0	9.0
Polish	24,013	77.0	23.0
Portuguese	1,902	84.1	15.9
Rumanian	848	26.1	73.9
Russian	3,555	54.5	45.5
Ruthenian	448	55.6	44.4
Scotch	2,131	96.8	3.2
Scotch-Irish	67	97.0	3.0
Servian	772	35.5	64.5
Slovak	17,099	65.8	34.2
Slovenian	2,572	66.3	33.7
Spanish	809	96.4	3.6
Swedish	3,430	97.1	2.9
Syrian	357	65.0	35.0
Turkish	128	16.4	83.6
Welsh	1,248	98.6	1.4
Austrian (race not specified)	1,095	73.0	27.0
Belgian (race not specified)	755	92.2	7.8
Swiss (race not specified)	250	98.8	1.2
Total	145,354	77.3	22.7

8—*Continued*

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN-BORN HUSBANDS

Reporting wife abroad, by race

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

OLD IMMIGRATION.	Per cent. reporting wife abroad.	NEW IMMIGRATION.	Per cent. reporting wife abroad.
Canadian, French	1.5	Bulgarian	90.0
Dutch	3.8	Croatian	59.3
English	3.4	Greek	74.7
German	4.3	Hebrew, Russian	12.5
Irish	1.2	Italian, North	31.6
Scotch	3.2	Italian, South	36.9
Swedish	2.9	Lithuanian	23.3
Welsh	1.4	Magyar	43.3
		Polish	23.0
		Portuguese	15.9
		Rumanian	73.9
		Russian	45.5
		Servian	64.5
		Slovak	34.2
		Slovenian	33.7

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES) [Only races represented by 500 or more employees are shown in detail.]

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total of 21 industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Wool and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:																						
White	20.1	19.4	46.7	31.4	5.3	21.0	50.1	10.4	21.1	9.4	20.9	40.2	50.3	24.2	13.5	17.0	11.1	14.2	20.8	17.7	5.6	13.7
Negro	5.0	.8	.3	20.6	.1	7.6	.1	9.4	(*a*)	(*a*)	.3	2.1	.4	4.7	29.6	.4	.7	.0	.0	7.1	.8	(*a*)
Indian	(*a*)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(*a*)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(*a*)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(*a*)	.0	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Austria-Hungary	.9	.7	.9	1.1	5.4	.9	.1	(*a*)	.1	.2	.2	1.4	.1	.5	.1	.2	1.7	.0	3.4	1.2	.1	.1
Canada	1.9	.7	3.1	.1	.3	.1	5.2	(*a*)	3.3	8.1	1.2	.2	.0	.2	.7	.3	.4	.1	.5	.4	.2	5.4
England	2.1	1.2	1.7	.6	.4	2.0	2.7	.2	3.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	4.8	1.9	.1	.6	1.6	1.2	5.4	.8	.6	3.7
France	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.0	(*a*)	.1	.1	(*a*)	.6	.1	.2	(*a*)	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	.1	.1
Germany	4.8	10.1	9.3	6.2	10.0	2.6	3.3	.8	2.7	.7	5.0	9.1	4.8	5.0	.4	8.2	6.4	3.7	10.3	6.0	3.0	2.9
Ireland	4.6	3.1	8.2	4.8	1.4	1.5	22.4	2.3	1.2	7.0	1.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	.6	4.1	9.6	2.8	10.6	3.9	3.6	10.3
Italy	.3	.1	.5	.6	1.1	.2	.4	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.5	1.1	(*a*)	.1	.4
Netherlands	.2	.2	(*a*)	(*a*)	.1	(*a*)	.0	.0	(*a*)	(*a*)	7.1	(*a*)	.0	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	1.6	3.1	.1	.0	(*a*)
Russia	.5	.9	.3	.5	2.8	.2	.3	(*a*)	.2	.1	.5	.7	.2	.2	.1	.8	.2	.0	3.8	.7	.4	.1
Scotland	.6	.4	.5	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	.6	.1	.5	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.6	.3	.2	.9
Sweden	.3	1.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.3	(*a*)	.4	(*a*)	.1
Switzerland	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	(*a*)	.1	.1	.1	(*a*)	(*a*)	.2	.0	.1	(*a*)	.2	.1	.0	1.4	.1	(*a*)	(*a*)
Wales	.4	.2	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	.5	.1	(*a*)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.0	.9	.0	(*a*)	.2	.1	2.5	.1	(*a*)	.1
Other countries	.1	.6	.3	.9	.3	.2	.8	.0	1.4	.8	.4	.5	.6	.0	1.4	.3	.2	.1	.7	.6	.1	.3
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Armenian	.1	.2	.7	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.6	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.5
Bohemian and Moravian	.9	1.4	.6	.2	4.7	.8	.0	(*a*)	(*a*)	.1	.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	.6	.3	.0	.1	4.1	.2	.1
Bulgarian	.2	(*a*)	.1	(*a*)	(*a*)	.2	.0	3.7	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	.6	0	2	.7	.1	(*a*)	.0	(*a*)	.3	.1	(*a*)
Canadian, French	3.5	.4	2.8	(*a*)	.1	(*a*)	2.7	.0	4.1	19.5	.3	(*a*)	.2	(*a*)	.7	.4	.1	.1	.8	.2	.0	8.5

Canadian, Other	.5	.8	2.1	.1	.1	(a)	.2	.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.1	.7	.2	.3	.2	.4	.0	.3	.4	.7	1.3
Croatian	2.0	.7	(a)	.2	.3	2.7	.0	9.6	7.0	(a)	.0	.1	.2	4.6	4.1	1.4	1.9	.0	(a)	3.8	.1	.0
Cuban	.7	.0	(a)	9.7	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Danish	.1	.8	.1	(a)	.2	(a)	1.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.5	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	(a)	.3	.1	.1
Dutch	.3	.6	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	18.6	(a)	.0	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	8.6	2.0	.2	(a)	.1
English	3.4	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	2.8	.9	.4	11.7	7.9	.8	1.6	12.3	2.7	2.7	.5	1.8	1.7	4.6	.7	1.1	9.3
Finnish	.8	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.4	21.5	(a)	.1	(a)	.0	.4	13.0	(a)	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	2.1
French	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.9	.1	(a)	(a)	.3	.1	1.1	1.8	.2	.0	.3	.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.6
German	4.1	9.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.0	.2	1.8	1.1	3.5	5.8	3.0	5.1	.6	9.0	5.1	11.1	6.5	7.7	11.9	3.7
Greek	1.2	1.2	1.9	.9	.1	.1	.0	2.3	.0	4.1	.0	1.0	.0	.7	(a)	4.8	.1	.0	.2	.9	.1	.9
Hebrew, Russian	1.0	.2	2.9	.4	18.6	.0	.1	(a)	.0	.1	.2	(a)	4.1	(a)	(a)	.7	.2	.0	2.0	.4	.2	.5
Hebrew, Other	.4	.1	.3	.2	7.1	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	.4	.1	.0	.3	(a)	.1	.4	.2	.2	(a)
Irish	3.1	1.9	1.7	.9	.4	1.1	3.8	2.4	.6	6.4	.5	.6	1.0	2.8	.2	2.0	13.6	2.6	1.7	4.4	7.1	6.4
Italian, North	3.0	1.1	1.8	.6	5.7	7.5	.3	11.1	7.6	.4	.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	8.7	2.6	.4	13.4	5.0	.2	.7	4.2
Italian, South	4.0	1.2	3.4	5.3	14.4	4.8	.4	33.4	.8	1.1	1.3	5.1	4.8	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	25.3	2.1	.4	1.4	8.1
Lithuanian	2.1	3.1	.7	(a)	4.1	2.1	.0	.2	.6	.4	3.0	.2	.0	1.1	.3	1.6	2.5	.1	.6	6.7	16.7	2.6
Macedonian	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.5	.0	.3	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	(a)
Magyar	2.4	2.8	.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	.0	1.0	1.6	(a)	.1	1.8	.1	5.4	.1	2.1	2.2	3.5	.2	1.1	2.4	(a)
Norwegian	.1	.7	.1	(a)	.3	(a)	.0	.7	.6	(a)	.5	(a)	.1	.1	.4	(a)	.7	.1	(a)	.3	.2	(a)
Polish	9.6	19.6	1.1	2.3	5.9	8.3	.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	11.2	5.5	.2	9.2	6.0	21.8	16.8	.4	2.0	16.4	30.2	5.3
Portuguese	1.2	.0	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.1	8.8	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.1	.1	.4
Rumanian	.4	.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.0	1.3	.3	(a)	(a)	.8	.2	1.1	(a)	.4	.0	.0	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Russian	1.5	1.1	.6	.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	.1	.7	.4	1.2	.7	1.6	.3	1.6	1.7	.4	.5	2.3	6.4	1.3
Ruthenian	.2	.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	.3	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.1	.3	.0	.1	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	.1
Scotch	.8	.4	.2	.1	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.2	1.1	.4	.5	1.7
Servian	.3	.4	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	1.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.7	.1	(a)
Slovak	5.0	1.1	1.9	.6	.8	12.8	.0	1.2	.1	(a)	.2	5.8	.4	10.5	2.2	4.9	12.4	.3	.6	2.8	2.5	(a)
Slovenian	1.0	.5	(a)	.2	.2	2.2	.0	(a)	2.2	(a)	(a)	.4	.2	1.6	4.5	3.8	.3	.1	.1	.9	.2	(a)
Spanish	.4	(a)	(a)	5.5	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish	1.1	6.1	.6	(a)	.3	.3	.0	.6	1.6	4	14.7	.8	.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	.8	.0	.1	1.2	.3	.2
Syrian	.3	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.2	(a)	.7	.1	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.9
Welsh	.4	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.5	.0	(a)	.1	.3	.1	.1	.0	1.4	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.6	(a)	(a)	.1
Other races	1.2	1.8	.2	.6	.5	2.3	.1	1.7	.5	.4	.1	2.7	.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.1	.6	.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	17.0	20.2	25.6	15.5	22.4	9.5	36.5	3.6	13.6	21.8	19.6	18.4	15.7	13.4	4.3	15.7	21.5	10.7	44.9	14.5	8.4	24.4
Total native-born	42.1	40.4	72.7	67.4	27.8	38.1	86.6	23.4	34.7	31.3	40.9	60.7	66.5	42.3	47.4	33.0	33.3	24.9	65.7	39.3	14.7	38.1
Total foreign-born	57.9	59.6	27.3	32.6	72.2	61.9	13.4	76.6	65.3	68.7	59.1	39.3	33.5	57.7	52.6	67.0	66.7	75.1	34.3	60.7	85.3	61.9

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

9—*Continued*

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN 16 INDUSTRIES FOR WHOM CERTAIN INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

TOTAL

General Nativity and Race.	Carpet Manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Typewriter manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																
White	20.9	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.5	33.0	24.0	38.2	27.0	40.6	32.8	11.9	16.0	37.2	53.8	4.6
Negro	.1	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	(a)	.2	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary	.9	.5	.2	.0	1.1	.3	.4	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Canada	4.8	.4	1.0	.1	1.5	8.8	1.2	1.9	.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	.4	.2	1.2	.1
England	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.2
Germany	4.6	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	9.6	2.2	6.3	.6	14.1	.7	7.1	26.1
Ireland	5.1	3.0	5.6	22.9	7.1	8.3	6.5	12.1	9.9	7.6	14.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	8.6	3.9
Russia	.6	.3	.5	.2	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.4	.1	.3	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Scotland	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	.9	.7	.9	.8	1.5	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	.3
Wales	.2	.3	.1	2.7	.3	.5	.6	1.4	.1	(a)	.2	.0	.1	1.4	.7	.0
Other Countries	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	.0	1.2	6.8	1.7	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian	.1	1.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.3	.1	.3	(a)	.1	.0	1.9	.1	(a)	.0
Canadian, French	4.6	.2	.8	.0	.9	12.8	1.3	.9	.7	8.5	5.0	5.9	.2	(a)	.4	.0
Canadian, Other	.5	.7	.2	.3	2.6	.8	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.1	.1	1.4	.1
Croatian	.0	1.2	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.2	.9	.0	.1
English	8.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	.9
German	4.7	8.5	12.0	2.8	8.3	1.3	6.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	3.5	.4	18.1	4.6	3.7	14.0
Greek	.1	.7	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	.9	(a)	(a)	.3	1.8	1.4	(a)	.5	.0	.0
Irish	6.1	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	13.0	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1
Italian, North	1.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	.7	1.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	.2	4.5	.5	.1
Italian, South	4.2	1.5	3.1	9.1	.8	1.4	6.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	.8	4.8	.3	10.1	2.9	

Lithuanian	.8	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	(a)	4.5	.1	.0	1.1
Magyar	.0	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.0	.5	1.1	.3	1.4	1.0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	(a)	.0
Polish	23.8	12.3	4.4	.9	1.9	7.1	13.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	2.7	42.9	7.2	1.3	1.2	34.9
Russian	.4	1.9	1.2	.2	1.0	.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.9
Scotch	1.1	.8	.5	.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.9	1.4	.7	.5	.2
Slovak	.0	3.8	.0	.5	1.4	.1	1.0	2.9	.2	.8	.0	.7	.6	3.8	.0	.2
Swedish	.0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	(a)	.9	.6	.3	.0	.2	.1	.2	.0
Other races	1.4	6.2	11.8	2.8	6.6	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.2	4.4	2.8	2.2	6.5
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	21.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	25.6	26.9	21.3	32.8	24.2	19.4	35.7	10.3	27.7	23.2	26.3	34.4
Total native-born	42.0	45.1	36.9	66.1	55.1	59.9	45.5	71.0	51.4	61.2	68.7	22.2	44.1	61.0	80.3	38.9
Total foreign-born	58.0	54.9	63.1	33.9	44.9	40.1	54.5	29.0	48.6	38.8	31.3	77.8	55.9	39.0	19.7	61.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

10—*Weekly Earnings of Workers, According to Sex, Age, Race, and Industry*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE, AND BY INDUSTRY.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
Native-born of native father:																					
White	$14.37	$13.23	$12.57	$14.59	$12.58	$12.49	$11.60	$11.43	$16.87	$12.86	$14.29	$15.58	$11.49	$16.54	$11.60	$11.02	$14.83	$12.46	$12.89	$13.42	$11.62
Negro	$10.66	$11.38	$10.03	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	$10.50	$9.98	$12.90	(a)	$12.63	....	$10.64	$10.61	$9.75	$12.07	....	....	$8.25	(a)
Indian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Australia	$18.93	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....
Austria-Hungary	$12.89	$13.09	$12.60	$13.85	....	(a)	9.12	(a)	$18.58	(a)	$10.17	....	....	$12.66	$13.71	$10.92	$11.58	....	(a)	(a)	$10.18
Azores	$10.18	....	....	....	....	....	10.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Belgium	$14.66	$12.29	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	17.86	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)
Bulgaria	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	$11.21	$12.97	$13.11	(a)	(a)	$12.68	$9.94	$11.95	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	$17.11	$14.07	$11.33	(a)	(a)	$11.61	(a)	$11.12
Cape Verde Islands	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)
Denmark	$13.85	$13.38	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	$14.01	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)
England	$14.24	$13.85	$12.88	$17.89	(a)	$14.57	$10.92	$12.41	$20.98	$14.60	$15.07	$18.30	$13.00	$17.26	$14.71	$12.55	$13.95	$12.25	$13.74	$13.68	$12.05
Finland	$12.48	....	....	....	....	$11.99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	$13.82	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
France	$15.65	$13.06	$13.25	(a)	....	(a)	$10.93	(a)	$19.83	$13.78	(a)	$18.50	....	$18.48	(a)	$12.45	$14.71	(a)	$14.35	(a)	$12.72
Germany	$14.82	$13.89	$13.22	$16.39	(a)	$14.02	$11.43	$13.50	$19.87	$13.38	$15.56	$17.98	(a)	$16.43	$13.92	$12.24	$14.02	$13.13	$12.80	$13.27	$12.08
Greece	$11.08	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
India	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ireland	$13.57	$13.24	$12.20	$18.99	$11.35	$14.37	$10.58	$12.24	$18.62	$14.15	$14.86	$16.20	$11.52	$16.60	$15.09	$12.36	$13.62	$13.32	$13.53	$12.73	$11.79
Italy	$10.61	(a)	$11.65	$11.32	....	(a)	$8.13	(a)	$10.51	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	$11.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	$10.21	(a)	$8.39

Mexico	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands	12.87	12.99	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	11.85	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	15.31	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.72	13.86	....	....	....	....	....
Norway	13.94	14.25	(a)	14.73	....	....	13.30	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.65	15.56	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)
Portugal	9.32	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	8.71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rumania	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Russia	12.62	12.41	12.35	14.12	....	....	13.55	8.75	8.80	(a)	(a)	13.58	....	....	....	13.42	(a)	9.96	(a)	....	(a)	10.32	(a)	....	....	....
Scotland	15.35	14.70	14.92	(a)	....	....	14.10	11.83	(a)	23.07	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	17.53	(a)	14.44	(a)	(a)	14.74	16.36	12.31	....	....	....
Servia	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spain	14.46	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden	13.76	13.59	10.82	14.29	(a)	14.21	10.13	11.91	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	16.36	13.31	10.08	(a)	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)
Switzerland	15.76	14.16	11.70	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	20.79	(a)	12.19	(a)	(a)	11.83	(a)	(a)	....	....	11.29
Turkey	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wales	16.80	12.32	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	11.42	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	17.54	....	(a)	(a)	....	9.30	(a)	14.19	....	....	....
West Indies	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Africa (country not specified)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South America (country not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	13.91	13.62	12.84	15.66	11.89	13.78	10.45	12.31	19.54	13.67	15.07	17.22	12.31	16.62	14.24	12.15	13.67	12.75	13.15	13.12	11.74	....	....	....	....	....
Total native-born	13.89	13.38	12.64	15.39	12.36	12.98	10.89	11.81	17.05	13.00	14.56	15.89	11.67	15.86	11.22	11.50	14.01	12.58	13.05	12.98	11.69	....	....	....	....	....
Foreign-born, by race:																										
Abyssinian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Albanian	8.07	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Armenian	9.73	13.28	10.91	(a)	(a)	....	7.85	11.01	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bohemian and Moravian	13.07	13.03	11.81	13.52	....	(a)	11.77	(a)	(a)	12.40	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.94	....	9.57	....	....	....	10.68	(a)	8.80	....	....	....	....
Bosnian	11.63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.58	13.14	11.08	(a)	....	(a)	12.34	11.28	....	....	....	....	....
Bulgarian	10.31	(a)	8.25	(a)	....	(a)	18.16	(a)	(a)	9.07	(a)	....	....	11.73	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Canadian, French	10.62	13.43	12.87	(a)	(a)	13.37	10.09	12.31	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	10.41	12.83	8.84	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Canadian, Other	14.15	15.04	14.30	(a)	(a)	15.85	11.85	13.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.49	14.78	12.63	(a)	(a)	10.72	....	11.01	....	....	....	....	....
Croatian	11.37	11.88	(a)	12.35	....	13.70	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	18.04	15.13	12.92	(a)	....	(a)	14.30	11.94	....	....	....	....	....
Cuban	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.02	12.17	9.97	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dalmatian	11.87	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Danish	14.32	14.51	14.33	15.83	(a)	(a)	10.79	14.13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.44	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch	12.04	13.20	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	11.07	11.48	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	15.73	(a)	12.47	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.64	....	....	....	....	....
Egyptian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	13.59	(a)	(a)	....	11.64	12.43	(a)	13.87	....	....	....	....	....
English	14.13	13.84	13.84	18.82	(a)	14.92	11.71	13.30	22.20	12.81	15.57	17.05	14.31	18.56	16.09	12.20	14.77	12.31	14.04	15.22	12.03	....	....	....	....	....
Filipino	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finnish	13.27	12.83	(a)	(a)	....	13.51	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	15.61	14.56	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	9.33	....	....	....	....	....

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE AND BY INDUSTRY*—*Continued*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.							10.79			(a)					(a)	(a)					11.34
Flemish	11.07	11.26														11.29	(a)	12.79	13.05	(a)	11.78
French	12.92	14.81	(a)	(a)		(a)	11.26	(a)	22.40	11.75	14.88	16.04	(a)	16.50		12.10	15.41	13.74	12.41	13.16	11.71
German	13.63	13.94	12.87	15.33	(a)	14.32	10.60	12.14	22.43	13.28	15.68	17.06	10.35	14.38	14.64	12.10	15.41	13.74	(a)	(a)	7.16
Greek	8.41	11.57	9.46	11.80			7.06		(a)	9.05		(a)		10.70	(a)	9.46	(a)		12.21	11.49	9.11
Hebrew, Russian	12.71	12.47	11.53	13.28			8.21	(a)			(a)	(a)	12.13	12.29		11.10	(a)				
Hebrew, Other	14.37	(a)	12.68	14.90			(a)	(a)					(a)	11.33		12.57	(a)	(a)	12.99	11.74	(a)
Herzegovinian	13.81													13.82						(a)	
Hindu	(a)																			(a)	
Irish	13.01	12.92	12.62	15.88	(a)	14.58	10.49	12.19	15.84	11.93	13.93	(a)	(a)	15.83	15.34	11.66	15.30	12.10	12.20	13.28	10.92
Italian, North	11.28	11.60	10.80	11.86		13.69	8.61	10.02	8.61	13.86	11.25	11.29	(a)	11.80	13.64	9.51	10.79	12.00	10.67	10.20	8.57
Italian, South	9.61	10.21	9.97	10.94	(a)	13.89	7.68	8.85	8.70	11.60	12.19	10.77	11.79	10.59	10.90	9.26	10.85	11.33	10.06	10.44	7.39
Italian (not specified)	12.64													(a)	(a)			12.15		(a)	
Japanese	(a)						(a)							(a)							
Lithuanian	11.03	12.24	10.87	11.60		13.60	7.86	9.87	(a)	(a)	11.54	(a)		12.89	11.98	9.50	12.85	(a)		10.67	7.97
Macedonian	8.95	(a)	10.11				7.09		(a)	8.94				9.30	13.60	8.86					(a)
Magyar	11.65	11.48	10.33	13.48		13.40	8.92	(a)	10.11	10.85	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.69	13.96	9.71	14.61	11.74	(a)	11.76	(a)
Mexican	8.57		(a)	(a)			(a)							(a)	(a)						
Montenegrin	12.91	(a)		(a)			(a)			(a)				11.67	13.87	(a)					(a)
Negro	9.79													9.86						(a)	
Norwegian	15.28	15.20	(a)	17.38		14.12		11.96	(a)			(a)		16.84	14.54	(a)	15.88	(a)	(a)	13.18	(a)
Persian	11.23	(a)																		10.79	
Polish	11.06	12.28	9.84	11.90		13.57	7.84	9.94	10.73	11.24	11.26	11.45	(a)	12.69	14.06	9.88	12.68	(a)	11.38	11.14	8.57
Portuguese	8.10		(a)	(a)		(a)	8.05			(a)				(a)						(a)	9.19
Rumanian	10.90	11.98	9.62	13.74		9.40	(a)	(a)	9.74	9.48		(a)	(a)	11.06	(a)	10.05			(a)	(a)	(a)

Russian	11.01	11.14	9.85	12.65	(a)	(a)	7.56	9.98	7.48	10.94	9.45	(a)	(a)	12.05	14.03	9.36	12.19	(a)	11.25	10.69	9.11
Ruthenian	9.92	9.98	(a)	(a)	....	....	7.52	(a)	(a)	11.10	....	(a)	....	11.79	(a)	8.84	(a)	....	....	11.72	8.19
Scotch	15.24	14.81	12.63	(a)	(a)	13.42	12.75	(a)	23.23	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	18.62	(a)	(a)	17.13	12.34	15.07	15.90	12.41
Scotch-Irish	15.13	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.66	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Servian	10.75	10.84	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	10.75	(a)	10.20	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Slovak	11.95	11.00	9.28	12.16	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.84	11.10	10.15	(a)	....	12.27	13.83	9.53	12.93	(a)	12.00	11.47	11.02
Slovenian	12.15	12.19	(a)	11.36	....	13.61	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.26	(a)	....	....	11.85	14.51	10.65	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.89	(a)
Spanish	9.87	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish	15.36	14.71	14.15	17.81	....	14.51	11.36	13.38	25.31	(a)	(a)	12.99	(a)	19.07	15.09	10.98	16.06	....	(a)	15.83	11.38
Syrian	8.12	(a)	10.99	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.08	(a)	11.68	....	(a)	....	(a)	10.59	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	10.50	....	7.46
Turkish	7.65	(a)	9.27	....	....	....	6.94	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	11.39	....	6.90	....	....	....	....	8.16
Welsh	22.02	14.11	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	9.93	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	22.75	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	11.25
West Indian (other than Cuban)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....
Alsatian (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australian (race not specified)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	12.67	13.41	11.65	13.18	....	11.69	9.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	12.79	14.36	9.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.65
Belgian (race not specified)	14.33	13.16	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.99	14.08	20.13	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12.00	11.46	(a)	10.58
South American (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swiss (race not specified)	13.96	15.16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	17.13	....	11.47	(a)	12.93	12.84	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born	11.92	12.89	11.19	12.91	14.09	13.87	9.28	11.58	12.63	11.48	13.59	14.11	12.80	13.29	13.96	10.27	13.71	11.99	12.18	11.64	9.96
Grand total	12.64	13.09	12.11	13.30	12.56	13.57	9.68	11.67	15.73	12.07	14.20	15.11	12.23	14.35	12.72	10.64	13.81	12.13	12.50	11.82	10.49

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

10—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE, AND BY INDUSTRY.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Native-born of native father:	6.60	7.78	5.84	5.32	5.69	7.92	6.09	6.50	5.98	7.98	6.03	10.80	5.25	8.04	6.81	6.14	7.77	6.13	4.38	5.76	6.31
White	6.38	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	6.22	(a)	(a)	....	....	7.44	5.79	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Negro																					
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Australia	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Austria-Hungary	6.45	6.89	6.32	6.14	....	(a)	5.97	(a)	4.98	8.07	6.62	....	(a)	7.26	....	(a)	(a)	....	4.45	....	(a)
Azores	6.04	....	....	....	....	....	6.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Belgium	6.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....
Bulgaria	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Canada	6.15	(a)	6.28	....	(a)	8.62	5.93	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	6.61
Cape Verde Islands	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Denmark	7.82	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
England	6.55	(a)	6.14	....	(a)	8.45	6.32	(a)	5.52	(a)	5.50	....	(a)	7.94	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.84	(a)	6.41
Finland	9.06	....	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
France	6.62	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	5.06	....	(a)
Germany	6.45	8.20	5.75	5.43	....	9.16	6.55	5.94	5.36	7.42	5.34	....	....	7.43	(a)	6.43	(a)	(a)	4.76	5.08	6.51
Greece	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Ireland	6.32	6.76	6.18	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.00	(a)	7.09	(a)	5.15	....	(a)	7.88	....	6.50	7.26	....	4.42	6.21	6.08
Italy	6.14	(a)	5.48	5.53	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	6.27	(a)	....	7.97	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	4.81	(a)	6.13
Netherlands	6.18	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	6.52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	5.49	....	(a)
Norway	7.99	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)
Portugal	5.34	....	....	....	....	....	5.27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Rumania	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	7.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Russia	5.86	6.82	6.13	5.72	....	(a)	5.22	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.01	....	....	7.08	(a)	6.13	....	....	4.32	(a)	5.24
Scotland	6.74	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	6.18	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	8.34	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	6.67
Sweden	7.69	7.37	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	6.31	7.00	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	8.75	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)
Switzerland	6.56	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	(a)	5.69	....	(a)
Turkey	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Wales	6.11	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	7.32	....	....	....	....	3.30	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Total	6.39	7.57	5.96	5.73	(a)	8.70	6.01	6.41	5.35	7.60	5.53	(a)	(a)	7.65	11.32	6.63	7.79	(a)	4.71	5.49	6.40
Total native-born	6.48	7.66	5.88	5.66	5.65	8.29	6.03	6.44	5.76	7.81	5.78	10.05	4.90	7.83	6.58	6.42	7.78	6.42	4.60	5.61	6.38
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Armenian	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	6.15	(a)	(a)	5.93	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bulgarian	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canadian, French	5.92	(a)	6.73	....	....	(a)	5.83	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	6.13
Canadian, Other	7.12	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	7.14	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)
Croatian	7.86	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	8.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danish	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch	5.88	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	6.26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Egyptian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
English	6.58	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	6.87	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	6.87	....	....	....	....	6.19	....	6.08
Finnish	7.31	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)
Flemish	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
French	7.30	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	7.18
German	6.60	6.73	6.76	(a)	....	(a)	5.90	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.72	....	....	6.97	....	6.51	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	6.53
Greek	5.77	(a)	6.05	....	....	....	5.58	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	6.54	....	....	....	....	5.31
Hebrew, Russian	6.82	....	6.60	6.73	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	(a)
Hebrew, Other	6.62	(a)	(a)	6.47	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Irish	7.03	....	(a)	....	....	....	6.61	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	6.25
Italian, North	6.15	(a)	6.93	6.58	....	(a)	5.27	(a)	4.99	....	(a)	....	....	7.28	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	6.23	(a)	5.30
Italian, South	6.25	(a)	6.66	6.62	....	(a)	5.43	(a)	6.91	(a)	9.01	....	....	8.25	6.96	....	(a)	(a)	4.75	(a)	5.48
Lithuanian	6.22	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Macedonian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Magyar	7.13	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	8.49	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....
Montenegrin	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwegian	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....
Persian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....
Polish	5.95	7.44	(a)	6.45	....	(a)	5.55	5.51	(a)	(a)	5.58	....	....	7.06	(a)	5.85	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	5.47
Portuguese	5.57	....	....	....	....	....	5.56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

10—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE, AND BY INDUSTRY.*

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woollen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.																					
Rumanian	7.24	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Russian	6.29	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian	7.31	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotch	6.82	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....
Servian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slovak	7.35	(a)	6.90	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.96	6.95	....	....	7.88	(a)	6.15	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....
Slovenian	7.07	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)
Swedish	7.50	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)
Syrian	5.87	....	(a)	....	....	....	6.26	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.57
Turkish	5.01	....	....	....	....	....	5.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Welsh	7.96	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	9.21	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Austrian (race not specified)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Belgian (race not specified)	7.52	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total foreign-born	6.26	7.40	6.66	6.52	....	8.42	5.82	6.21	6.35	8.04	6.83	(a)	....	7.96	9.17	6.19	7.74	(a)	5.48	6.52	5.84
Grand total	6.42	7.62	5.99	6.17	5.65	8.31	5.94	6.38	5.85	7.87	7.40	10.16	4.90	7.85	6.77	6.36	7.77	6.72	4.73	5.87	6.19

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

10—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

*By general nativity and race and by industry.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Native-born of native father:											
White	7.91	7.13	7.98	7.41	7.47	8.34	5.61	6.37	7.13	7.36	8.35
Negro	6.80	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia	6.20	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Austria-Hungary	8.86	7.13	9.41	9.70	...	7.98	(a)	...	(a)	5.21	(a)
Azores	7.46	...	...	...	...	7.44	...	...	...	...	(a)
Belgium	6.57	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	...
Canada	8.02	(a)	8.57	7.44	7.17	7.89	(a)	...	6.58	7.16	8.38
Cape Verde Islands	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Denmark	7.78	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	(a)
England	8.19	(a)	8.56	7.47	7.27	8.24	6.44	(a)	(a)	7.95	8.39
Finland	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)
France	8.59	(a)	7.97	9.60	...	7.89	(a)	...	(a)	9.21	9.10
Germany	8.22	7.24	8.38	8.74	7.37	8.70	5.86	6.93	7.64	7.58	8.96
Greece	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...
Ireland	8.10	7.73	8.85	8.69	8.00	7.89	5.25	6.93	7.31	6.77	8.71
Italy	7.70	(a)	(a)	7.69	(a)	7.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.23	7.97
Netherlands	8.03	...	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	7.98	(a)
New Zealand	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Norway	8.29	(a)	(a)	8.38	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)
Portugal	7.45	...	(a)	...	...	7.32	...	...	...	...	(a)
Russia	7.62	6.62	8.15	8.71	(a)	7.13	(a)	...	6.45	5.53	(a)
Scotland	8.51	(a)	8.73	9.00	(a)	8.13	...	(a)	...	9.34	8.31
Servia	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Sweden	8.24	(a)	(a)	9.29	(a)	7.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Switzerland	8.42	...	7.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	8.53	(a)
Turkey	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Wales	5.74	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.90	(a)	...	...	5.20	(a)
South America (country not specified)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8.11	7.26	8.60	8.85	7.78	7.96	5.71	6.88	7.39	7.24	8.61
Total native-born	8.04	7.23	8.21	8.54	7.61	8.06	5.66	6.44	7.28	7.28	8.52
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	7.54	...	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	9.28	7.03	(a)	9.51	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Canadian, French	8.31	...	8.95	7.55	8.49	8.23	(a)	...	7.19	8.99	8.63

* See note on page 448.

10—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

By general nativity and race and by industry—Continued

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Hebrew, Other	6.09	...	(a)	6.24	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...
Irish	6.05	...	(a)	...	(a)	6.57	...	...	...	3.91	6.53
Italian, North	5.90	(a)	(a)	6.07	(a)	5.85	(a)	...	(a)	5.29	6.06
Italian, South	5.72	(a)	6.09	5.56	(a)	5.98	(a)	...	(a)	4.87	5.96
Lithuanian	4.47	(a)	(a)	5.08	...	(a)	...	...	...	3.13	5.82
Magyar	4.94	...	(a)	6.05	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	3.98	....
Norwegian	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polish	5.43	6.79	(a)	5.25	(a)	6.01	(a)	...	5.42	3.79	5.73
Portuguese	5.87	...	...	(a)	...	5.85	...	...	...	....	(a)
Rumanian	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Russian	5.75	(a)	(a)	5.68	(a)	5.87	...	...	(a)	3.52	5.97
Ruthenian	5.40	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	...
Scotch	6.22	...	(a)	...	...	6.75	(a)	...	...	(a)	5.81
Servian	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	....	....
Slovak	4.41	...	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	4.03	....
Slovenian	4.72	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	....
Swedish	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	(a)
Syrian	6.00	...	(a)	...	...	6.42	...	...	...	....	5.83
Turkish	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	....	....
Welsh	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50	....
Austrian (race not specified)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Belgian (race not specified)	5.82	...	...	(a)	...	....	5.12	...	...	....	(a)
South American (race not specified)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	....	....
Swiss (race not specified)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	....
Total foreign-born	5.85	6.65	6.31	5.80	6.29	6.17	4.53	...	5.35	4.32	6.09
Grand total	5.46	6.67	5.43	5.47	5.02	6.12	4.21	4.66	5.69	4.12	6.16

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

10—*Continued*
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER
By general nativity and race and by industry—Continued*
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.											
Canadian, Other	8.09	(a)	8.08	7.54	(a)	7.78	....	....	(a)	6.87	8.58
Croatian	7.19	(a)	(a)	7.59	....	.....	....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Cuban	(a)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
Danish	8.42	....	....	9.80	5.75	(a)	....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Dutch	7.89	(a)	....	6.75	....	9.65	.....	.....	(a)	7.96	7.47
English	8.81	(a)	8.41	9.11	8.23	8.87	(a)	6.93	(a)	9.32	8.69
Finnish	9.00	....	(a)	.....	....	9.89	.....	.....	....	(a)	8.93
Flemish	9.42	....	.....	.....	.....	9.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
French	9.89	....	(a)	(a)	....	10.01	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.08	10.10
German	8.98	7.30	7.89	8.75	5.55	9.34	5.75	(a)	8.21	9.26	9.23
Greek	6.85	(a)	6.55	(a)	....	6.88	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	6.07
Hebrew, Russian	7.97	(a)	7.21	8.09	(a)	7.05	....	(a)	....	10.32	7.05
Hebrew, Other	8.27	....	(a)	8.32	....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish	8.24	(a)	7.90	8.33	8.11	8.17	....	(a)	(a)	8.18	8.44
Italian, North	7.51	(a)	7.27	7.54	(a)	7.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.32	6.93
Italian, South	6.64	(a)	6.37	6.79	(a)	6.89	(a)	6.14	(a)	8.03	6.43
Italian (not specified)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	6.69	7.04	7.57	6.35	....	7.64	(a)	....	(a)	4.25	6.98
Magyar	7.74	(a)	(a)	8.67	....	(a)	(a)	....	6.20	(a)	.....
Norwegian	9.27	....	(a)	8.97	....	(a)	....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Persian	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	7.20	7.20	7.19	8.07	(a)	7.32	4.53	....	5.95	5.61	6.65
Portuguese	7.31	....	....	(a)	....	7.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.95
Roumanian	7.57	.....	....	7.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	.....
Russian	7.10	7.07	(a)	7.71	8.38	6.80	(a)	....	5.26	6.31	7.08
Ruthenian	6.52	(a)	.....	.....	.....	6.43	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	.....
Scotch	9.09	....	9.81	(a)	(a)	8.66	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.39	9.10
Scotch-Irish	(a)	....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Slovak	6.61	(a)	7.37	7.66	....	6.41	4.44	(a)	....	5.40	.....
Slovenian	7.15	(a)	....	7.98	....	(a)	....	(a)	6.94	(a)	.....
Spanish	(a)	....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Swedish	8.86	(a)	7.18	8.64	....	9.12	....	(a)	....	(a)	9.19
Syrian	6.79	....	....	(a)	(a)	7.10	.....	.....	....	(a)	6.70
Turkish	(a)	....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Welsh	6.53	.....	.....	(a)	....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	5.56	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified)	7.15	(a)	....	7.53	....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	7.14
Belgian (race not specified)	9.03	....	.....	.....	....	(a)	(a)	.....	....	(a)	9.73
South American (race not specified)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss (race not specified)	9.50	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	9.54	(a)
Total foreign-born	7.90	7.12	7.89	7.74	7.77	7.93	5.14	6.55	6.39	8.57	7.96
Grand total	7.96	7.17	8.16	8.02	7.63	7.97	5.51	6.46	6.87	7.66	8.18

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

10—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE AND BY INDUSTRY

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Native-born of native father:											
White	5.25	(a)	5.21	5.02	4.78	6.01	4.18	4.63	5.78	4.13	6.12
Negro	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia	4.19	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	3.91	.....
Austria-Hungary	4.75	(a)	5.64	5.59	(a)	5.93	4.38	....	....	3.63	5.73
Azores	5.78	....	....	....	....	5.76	....	....	....	....	(a)
Belgium	5.70	....	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)
Canada	6.07	....	5.94	(a)	4.98	6.11	....	....	(a)	5.09	6.07
Cape Verde Islands	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	.....
Cuba	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Denmark	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
England	5.79	(a)	5.86	(a)	(a)	6.35	3.89	....	....	4.28	6.50
Finland	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
France	5.79	....	(a)	....	....	6.86	4.23	....	....	4.87	7.68
Germany	5.06	6.61	5.32	5.04	5.23	6.52	4.10	(a)	5.92	4.17	6.47
Greece	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	.....
India	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	.....
Ireland	5.40	(a)	6.18	(a)	4.56	5.90	(a)	....	6.00	4.12	6.13
Italy	5.54	....	(a)	5.81	(a)	6.47	(a)	....	5.55	4.63	5.80
Netherlands	5.56	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	5.60	(a)
Norway	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)
Portugal	6.17	....	....	....	....	6.03	....	....	....	....	(a)
Roumania	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Russia	4.20	(a)	(a)	4.77	(a)	6.18	3.69	(a)	5.41	3.60	6.20
Scotland	5.65	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.22	(a)	....	(a)	4.25	6.40
Spain	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	.....
Sweden	5.83	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	5.96	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Switzerland	5.63	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	5.73	.....
Turkey	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Wales	3.60	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	3.50	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
South America (country not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	5.31	6.68	5.63	5.23	5.07	6.12	4.14	(a)	5.83	4.07	6.23
Total native-born	5.29	6.69	5.35	5.21	4.89	6.09	4.15	4.66	5.81	4.08	6.19
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	5.83	(a)	(a)	5.86	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	.....
Canadian, French	6.08	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.19	....	....	....	(a)	5.91
Canadian, Other	6.04	....	(a)	(a)	....	5.50	....	....	(a)	(a)	6.49
Croatian	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	.....
Danish	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Dutch	5.43	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	5.30	(a)
English	6.51	....	(a)	(a)	....	7.11	(a)	....	....	4.28	6.48
Finnish	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
French	6.89	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	6.92
German	6.00	(a)	7.04	5.15	....	7.70	(a)	....	(a)	5.09	6.12
Greek	5.34	....	....	(a)	....	5.72	....	....	....	3.75	5.25
Hebrew, Russian	6.14	....	6.37	6.13	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	6.20	6.47

11—*Weekly and Daily Earnings of Industrial Workers According to Race and Age*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE, OR OVER

*By general nativity and race** (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	41,933	$14.37	Armenian	594	$9.73
Negro	6,604	10.66	Bohemian and Moravian	1,353	13.07
Indian	1	(a)	Bosnian	18	11.63
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Bulgarian	403	10.31
			Canadian, French	8,164	10.62
Australia	15	18.93	Canadian, Other	1,323	14.15
Austria-Hungary	831	12.89	Croatian	4,890	11.37
Azores	55	10.18	Cuban	6	(a)
Belgium	56	14.66	Dalmatian	25	11.82
Bulgaria	2	(a)	Danish	377	14.32
Canada	3,385	11.21	Dutch	1,026	12.04
Cape Verde Islands	6	(a)	Egyptian	4	(a)
China	1	(a)	English	9,408	14.13
Cuba	3	(a)	Filipino	1	(a)
Denmark	90	13.85	Finnish	3,334	13.27
England	4,239	14.24	Flemish	125	11.07
Finland	56	12.48	French	896	12.92
France	408	15.65	German	11,380	13.63
Germany	9,996	14.82	Greek	4,154	8.41
Greece	10	11.08	Hebrew, Russian	3,177	12.71
India	2	(a)	Hebrew, Other	1,158	14.37
Ireland	8,859	13.57	Herzegovinian	54	13.81
Italy	214	10.61	Hindu	1	(a)
Mexico	3	(a)	Irish	7,596	13.01
Netherlands	367	12.87	Italian, North	5,343	11.28
Norway	150	13.94	Italian, South	7,821	9.61
Portugal	53	9.32	Italian (not specified)	24	12.64
Rumania	53	(a)	Japanese	3	(a)
Russia	576	12.62	Lithuanian	4,661	11.03
Scotland	1,072	15.35	Macedonian	479	8.95
Servia	1	(a)	Magyar	5,331	11.65
Spain	13	14.46	Mexican	14	8.57
Sweden	750	13.76	Montenegrin	88	12.91
Switzerland	208	15.76	Negro	13	9.79
Turkey	2	(a)	Norwegian	420	15.28
Wales	811	16.80	Persian	21	11.23
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	(a)	Polish	24,223	11.06
Africa (country not specified)	1	(a)	Portuguese	3,125	8.10
South America (country not specified)	2	(a)	Rumanian	1,026	10.90
			Russian	3,311	11.01
Foreign-born, by race:			Ruthenian	385	9.92
Abyssinian	1	(a)	Scotch	1,711	15.24
Albanian	35	8.07	Scotch-Irish	36	15.13
Arabian	3	(a)	Servian	1,016	10.75
			Slovak	10,775	11.95
			Slovenian	2,334	12.15

a Not computed, owing to small number involved. * See note on page 452.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE, OR OVER

By general nativity and race—Continued*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
Spanish	21	$9.87	Belgian (race not specified)	650	$14.33
Swedish	3,984	15.36	South American (race not specified)	3	(*a*)
Syrian	812	8.12	Swiss (race not specified)	229	13.96
Turkish	240	7.65			
Welsh	1,249	22.02			
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	(*a*)	Grand total	220,390	12.64
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	(*a*)			
Australian (race not specified)	6	(*a*)	Total native-born of foreign father	32,242	13.91
Austrian (race not specified)	748	12.67	Total native-born	80,780	13.89
			Total foreign-born	139,610	11.92

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year. *a* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

*By general nativity and race** (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	9,019	$7.91	French	345	$9.89
Negro	17	6.80	German	1,184	8.98
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Greek	450	6.85
			Hebrew, Russia	982	7.97
			Hebrew, Other	279	8.27
Australia	13	6.20	Irish	3,609	8.24
Austria-Hungary	537	6.86	Italian, North	1,331	7.51
Azores	87	7.46	Italian, South	2,324	6.64
Belgium	19	6.57	Italian (not specified)	1	(a)
Canada	2,926	8.02	Lithuanian	721	6.69
Cape Verde Islands	6	(a)	Magyar	96	7.74
Cuba	3	(a)	Norwegian	39	9.27
Denmark	28	7.78	Persian	1	(a)
England	1,855	8.19	Polish	5,342	7.21
Finland	3	(a)	Portuguese	2,057	7.31
France	104	8.59	Rumanian	43	7.57
Germany	2,749	8.22	Russian	576	7.10
Greece	2	(a)	Ruthenian	46	6.52
Ireland	6,135	8.10	Scotch	622	9.09
Italy	171	7.70	Scotch-Irish	4	(a)
Netherlands	154	8.03	Servian	6	(a)
New Zealand	1	(a)	Slovak	110	6.61
Norway	20	8.29	Slovenian	67	7.15
Portugal	49	7.45	Spanish	3	(a)
Russia	319	7.62	Swedish	128	8.86
Scotland	433	8.51	Syrian	379	9.79
Servia	1	(a)	Turkish	3	(a)
Spain	1	(a)	Welsh	61	6.53
Sweden	56	8.24	Alsatian (race not specified)	1	(a)
Switzerland	98	8.42	Australian (race not specified)	1	(a)
Turkey	2	(a)	Austrian (race not specified)	103	7.15
Wales	156	5.74	Belgian (race not specified)	51	9.03
South America (country not specified)	2	(a)	South American (race not specified)	2	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Swiss (race not specified)	66	9.50
Armenian	11	7.54	Grand total	57,712	7.96
Bohemian and Moravian	304	9.28			
Bulgarian	1	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father	15,930	8.11
Canadian, French	7,036	8.31	Total native-born	24,966	8.04
Canadian, Other	633	8.09	Total foreign-born	32,746	7.90
Croatian	38	7.19			
Cuban	1	(a)			
Danish	52	8.42			
Dutch	143	7.89			
English	3,165	8.81			
Finnish	293	9.00			
Flemish	36	9.42			

a Not computed, owing to small number involved. * See note on page 454.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	4,016	$6.60	Finnish	15	$7.31
Negro	323	6.38	Flemish	3	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			French	43	7.30
			German	140	6.60
			Greek	189	5.77
Australia	6	(a)	Hebrew, Russian	130	6.82
Austria-Hungary	417	6.45	Hebrew, Other	35	6.62
Azores	57	6.04	Irish	43	7.03
Belgium	26	6.43	Italian, North	231	6.15
Bulgaria	1	(a)	Italian, South	517	6.25
Canada	1,061	6.15	Lithuanian	25	6.22
Cape Verde Islands	3	(a)	Macedonian	5	(a)
Denmark	23	7.82	Magyar	44	7.13
England	713	6.55	Montenegrin	1	(a)
Finland	29	9.06	Norwegian	3	(a)
France	48	6.62	Persian	1	(a)
Germany	1,374	6.45	Polish	419	5.95
Greece	2	(a)	Portuguese	314	5.57
Ireland	922	6.32	Rumanian	12	7.24
Italy	184	6.14	Russian	42	6.29
Netherlands	92	6.18	Ruthenian	10	7.31
Norway	16	7.99	Scotch	34	6.82
Portugal	46	5.34	Servian	2	(a)
Rumania	2	(a)	Slovak	128	7.35
Russia	233	5.86	Slovenian	13	2.96
Scotland	153	6.74	Swedish	24	7.50
Sweden	152	7.69	Syrian	63	5.87
Switzerland	44	6.56	Turkish	12	5.01
Turkey	3	(a)	Welsh	34	7.96
Wales	79	6.11	Austrian (race not specified)	8	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	1	(a)	Belgian (race not specified)	23	7.52
Foreign-born, by race:			Swiss (race not specified)	1	(a)
Armenian	6	(a)			
Bohemian and Moravian	31	6.15	Grand total	13,682	6.42
Bulgarian	5	(a)			
Canadian, French	673	5.92			
Canadian, Other	34	7.12	Total native-born of foreign father	5,687	6.39
Croatian	23	7.86	Total native-born	10,026	6.48
Danish	1	(a)	Total foreign-born	3,656	6.26
Dutch	33	5.88			
Egyptian	1	(a)			
English	285	6.58			

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year. *a* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:		
White	3,126	$5.25
Negro	4	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		
Australia	32	4.19
Austria-Hungary	726	4.75
Azores	73	5.78
Belgium	22	5.70
Canada	1,425	6.07
Cape Verde Islands	4	(a)
Cuba	1	(a)
Denmark	7	(a)
England	782	5.79
Finland	4	(a)
France	47	5.79
Germany	1,400	5.06
Greece	7	(a)
India	2	(a)
Ireland	1,218	5.40
Italy	264	5.54
Netherlands	105	5.56
Norway	7	(a)
Portugal	42	6.17
Rumania	1	(a)
Russia	640	4.20
Scotland	147	5.65
Spain	1	(a)
Sweden	37	5.83
Switzerland	55	5.63
Turkey	2	(a)
Wales	191	3.60
Africa (country not specified)	1	(a)
South America (country not specified)	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:		
Armenian	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	68	5.83
Bulgarian	1	(a)
Canadian, French	1,044	6.08
Canadian, Other	51	6.04
Croatian	9	(a)
Danish	1	(a)
Dutch	44	$5.43
English	322	6.51
Finnish	9	(a)
French	36	6.89
German	135	6.00
Greek	87	5.34
Hebrew, Russian	257	6.14
Hebrew, Other	60	6.09
Irish	76	6.05
Italian, North	314	5.90
Italian, South	477	5.72
Lithuanian	78	4.47
Magyar	31	4.94
Norwegian	1	(a)
Polish	644	5.43
Portuguese	318	5.87
Rumanian	9	(a)
Russian	108	5.75
Ruthenian	12	5.40
Scotch	40	6.22
Servian	2	(a)
Slovak	60	4.41
Slovenian	13	4.72
Swedish	8	(a)
Syrian	57	6.00
Turkish	1	(a)
Welsh	19	3.50
Austrian (race not specified)	9	(a)
Belgian (race not specified)	23	5.82
South American (race not specified)	1	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	3	(a)
Grand total	14,803	5.46
Total native-born of foreign father	7,244	5.31
Total native-born	10,374	5.29
Total foreign-born	4,429	5.85

* See note on page 454.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:		
White	26,987	$2.24
Negro	13,125	1.77
Indian	6	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		
Arabia	1	(a)
Australia	6	(a)
Austria-Hungary	820	2.23
Belgium	34	2.19
Bulgaria	2	(a)
Canada	191	2.30
China	1	(a)
Cuba	136	2.49
Denmark	65	2.26
England	1,828	2.42
Finland	3	(a)
France	252	2.35
Germany	4,641	2.34
Greece	1	(a)
India	1	(a)
Ireland	3,156	2.27
Italy	156	2.30
Mexico	20	1.97
Netherlands	44	2.33
Norway	45	2.23
Portugal	1	(a)
Russia	248	1.98
Scotland	867	2.47
Spain	37	2.59
Sweden	178	2.22
Switzerland	78	2.52
Turkey	1	(a)
Wales	418	2.48
West Indies (other than Cuba)	10	2.28
Africa (country not specified)	6	(a)
South America (country not specified)	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:		
Armenian	42	1.73
Bohemian and Moravian	2,171	2.26
Bosnian	12	1.83
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
Bulgarian	506	$1.75
Canadian, French	86	2.38
Canadian, Other	186	2.42
Croatian	4,325	1.90
Cuban	2,819	2.34
Dalmatian	16	2.14
Danish	155	2.33
Dutch	179	2.12
English	2,645	2.49
Filipino	1	(a)
Finnish	99	2.30
Flemish	5	(a)
French	789	2.28
German	5,819	2.29
Greek	912	1.58
Hebrew, Russian	190	2.20
Hebrew, Other	102	2.07
Herzegovinian	132	1.66
Irish	2,854	2.19
Italian, North	6,914	2.23
Italian, South	6,720	1.95
Italian (not specified)*	75	2.10
Japanese	144	1.80
Korean	7	(a)
Lithuanian	4,142	2.01
Macedonian	89	1.58
Magyar	4,777	1.97
Mexican	183	2.19
Montenegrin	151	2.08
Negro	57	2.06
Norwegian	175	2.36
Polish	13,292	1.90
Portuguese	8	(a)
Rumanian	622	1.76
Russian	2,819	2.06
Ruthenian	323	1.92
Scotch	1,200	2.47
Scotch-Irish	46	2.36
Servian	435	1.82
Slovak	11,979	2.02
Slovenian	2,127	2.13
Spanish	1,683	2.54
Swedish	803	2.39
Syrian	79	1.81
Turkish	65	1.63
Welsh	371	2.41

* See note on page 454.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

By general nativity and race—Continued*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	15	$2.15	Swiss (race not specified)	72	$2.47
Australian (race not specified)	8	(*a*)	Grand total	138,375	2.11
Austrian (race not specified)	1,120	2.36			
Belgian (race not specified)	462	2.21	Total native-born of foreign father	13,248	2.33
South American (race not specified)	1	(*a*)	Total native-born	53,366	2.15
			Total foreign-born	85,009	2.09

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year. *a* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:		
White	4,306	$1.25
Negro	2,578	.77
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		
Australia	6	(a)
Austria-Hungary	267	1.27
Belgium	1	(a)
Canada	29	1.28
Cuba	1	(a)
Denmark	7	(a)
England	117	1.21
France	47	1.33
Germany	1,113	1.29
Ireland	1,084	1.33
Italy	81	1.23
Mexico	1	(a)
Netherlands	9	(a)
Norway	15	1.42
Portugal	1	(a)
Rumania	2	(a)
Russia	121	1.17
Scotland	32	1.20
Sweden	15	1.38
Switzerland	13	1.33
Wales	13	1.11
Foreign-born, by race:		
Arabian	2	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	124	1.28
Bulgarian	2	(a)
Canadian, French	5	(a)
Canadian, other	13	1.31
Croatian	115	1.05
Cuban	409	1.20
Danish	3	(a)
Dutch	46	1.36
English	66	1.17
Finnish	1	(a)
French	8	(a)
German	335	1.30
Greek	18	.93
Hebrew, Russian	92	$1.22
Hebrew, Other	31	1.20
Irish	191	1.16
Italian, North	90	1.04
Italian, South	740	1.30
Lithuanian	190	1.14
Macedonian	1	(a)
Magyar	395	1.15
Mexican	1	(a)
Negro	4	(a)
Norwegian	5	(a)
Polish	970	1.14
Portuguese	1	(a)
Rumanian	83	1.15
Russian	151	1.12
Ruthenian	11	1.36
Scotch	16	1.36
Servian	5	(a)
Slovak	192	1.14
Slovenian	75	1.31
Spanish	106	1.50
Swedish	10	1.31
Syrian	4	(a)
Turkish	1	(a)
Welsh	4	(a)
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	29	1.17
Belgian (race not specified)	8	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	3	(a)
Grand total	14,416	1.16
Total native-born of foreign father	2,975	1.29
Total native-born	9,859	1.13
Total foreign-born	4,557	1.20

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year. *a* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	2,624	$1.31	Greek	27	$1.18
Negro	1,143	.99	Hebrew, Russian	3	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other	2	(a)
			Herzegovinian	9	(a)
			Irish	6	(a)
Australia	1	(a)	Italian, North	154	1.83
Austria-Hungary	412	1.43	Italian, South	289	1.51
Belgium	21	1.73	Italian (not specified)	3	(a)
Canada	15	1.19	Japanese	1	(a)
Cuba	38	1.67	Lithuanian	20	1.50
Denmark	14	1.40	Macedonian	12	1.38
England	246	1.61	Magyar	114	1.54
France	29	1.68	Mexican	7	(a)
Germany	487	1.40	Montenegrin	8	(a)
Ireland	208	1.35	Negro	1	(a)
Italy	102	1.60	Polish	151	1.45
Mexico	4	(a)	Rumanian	14	1.70
Netherlands	4	(a)	Russian	28	1.57
Norway	7	(a)	Ruthenian	6	(a)
Rumania	1	(a)	Scotch	27	1.58
Russia	112	1.39	Servian	8	(a)
Scotland	130	1.71	Slovak	214	1.54
Spain	14	1.74	Slovenian	37	1.45
Sweden	48	1.51	Spanish	95	2.67
Switzerland	10	1.54	Swedish	8	(a)
Wales	44	1.58	Syrian	4	(a)
West Indies (other than Cuba)	1	(a)	Welsh	3	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Austrian (race not specified)	22	1.98
Bohemian and Moravian	52	1.52	Belgian (race not specified)	13	1.86
Bulgarian	8	(a)			
Canadian, French	2	(a)	Grand total	7,363	1.38
Canadian, Other	3	(a)			
Croatian	79	1.49			
Cuban	85	1.63	Total native-born of foreign father	1,948	1.48
Dalmatian	1	(a)			
Danish	2	(a)	Total native-born	5,715	1.31
Dutch	8	(a)			
English	42	1.60	Total foreign-born	1,648	1.63
French	20	1.69			
German	60	1.50			

* See note on page 458.

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

11—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General Nativity and Race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	1,848	$0.93	Hebrew, Russian	31	$1.03
Negro	368	.60	Hebrew, Other	18	1.01
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Irish	8	(a)
			Italian, North	66	.90
			Italian, South	158	1.24
Australia	3	(a)	Lithuanian	17	1.03
Austria-Hungary	178	1.01	Magyar	87	.87
Canada	9	(a)	Mexican	1	(a)
Cuba	1	(a)	Polish	136	1.04
Denmark	7	(a)	Portuguese	1	(a)
England	32	1.93	Rumanian	7	(a)
France	12	.82	Russian	29	.99
Germany	434	.94	Ruthenian	5	(a)
Ireland	201	.92	Scotch	3	(a)
Italy	73	.99	Slovak	43	1.04
Netherlands	5	(a)	Slovenian	8	(a)
Norway	7	(a)	Spanish	16	1.32
Russia	149	.93	Austrian (race not specified)	8	(a)
Scotland	11	.94			
Spain	1	(a)	Belgian (race not specified)	4	(a)
Sweden	11	1.12			
Switzerland	7	(a)	South American (race not specified)	2	(a)
Wales	2	(a)			
Foreign-born, by race:					
Bohemian and Moravian	22	1.19	Grand total	4,224	.93
Canadian, French	1	(a)			
Canadian, Other	1	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father	1,143	.95
Croatian	36	.95			
Cuban	87	1.16	Total native-born	3,359	.90
Dutch	14	1.13			
English	7	(a)	Total foreign-born	865	1.06
German	47	1.02			
Greek	2	(a)			

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

12—*Family Income of Industrial Workers*

PER CENT. OF FAMILIES WITH YEARLY INCOME AS SPECIFIED (*approximate*), *by general nativity and race of head of family*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[Includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. Totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families included report income as "none."]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family.	Number of families included.	Average family income.	Per cent. of families having a total income—				
			Under $300.	Under $500.	Under $750.	Under $1,000.	Under $1,500.
Native-born of native father:							
White	1,070	$865	2.2	13.5	45.1	72.7	93.6
Negro	124	517	4.0	55.6	88.7	97.6	99.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Bohemian and Moravian	24	621	.0	33.3	75.0	100.0	100.0
Canadian, French	27	891	3.7	14.8	51.9	74.1	85.2
English	42	842	.0	23.8	47.6	69.0	92.9
German	213	894	1.9	11.7	46.0	73.7	89.7
Irish	292	926	1.7	15.8	41.8	64.0	89.7
Polish	77	681	1.3	29.9	64.9	85.7	100.0
Foreign-born:							
Armenian	101	730	8.9	27.7	57.4	84.2	95.0
Bohemian and Moravian	437	773	3.7	22.4	60.2	80.8	94.1
Brava	29	562	.0	44.8	89.7	96.6	100.0
Canadian, French	477	903	1.9	10.9	44.2	72.1	91.0
Croatian	560	702	10.4	37.9	68.9	84.1	93.8
Cuban	43	881	2.3	4.7	23.3	67.4	97.7
Dutch	129	772	1.6	16.3	56.6	79.8	94.6
English	425	956	1.9	11.8	37.9	62.4	88.9
Finnish	137	781	2.2	6.6	43.8	90.5	95.6
Flemish	79	798	7.6	17.7	50.6	82.3	93.7
French	130	757	3.8	26.9	56.2	80.0	96.2
German	887	878	2.4	15.1	44.9	70.9	91.5
Greek	49	632	16.3	51.0	75.5	81.6	93.9
Hebrew	660	685	9.1	33.5	69.4	87.0	97.0
Irish	675	999	2.1	12.1	38.4	61.0	84.1
Italian, North	583	657	9.1	36.4	70.8	88.7	96.7
Italian, South	1,380	569	16.6	50.9	79.5	91.4	98.5
Lithuanian	763	636	6.9	33.2	73.9	90.8	97.6
Magyar	860	611	12.9	40.2	75.5	90.7	98.0
Mexican	39	472	7.7	69.2	92.3	97.4	100.0
Norwegian	26	1,015	.0	3.8	11.5	50.0	96.2
Polish	2,038	595	10.5	44.0	79.0	91.4	97.8
Portuguese	258	790	2.3	27.9	60.9	79.8	90.7
Rumanian	69	805	10.1	29.0	62.3	76.8	88.4
Russian	76	494	6.6	57.9	89.5	98.7	100.0
Ruthenian	571	569	10.0	43.3	82.1	94.4	98.9
Scotch	123	1,142	.0	9.8	31.7	47.2	77.2
Servian	59	462	32.2	66.1	86.4	93.2	98.3
Slovak	1,243	582	10.9	43.8	77.9	92.0	98.9
Slovenian	163	684	6.1	37.4	72.4	87.7	95.1
Spanish	37	1,099	.0	2.7	13.5	37.8	91.9
Swedish	460	974	.9	6.3	34.8	66.7	89.1
Syrian	142	594	17.6	47.2	76.1	88.0	97.2
Welsh	90	893	6.7	17.8	45.6	60.0	90.0
Grand total	15,726	721	7.6	31.3	64.0	82.6	95.0
Total native-born of foreign father	707	866	1.7	17.3	47.9	72.1	91.5
Total native-born	1,901	843	2.2	17.6	49.0	74.1	93.2
Total foreign-born	13,825	704	8.4	33.2	66.0	83.8	95.2

13—*Sources of Family Income of Industrial Workers*

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family.	Number of families included.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father:													
White	1,070	58.4	3.1	14.0	0.5	6.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	14.0
Negro	124	71.0	4.0	5.6	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.8	.0	13.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:													
Bohemian and Moravian	24	75.0	12.5	4.2	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.2
Canadian, French	27	48.1	11.1	11.1	.0	14.8	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1
English	42	52.4	4.8	16.7	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.4
German	213	67.6	3.3	7.5	.5	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.5	16.0
Irish	292	50.7	1.7	16.1	.7	7.5	1.0	1.7	.3	3.1	1.0	.0	16.1
Polish	77	85.7	1.3	3.9	.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6
Foreign-born:													
Armenian	98	29.6	12.2	8.2	1.0	14.3	1.0	1.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	27.6
Bohemian and Moravian	437	46.2	2.3	20.8	.5	6.6	.0	.2	.0	2.3	.2	.0	20.8
Brava	29	69.0	.0	.0	.0	10.3	.0	.0	3.4	3.4	.0	.0	13.8
Canadian, French	477	32.7	8.0	29.6	1.3	6.3	.2	1.5	.0	4.2	1.9	.2	14.3
Croatian	560	34.3	.9	3.8	.0	52.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.4	8.4
Cuban	43	51.2	9.3	14.0	.0	9.3	2.3	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	11.6
Dutch	129	46.5	.8	35.7	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	12.4
English	424	41.3	5.7	25.9	1.2	7.1	.5	.5	.2	2.6	.5	.0	14.6
Finnish	137	73.0	.0	7.3	.0	9.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.2
Flemish	79	43.0	1.3	21.5	1.3	12.7	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	19.0
French	130	30.8	26.2	14.6	1.5	3.8	.0	.8	.0	.8	.0	.0	21.5
German	884	37.3	2.8	22.6	1.6	9.6	.1	.5	.1	1.6	.5	.1	23.2
Greek	49	38.8	12.2	8.2	.0	18.4	.0	2.0	.0	.0	4.1	.0	16.3
Hebrew	660	54.4	2.0	17.7	.2	13.9	.2	.0	.0	1.7	.3	.0	9.7
Irish	675	33.2	1.8	26.5	.7	6.4	.1	1.0	.3	7.9	1.8	.3	20.0
Italian, North	583	41.0	3.9	7.4	.9	27.3	.2	.0	.0	.3	.3	.9	17.8
Italian, South	1,372	39.7	6.6	9.3	.9	26.5	.1	.1	.0	1.9	.6	.1	14.2
Lithuanian	760	28.7	1.8	5.0	.1	43.7	.1	.0	.0	.5	.3	.0	19.7
Magyar	859	32.1	2.1	4.8	.3	43.5	.6	.1	.2	.3	.8	.7	14.3
Mexican	39	10.3	.0	.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0	82.1
Norwegian	26	46.2	.0	26.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	3.8	.0	19.2
Polish	2,038	35.8	3.5	8.5	.1	37.7	(a)	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	13.2
Portuguese	258	29.5	17.1	14.3	1.9	7.4	.0	.8	.0	1.2	1.2	.4	26.4
Rumanian	69	20.3	1.4	.0	.0	65.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	11.6
Russian	76	43.4	.0	2.6	.0	46.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	6.6

13—*Continued*

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family.	Number of families included.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Foreign-born—Cont'd													
Ruthenian	571	27.8	5.3	5.8	.4	41.7	.7	.5	.5	1.1	.4	.4	15.6
Scotch	123	38.2	3.3	26.0	.8	4.1	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	26.0
Servian	58	8.6	1.7	.0	.0	79.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.2	5.2
Slovak	1,242	44.0	2.3	7.8	.2	29.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.3	.5	14.7
Slovenian	163	48.5	4.9	9.2	.6	29.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.6	6.1
Spanish	37	56.8	2.7	13.5	.0	10.8	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.5
Swedish	460	44.3	1.1	23.0	.0	6.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.0	24.1
Syrian	142	28.9	11.3	9.9	.7	16.2	.7	8.5	.7	4.9	2.1	1.4	14.8
Welsh	90	35.6	1.1	26.7	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	5.6	2.2	.0	26.7
Grand total	15,704	40.7	3.8	12.7	.5	23.2	.2	.5	.1	1.4	.5	.3	15.9
Total native-born of foreign father	706	61.3	3.0	11.2	.4	6.7	.6	.7	.1	1.4	.4	.1	14.0
Total native-born	1,900	60.3	3.1	12.4	.4	6.5	.4	.8	.2	1.5	.3	.1	14.0
Total foreign-born	13,804	38.0	3.9	12.8	.5	25.5	.2	.4	.1	1.4	.6	.3	16.2

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

13—*Continued*

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME

of the foreign-born, by race

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

RACE.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—			
	Husband.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Unspecified sources.
Old Immigration:				
Canadian, French	32.7	29.6	6.3	14.3
English	41.3	25.9	7.1	14.6
German	37.3	22.6	9.6	23.2
Irish	33.2	26.5	6.4	20.0
Norwegian	46.2	26.9	.0	19.2
Scotch	38.2	26.0	4.1	26.0
Welsh	35.6	26.7	2.2	26.7
New Immigration:				
Armenian	29.6	8.2	14.3	27.6
Brava	69.0	.0	10.3	13.8
Croatian	34.3	3.8	52.0	8.4
Cuban	51.2	14.0	9.3	11.6
Greek	38.8	8.2	18.4	16.3
Hebrew	54.4	17.7	13.9	9.7
Italian, North	41.0	7.4	27.3	17.8
Italian, South	39.7	9.3	26.5	14.2
Lithuanian	28.7	5.0	43.7	19.7
Magyar	32.1	4.8	43.5	14.3
Polish	35.8	8.5	37.7	13.2
Portuguese	29.5	14.3	7.4	26.4
Rumanian	20.3	.0	65.2	11.6
Russian	43.4	2.6	46.1	6.6
Ruthenian	27.8	5.8	41.7	15.6
Servian	8.6	.0	79.3	5.2
Slovak	44.0	7.8	29.3	14.7
Slovenian	48.5	9.2	29.4	6.1
Syrian	28.9	9.9	16.2	14.8

14—*Period of Residence in the United States of Foreign-born Industrial Workers*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

MALE

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	663	12.2	7.5	10.1	8.1	7.5	24.4	12.1	14.8	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	3,923	2.6	2.6	10.1	7.7	5.8	22.3	4.0	14.3	30.5
Bulgarian	958	4.8	30.8	39.5	12.4	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	1.7
Canadian, French	9,351	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.7	2.7	12.3	14.3	16.6	43.6
Canadian, other	1,728	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	11.1	12.2	17.4	49.9
Croatian	9,825	3.7	7.3	21.5	18.0	10.6	28.7	5.2	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,011	8.2	4.5	8.9	6.4	12.7	32.8	8.1	7.6	10.7
Danish	595	1.5	1.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	16.1	3.9	17.5	47.9
Dutch	1,469	1.6	2.9	5.9	4.0	3.7	13.0	4.4	20.3	44.1
English	13,143	3.0	3.0	5.5	4.4	3.5	10.8	6.8	12.8	50.2
Finnish	3,630	10.1	2.3	12.6	10.7	10.7	30.9	9.4	6.6	6.7
Flemish	137	12.4	15.3	21.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	2.2	6.6	5.8
French	1,861	4.1	4.5	8.5	6.7	6.1	23.8	4.9	14.1	27.4
German	18,983	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	10.5	4.2	16.5	55.2
Greek	5,510	9.1	15.9	32.3	17.3	7.4	14.1	2.5	1.0	.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,785	2.3	5.4	11.5	12.4	11.3	30.0	8.8	9.3	8.9
Hebrew, other	1,398	1.9	2.7	8.2	7.2	6.2	27.8	13.2	12.0	20.8
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	11,301	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	8.4	7.2	11.2	63.8
Italian, North	13,307	4.6	5.1	12.9	13.3	8.9	33.2	9.8	7.2	4.9
Italian, South	16,191	6.8	5.8	15.1	14.5	10.0	30.0	9.3	5.3	2.6
Italian (not specified)	141	1.4	7.8	17.0	9.2	10.6	29.8	9.2	7.8	7.1
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	9,269	4.6	4.3	15.5	11.8	10.0	31.1	11.5	7.8	3.5
Macedonian	580	7.8	37.2	37.8	11.9	3.3	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	11,620	4.6	8.0	18.6	14.2	10.5	29.3	6.4	5.3	3.1
Mexican	209	6.2	11.0	10.0	7.2	4.8	20.6	15.3	12.4	12.4
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	680	1.5	1.0	6.3	8.2	3.7	19.3	5.3	9.6	45.1
Polish	40,606	4.1	4.1	15.9	12.6	9.2	28.7	8.0	8.8	8.5
Portuguese	3,583	4.4	5.0	13.4	11.5	8.2	32.3	10.5	9.7	5.0
Rumanian	1,895	7.1	17.9	39.2	16.7	7.1	10.6	.6	.6	.3
Russian	6,543	6.4	10.8	24.2	13.5	7.1	22.9	6.5	5.1	3.4
Ruthenian	816	6.1	7.0	23.3	14.1	9.9	23.3	6.6	5.0	4.7
Scotch	3,163	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.1	3.1	9.4	4.0	11.0	59.2
Scotch-Irish	88	1.1	.0	5.7	2.3	2.3	9.1	5.7	6.8	67.0
Servian	1,645	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.3	25.0	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	24,704	2.5	4.6	12.6	10.5	9.8	31.7	11.0	8.5	8.7
Slovenian	4,776	4.1	5.4	16.6	13.0	11.0	33.7	7.3	5.8	3.1
Spanish	1,929	6.5	5.9	11.9	8.7	10.1	33.8	10.5	7.3	5.4
Swedish	5,350	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.8	16.4	7.1	18.5	45.3
Syrian	953	3.7	8.9	17.2	13.6	11.3	31.2	11.1	2.5	.4
Turkish	331	12.1	16.9	38.7	15.4	6.9	6.0	2.7	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,763	.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	4.0	23.5	12.6	54.1
Total	245,824	3.9	4.9	13.0	10.2	7.6	23.8	8.0	9.3	19.4

* By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.

14—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS

By sex and race—Continued

FEMALE

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Bohemian and Moravian	621	3.1	3.7	11.4	11.1	8.5	21.9	7.1	15.8	17.4
Canadian, French	8,318	4.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	15.7	17.2	18.3	28.5
Canadian, other	768	2.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	3.5	17.6	14.2	18.8	32.0
Croatian	216	22.2	9.7	30.6	15.7	6.5	10.2	2.8	2.3	.0
Cuban	529	4.9	3.4	11.0	8.1	11.7	25.1	12.1	10.8	12.9
Dutch	256	6.6	5.9	14.5	8.2	6.3	10.2	10.9	22.7	14.8
English	3,769	3.3	4.5	7.2	5.5	4.0	16.4	10.6	18.6	29.9
Finnish	305	9.2	3.0	13.1	20.0	15.4	26.9	6.6	4.6	1.3
French	407	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.3	10.6	21.6	7.6	9.8	11.1
German	1,860	2.5	3.8	8.2	4.8	4.6	12.6	9.7	24.5	29.2
Greek	579	6.7	16.8	29.5	18.5	6.7	18.1	2.6	.5	.5
Hebrew, Russian	1,426	5.8	9.3	19.3	20.3	9.7	21.4	6.5	6.6	1.0
Hebrew, other	408	3.2	3.2	13.7	15.2	13.0	33.1	9.1	5.9	3.7
Irish	4,027	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.2	13.3	9.7	14.0	50.1
Italian, North	1,896	4.7	7.7	16.5	15.6	8.5	25.4	13.5	6.3	1.8
Italian, South	3,848	5.3	6.2	19.7	15.5	9.2	26.8	11.7	4.4	1.2
Lithuanian	1,181	8.0	11.4	30.1	16.5	9.4	16.8	4.8	2.4	.6
Magyar	632	19.8	16.5	27.5	13.9	6.5	11.7	1.7	1.4	.9
Polish	7,734	11.4	6.7	20.3	16.1	10.8	21.5	6.9	4.6	1.8
Portuguese	2,452	4.1	4.6	14.6	13.3	10.8	32.7	11.2	6.6	2.0
Rumanian	145	22.1	14.5	26.2	8.3	3.4	22.8	2.1	.7	.0
Russian	904	8.2	10.5	21.8	18.3	12.6	18.0	6.9	2.9	.9
Ruthenian	81	21.0	11.1	35.8	14.8	3.7	7.4	3.7	2.5	.0
Scotch	724	2.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	2.3	9.0	7.0	20.7	46.0
Slovak	449	12.5	11.1	22.7	12.7	12.7	17.6	7.6	2.4	.7
Slovenian	190	17.4	8.4	31.1	10.0	10.0	15.3	5.3	2.6	.0
Spanish	134	8.2	11.9	21.6	11.9	8.2	25.4	6.0	4.5	2.2
Swedish	156	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.1	8.3	13.5	21.2	41.7
Syrian	446	6.3	8.3	17.9	12.1	12.8	30.5	10.8	1.3	.0
Welsh	87	.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	10.3	18.4	18.4	35.6
Total	45,099	6.0	5.4	13.3	10.6	7.4	19.4	10.5	10.9	16.5

* By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes in each sex group only races with 80 or more males or females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.

14—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race—Continued

TOTAL

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	677	12.0	8.0	10.0	8.1	7.5	24.5	12.1	14.5	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	4,544	2.7	2.8	10.3	8.2	6.2	22.3	4.4	14.5	28.7
Bulgarian	963	4.9	30.6	39.3	12.5	3.9	6.1	.5	.4	1.8
Canadian, French	17,669	3.4	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.5	13.9	15.7	17.4	36.5
Canadian, other	2,496	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	13.1	12.8	17.8	44.4
Croatian	10,041	4.1	7.3	21.7	18.0	10.5	28.3	5.1	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,540	7.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	12.5	13.6	8.7	8.1	11.0
Danish	657	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	15.4	4.7	18.6	47.5
Dutch	1,725	2.4	3.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	12.6	5.4	20.6	39.8
English	16,912	3.0	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.6	12.0	7.7	14.1	45.7
Finnish	3,935	10.0	2.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	30.6	9.2	6.5	6.3
Flemish	173	13.3	16.2	24.9	10.4	8.1	15.6	1.7	5.2	4.6
French	2,268	4.8	5.2	9.3	7.3	6.9	23.4	5.4	13.4	24.4
German	20,843	1.3	1.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	10.7	4.7	17.2	52.9
Greek	6,089	8.9	16.0	32.0	17.4	7.4	14.5	2.5	.9	.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,211	3.3	6.5	13.6	14.6	10.9	27.6	8.2	8.6	6.8
Hebrew, other	1,806	2.2	2.8	9.5	9.0	7.8	29.0	12.2	10.6	16.9
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	15,328	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	9.7	7.9	11.9	60.2
Italian, North	15,203	4.7	5.4	13.3	13.6	8.8	32.2	10.3	7.1	4.6
Italian, South	20,039	6.5	5.9	15.9	14.7	9.9	29.9	9.7	5.1	2.3
Italian (not specified)	143	1.4	7.7	17.5	9.1	10.5	29.4	9.8	7.7	7.0
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	10,448	5.0	5.1	17.2	12.3	9.9	29.5	10.7	7.1	3.2
Macedonian	581	7.7	37.2	37.7	11.9	3.4	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	12,252	5.4	8.4	19.1	14.2	10.3	28.4	6.2	5.1	3.0
Mexican	211	6.6	10.9	10.0	7.6	4.7	20.4	15.2	12.3	12.3
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	730	1.4	1.6	6.8	8.1	4.0	19.5	5.6	9.7	43.3
Polish	48,340	5.3	4.5	16.6	13.2	9.5	27.5	7.8	8.2	7.4
Portuguese	6,035	4.3	4.8	13.9	12.2	9.3	32.5	10.8	8.5	3.8
Rumanian	2,040	8.1	17.7	38.2	16.1	6.8	11.4	.7	.6	.3
Russian	7,447	6.7	10.8	23.9	14.1	7.8	22.3	6.6	4.8	3.1
Ruthenian	897	7.5	7.4	24.4	14.2	9.4	21.9	6.4	4.8	4.2
Scotch	3,887	2.3	2.6	4.9	3.8	3.0	9.3	4.6	12.8	56.7
Scotch-Irish	93	1.1	.0	5.4	2.2	3.2	9.7	5.4	7.5	65.6
Servian	1,666	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.5	24.8	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	25,153	2.7	4.7	12.8	10.5	9.8	31.5	11.0	8.4	8.6
Slovenian	4,966	4.6	5.5	17.1	12.9	11.0	33.0	7.3	5.7	3.0
Spanish	2,063	6.6	6.3	12.5	8.9	10.0	33.3	10.2	7.1	5.2
Swedish	5,506	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.9	16.2	7.3	18.6	45.2
Syrian	1,399	4.5	8.7	17.4	13.2	11.8	31.0	11.0	2.1	.3
Turkish	336	11.9	17.0	39.0	15.2	6.8	6.3	2.6	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,850	.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	23.2	12.9	53.2
Total	290,923	4.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	7.5	23.1	8.4	9.5	18.9

* See note on page 478.

15—*Affiliation with Trade-unions of Foreign-born Workmen*

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES

By general nativity and race of individual (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General Nativity and Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,273	177	13.9
Negro	162	29	17.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	60	6	10.0
Canadian, French	88	20	22.7
Canadian, other	14	5	(a)
Croatian	1	.....	(a)
Cuban	6	3	(a)
Danish	2	.....	(a)
Dutch	36	.....	.0
English	84	6	7.1
Finnish	1	.....	(a)
Flemish	3	.....	(a)
French	5	.....	(a)
German	348	49	14.1
Hebrew	9	.....	(a)
Irish	480	82	17.1
Italian, North	6	.....	(a)
Italian, South	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	4	3	(a)
Magyar	4	2	(a)
Norwegian	5	.....	(a)
Polish	128	8	6.3
Portuguese	7	.....	(a)
Ruthenian	3	1	(a)
Scotch	11	2	(a)
Slovak	23	3	13.0
Slovenian	2	.....	(a)
Swedish	56	5	8.9
Welsh	21	4	19.0
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	181	40	22.1
Bohemian and Moravian	537	26	4.8
Bosnian	1	1	(a)
Brava	49	.....	.0
Bulgarian	605	1	.2
Canadian, French	573	133	23.2
Croatian	923	43	4.7
Cuban	44	10	22.7
Danish	14	2	(a)
Dutch	152	3	2.0
English	524	87	16.6
Finnish	185	.....	.0
Flemish	60	3	5.0
French	169	19	11.2
German	1,101	51	4.6
Greek	700	41	5.9
Gypsy	2	.....	(a)
Hebrew	761	163	21.4
Irish	724	107	14.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

15—*Continued*

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES—*Continued*

By general nativity and race of individual—Continued

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General Nativity and Race of Individual	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Italian, North	881	351	39.8
Italian, South	2,428	258	10.6
Japanese	71	.....	.0
Lithuanian	1,408	497	35.3
Macedonian	76	.....	.0
Magyar	1,501	146	9.7
Mexican	56	56	100.0
Montenegrin	1	.....	(*a*)
Norwegian	27	1	3.7
Polish	3,280	313	9.5
Portuguese	297	8	2.7
Rumanian	141	.....	.0
Russian	150	37	24.7
Ruthenian	684	144	21.1
Scotch	165	29	17.6
Servian	160	.....	.0
Slovak	1,706	234	13.7
Slovenian	204	3	1.5
Spanish	54	12	22.2
Swedish	515	48	9.3
Syrian	257	14	5.4
Turkish	282	.....	.0
Welsh	100	39	39.0
Grand total	24,594	3,325	13.5
Total native-born of foreign father	1,410	199	14.1
Total native-born	2,845	405	14.2
Total foreign-born	21,749	2,920	13.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

16—*Contract Laborers Debarred and Deported*

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL NUMBER DEBARRED,

and number of contract laborers debarred, fiscal years 1892 *to* 1910

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration. This table does not include those seeking admission from contiguous countries and debarred as contract laborers.]

Year.	Immigrants.	Number debarred.		Number of contract laborers debarred for every 10,000 immigrants admitted	Number of contract laborers debarred of every 100 debarred for all causes.
		Total.	Contract laborers.		
1892	579,663	2,164	932	16	43
1893	439,730	1,053	518	12	49
1894	285,631	1,389	553	19	40
1895	258,536	2,419	694	27	29
1896	343,267	2,799	776	23	28
1897	230,832	1,617	328	14	20
1898	229,299	3,030	417	18	14
1899	311,715	3,798	741	24	20
1900	448,572	4,246	833	19	20
1901	487,918	3,516	327	7	9
1902	648,743	4,974	275	4	6
1903	857,046	8,769	1,086	13	12
1904	812,870	7,994	1,501	18	19
1905	1,026,499	11,879	1,164	11	10
1906	1,100,735	12,432	2,314	21	19
1907	1,285,349	13,064	1,434	11	11
1908	782,870	10,902	1,932	25	18
1909	751,786	10,411	1,172	16	11
1910	1,041,570	24,270	1,786	17	7

17—*Immigration, Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1900-1912, by Races or Peoples*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Race or people.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
African (black)	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759
Armenian	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657
Chinese	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608
Croatian and Slovenian	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366
Cuban	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672
Dutch and Flemish	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935
East Indian	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165
English	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689
Finnish	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641
French	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382
German	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343
Greek	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566
Hebrew	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595
Irish	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922
Italian (north)	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443
Italian (south)	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830
Japanese	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172
Korean	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	8	33
Lithuanian	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078
Magyar	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599
Mexican	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001
Pacific Islander	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	12	3
Polish	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163
Portuguese	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403
Roumanian	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329
Russian	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601
Scotch	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293
Slovak	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281
Spanish	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070
Spanish-American	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342
Syrian	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525
Turkish	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336
Welsh	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239
West Indian (except Cuban)	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132
Other peoples	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660
Total	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172

17—*Continued*

TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1912

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Con.	
1820	8,385	1865	180,339
1821	9,127	1866	332,577
1822	6,911	1867	303,104
1823	6,354	1868	282,189
1824	7,912	1869	352,768
1825	10,199	1870	387,203
1826	10,837	1871	321,350
1827	18,875	1872	404,806
1828	27,382	1873	459,803
1829	22,520	1874	313,339
1830	23,322	1875	227,498
1831	22,633	1876	169,986
Oct.1,1831, to Dec.31,1832	60,482	1877	141,857
Year ended Dec. 31—		1878	138,469
1833	58,640	1879	177,826
1834	65,365	1880	457,257
1835	45,374	1881	669,431
1836	76,242	1882	788,992
1837	79,340	1883	603,322
1838	38,914	1884	518,592
1839	68,069	1885	395,346
1840	84,066	1886	334,203
1841	80,289	1887	490,109
1842	104,565	1888	546,889
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1889	444,427
Year ended Sept. 30—		1890	455,302
1844	78,615	1891	560,319
1845	114,371	1892	579,663
1846	154,416	1893	439,730
1847	234,968	1894	285,631
1848	226,527	1895	258,536
1849	297,024	1896	343,267
1850	310,004	1897	230,832
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1898	229,299
Year ended Dec. 31—		1899	311,715
1851	379,466	1900	448,572
1852	371,603	1901	487,918
1853	368,645	1902	648,743
1854	427,833	1903	857,046
1855	200,877	1904	812,870
1856	195,857	1905	1,026,499
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1906	1,100,735
Year ended June 30—		1907	1,285,349
1858	191,942	1908	782,870
1859	129,571	1909	751,786
1860	133,143	1910	1,041,570
1861	142,877	1911	878,587
1862	72,183	1912	838,172
1863	132,925		
1864	191,114	Grand total	29,611,052

17—*Continued*

NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	6,759	3,098	9,857	1,288	2,389	3,677	+ 6,180
Armenian	5,222	189	5,411	718	361	1,079	+ 4,332
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8,439	648	9,087	1,149	1,010	2,159	+ 6,928
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	10,657	2,041	12,698	7,349	3,205	10,554	+ 2,144
Chinese	1,608	3,883	5,491	2,549	3,904	6,453	— 962
Croatian and Slavonian	24,366	2,473	26,839	13,963	4,291	18,254	+ 8,585
Cuban	3,155	3,076	6,231	1,963	6,659	8,622	— 2,391
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3,672	266	3,938	927	454	1,381	+ 2,557
Dutch and Flemish	10,935	3,205	14,140	1,816	4,721	6,537	+ 7,603
East Indian	165	56	221	164	148	312	— 91
English	49,689	36,360	86,049	10,341	54,116	64,457	+ 21,592
Finnish	6,641	1,049	7,690	4,148	3,040	7,188	+ 502
French	18,382	5,786	24,168	4,189	7,288	11,477	+ 12,691
German	65,343	17,055	82,398	15,026	22,549	37,575	+ 44,823
Greek	31,566	2,086	33,652	13,323	5,700	19,023	+ 14,629
Hebrew	80,595	3,407	84,002	7,418	5,027	12,445	+ 71,557
Irish	33,922	10,100	44,022	4,086	13,888	17,974	+ 26,048
Italian (north)	26,443	7,800	34,243	13,006	12,851	25,857	+ 8,386
Italian (south)	135,830	19,850	155,852	96,881	42,540	139,421	+ 16,431
Japanese	6,172	2,574	8,574	1,501	6,529	8,030	+ 544
Korean	33	7	40	55	18	73	— 33
Lithuanian	14,078	499	14,577	4,141	1,549	5,690	+ 8,887
Magyar	23,599	3,244	26,843	17,575	8,315	25,890	+ 953
Mexican	22,001	3,701	25,702	325	1,820	2,145	+ 23,557
Pacific Islander	3	10	13	4	13	17	— 4
Polish	85,163	6,056	91,219	37,764	11,977	49,741	+ 41,478
Portuguese	9,403	1,171	10,574	1,747	1,716	3,463	+ 7,111
Roumanian	8,329	1,101	9,430	5,824	2,256	8,080	+ 1,350
Russian	22,558	2,918	25,476	9,744	5,488	15,232	+ 10,244
Ruthenian (Russniak)	21,965	4,714	26,679	5,521	4,986	10,507	+ 16,172
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	31,601	10,239	41,840	10,380	15,711	26,091	+ 15,749
Scotch	20,293	8,335	28,628	3,456	10,846	14,302	+ 14,326
Slovak	25,281	2,061	27,342	12,526	4,361	16,887	+ 10,455
Spanish	9,070	4,905	13,975	2,569	4,661	7,230	+ 6,745
Spanish-American	1,342	1,708	3,050	343	1,935	2,278	+ 772
Syrian	5,525	580	6,105	972	1,339	2,311	+ 3,794
Turkish	1,336	94	1,430	1,366	710	2,076	— 646
Welsh	2,239	858	3,097	301	833	1,134	+ 1,963
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,132	1,293	2,425	530	1,569	2,099	+ 326
Other peoples	3,660	487	4,147	1,113	1,257	2,370	+ 1,777
Not specified [1]	.....	.....	.....	15,201	.....	15,201	— 15,201
Total	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	+ 401,863
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	2,536	6,932	9,468	729	8,776	9,505	— 37

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

17—*Continued*

NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY COUNTRIES

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Country.	1911							1912						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed	
Austria	82,129	1,625	83,754	45,160	3,155	48,315	+ 35,439	85,854	5,842	91,696	46,137	3,142	49,279	+ 42,417
Hungary	76,928	601	77,529	41,182	3,618	44,800	+ 32,729	93,028	1,280	94,308	42,423	2,862	45,285	+ 49,023
Belgium	5,711	735	6,446	1,017	750	1,767	+ 4,679	4,169	786	4,955	1,103	823	1,926	+ 3,029
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	4,695	83	4,778	3,154	137	3,291	+ 1,487	4,447	958	5,405	3,577	222	3,799	+ 1,606
Denmark	7,555	283	7,838	469	337	806	+ 7,032	6,191	332	6,523	665	415	1,080	+ 5,443
France, including Corsica	8,022	2,246	10,268	3,148	3,205	6,353	+ 3,915	8,628	2,327	10,955	3,473	3,551	7,024	+ 3,931
German Empire	32,061	2,956	35,017	6,042	4,194	10,236	+ 24,781	27,788	3,500	31,288	5,785	5,472	11,257	+ 20,031
Greece	26,226	304	26,530	9,376	690	10,066	+ 16,464	21,449	452	21,901	11,461	783	12,244	+ 9,657
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	182,882	7,139	190,021	72,640	8,695	81,335	+108,686	157,134	10,988	168,122	108,388	10,101	118,489	+ 49,633
Netherlands	8,358	434	8,792	461	716	1,177	+ 7,615	6,619	581	7,200	564	878	1,442	+ 5,758
Norway	13,950	1,073	15,023	1,400	523	1,923	+ 13,100	8,675	1,155	9,830	2,310	613	2,923	+ 6,907
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	8,374	54	8,428	1,459	418	1,877	+ 6,551	10,230	61	10,291	1,916	222	2,138	+ 8,153
Roumania	2,522	96	2,618	669	94	763	+ 1,855	1,997	100	2,097	550	105	655	+ 1,442
Russian Empire and Finland	158,721	2,249	160,970	27,053	4,420	31,473	+129,497	162,395	5,962	168,357	34,681	4,911	39,592	+128,765
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	5,074	1,171	6,245	1,396	1,028	2,424	+ 3,821	6,327	1,127	7,454	1,581	870	2,451	+ 5,003
Sweden	20,780	491	21,271	1,615	472	2,087	+ 19,184	12,688	487	13,175	2,490	719	3,209	+ 9,966
Switzerland	3,458	216	3,674	667	365	1,032	+ 2,642	3,505	263	3,768	510	360	870	+ 2,898
Turkey in Europe	14,438	139	14,577	4,688	309	4,997	+ 9,580	14,481	374	14,855	5,926	350	6,276	+ 8,579
United Kingdom:														
England	52,426	12,527	64,953	5, 41	13,106	18,547	+ 46,406	40,408	18,139	58,547	6,700	15,602	22,302	+ 36,245
Ireland	29,112	1,108	30,220	1,984	1,279	3,263	+ 26,957	25,879	1,170	27,049	3,082	1,793	4,875	+ 22,174
Scotland	18,796	2,417	21,213	1,528	2,367	3,895	+ 17,318	14,578	2,472	17,050	2,195	2,853	5,048	+ 12,002
Wales	2,162	348	2,510	145	137	282	+ 2,228	2,162	395	2,557	185	217	402	+ 2,155
Other Europe	377	59	436	10	29	39	+ 397	243	31	274	22	18	40	+ 234
Total Europe	764,757	38,354	803,111	230,704	50,044	280,748	+522,363	718,875	58,782	777,657	285,724	56,882	342,606	+435,051
China	1,460	1,737	3,197	2,762	924	3,686	— 489	1,765	1,148	2,913	2,609	891	3,500	— 587
Japan	4,520	509	5,029	3,354	681	4,035	+ 994	6,114	412	6,526	1,485	424	1,909	+ 4,617
India	524	155	679	92	182	274	+ 405	175	137	312	182	136	318	— 6
Turkey in Asia	10,229	82	10,311	1,905	178	2,083	+ 8,228	12,788	175	12,963	1,551	335	1,886	+ 11,077
Other Asia	695	82	777	59	35	94	+ 683	607	67	674	104	36	140	+ 534
Total Asia	17,428	2,565	19,993	8,172	2,000	10,172	+ 9,821	21,449	1,939	23,388	5,931	1,822	7,753	+ 15,635

18—*Sex, Age, and Length of Residence in United States of Emigrant Aliens Departed, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912, by Races or Peoples*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.
African (black)	1,288	893	395	79	1,106	103	950	260	52	16	6	4
Armenian	718	682	36	16	594	108	427	226	38	16	9	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,149	780	369	59	937	153	807	281	33	9	11	8
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	7,349	7,142	207	39	6,649	661	6,069	1,125	41	2	2	110
Chinese	2,549	2,483	66	6	765	1,778	345	413	330	230	1,225	6
Croatian and Slovenian	13,963	12,529	1,434	256	12,211	1,496	8,832	3,975	442	59	24	631
Cuban	1,963	1,377	586	303	1,483	177	1,817	105	26	10	5	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	927	893	34	7	823	97	653	253	18	1	1	1
Dutch and Flemish	1,816	1,301	515	194	1,405	217	1,122	316	54	11	16	297
East Indian	164	161	3	2	135	27	102	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	10,341	6,566	3,775	982	7,895	1,464	5,789	1,245	245	99	199	2,764
Finnish	4,148	3,306	842	214	3,645	289	1,712	640	98	21	20	1,657
French	4,189	2,654	1,535	336	3,382	471	2,590	505	144	37	51	862
German	15,026	10,147	4,879	838	12,175	2,013	8,848	2,921	362	151	230	2,514
Greek	13,323	12,976	347	90	11,780	1,453	8,737	4,094	375	51	21	45
Hebrew	7,418	5,648	1,770	395	6,012	1,011	5,274	1,893	159	31	37	54
Irish	4,086	2,125	1,961	149	3,433	504	1,831	998	263	95	164	735
Italian (north)	13,006	11,285	1,721	386	11,301	1,319	7,876	4,165	564	147	103	151
Italian (south)	96,881	88,987	7,894	2,095	84,022	10,764	71,283	21,653	2,665	614	373	293
Japanese	1,501	1,167	334	22	1,133	346	543	633	231	48	42	4
Korean	55	48	7	.....	42	13	8	45	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	4,141	3,190	951	255	3,406	480	3,269	704	121	31	16	.....
Magyar	17,575	13,348	4,227	680	14,601	2,294	12,815	4,110	376	82	72	120
Mexican	325	248	77	27	255	43	273	41	7	1	3	.....
Pacific Islander	4	1	3	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	37,764	30,628	7,136	1,159	32,512	4,093	30,607	6,072	722	141	71	151
Portuguese	1,747	1,275	472	110	1,435	202	1,201	446	48	23	28	1
Roumanian	5,824	5,363	461	88	4,927	809	4,955	795	31	9	.....	34
Russian	9,744	8,588	1,156	345	8,663	736	8,124	878	108	33	24	577
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5,521	4,721	800	109	4,841	571	3,981	756	70	23	5	686
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	10,380	8,009	2,371	313	9,059	1,008	3,478	1,627	250	91	106	4,828
Scotch	3,456	2,300	1,156	325	2,752	379	1,933	306	47	12	26	1,132
Slovak	12,526	10,139	2,387	361	10,626	1,539	9,084	2,894	389	102	52	5
Spanish	2,569	2,252	317	92	2,198	279	1,966	470	101	13	7	12
Spanish-American	343	248	95	38	278	27	277	51	8	1	6	.....
Syrian	972	780	192	29	817	126	542	339	64	12	6	9
Turkish	1,366	1,332	34	6	1,251	109	1,011	300	41	3	2	9
Welsh	301	215	86	15	254	32	158	44	5	1	3	90
West Indian (except Cuban)	530	277	253	36	442	52	369	114	17	3	4	23
Other peoples	1,113	1,088	25	7	1,023	83	910	132	5	2	.....	64
Not specified[1]	15,201	8,818	6,383	2,563	11,841	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,201
Total	333,262	275,970	57,292	13,026	282,111	38,125	220,571	65,857	8,552	2,232	2,970	33,080
Departed from Philippine Islands	729	557	172	108	522	99	478	157	51	17	26	.....

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

19—*Aliens Debarred and Aliens Deported After Entering, 1892-1912, by Causes*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (nonconta-gious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	..	..	..	17	....	80	..	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	..	..	..	8	....	81	..	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	..	..	..	5	....	15	..	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	..	..	..	..	....	.....	..	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	..	..	..	10	....	2	..	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	..	..	..	6	....	1	..	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	..	..	..	12	....	258	..	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	..	..	..	19	....	348	..	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	..	..	..	32	....	393	..	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	..	..	..	16	....	309	..	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	..	..	..	27	....	709	..	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	..	..	..	23	....	1,773	..	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	..	..	..	33	....	1,560	..	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	..	..	..	92	....	2,198	..	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	..	..	..	139	....	2,273	..	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	..	..	..	189	....	3,822	..	6,866	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786
1911	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	3,055	1,336
1912	838,172	10	44	110	28	105	15	1,733	22	8,160	2,288	1,333

19—*Continued*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912.)

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.												Deported after entry.
	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11.)	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	
1892	....	.....	23	26	...	..	80	.....	....	....	....	2,164	637
1893	....	.....	...	12	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	1,053	577
1894	....	.....	...	8	...	..	2	.....	....	....	....	1,389	417
1895	....	.....	1	4	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	2,419	177
1896	....	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	2,799	238
1897	....	.....	3	1	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	1,617	263
1898	....	.....	79	2	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	3,030	199
1899	....	.....	82	8	...	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	3,798	263
1900	....	.....	2	4	...	..	7	.....	....	....	....	4,246	356
1901	....	.....	50	7	...	..	3	.....	....	....	....	3,516	363
1902	....	.....	...	9	...	..	3	.....	....	....	....	4,974	465
1903	....	.....	9	51	1	..	13	.....	....	....	....	8,769	547
1904	....	.....	38	35	...	1	9	3	....	....	....	7,994	779
1905	....	.....	19	44	3	1	24	4	....	....	394	11,879	845
1906	180	.....	...	205	5	1	30	2	....	....	122	12,432	676
1907	134	.....	...	341	10	..	18	1	....	60	160	13,064	995
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	....	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909	206	138	34	273	24	..	323	181	....	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	1	59	819	24,270	2,695
1911	359	549	116	644	57	..	253	141	5	27	605	22,349	2,788
1912	226	395	94	592	38	2	263	192	7	50	350	16,057	2,456

20—*Sex, Age, Literacy, Financial Condition, etc., of Nonimmigrant Aliens Admitted, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Money.		
							Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.
		Male.	Female	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	$50 or over.	Less than $50.	
African (black)	3,098	2,066	1,032	147	2,639	312	9	21	467	128	697	1,819	101,944
Armenian	189	166	23	16	157	16	.....	.....	11	3	85	94	22,515
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	648	348	300	71	516	61	1	.....	4	4	230	278	66,394
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	2,041	1,915	126	53	1,913	75	.....	.....	362	33	376	1,481	88,207
Chinese	3,883	3,787	96	113	2,680	1,090	4	.....	281	30	845	2,201	266,235
Croatian and Slovenian	2,473	1,995	478	128	2,223	122	1	.....	435	82	376	1,855	97,529
Cuban	3,076	2,128	948	320	2,262	494	.....	.....	43	33	1,159	795	131,374
Dalamatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	266	249	17	12	239	15	.....	.....	96	4	46	190	8,900
Dutch and Flemish	3,205	2,330	875	271	2,577	357	.....	.....	26	14	1,615	848	300,097
East Indian	56	50	6	1	51	4	.....	.....	5	.....	37	11	5,989
English	36,360	23,239	13,121	3,088	26,757	6,515	1	6	26	48	20,699	7,987	2,797,122
Finnish	1,049	582	467	47	964	38	.....	.....	7	10	394	623	61,371
French	5,786	3,391	2,395	366	4,381	1,039	.....	2	38	22	3,908	787	583,456
German	17,055	10,152	6,903	1,539	13,053	2,463	2	.....	133	117	9,034	3,973	1,651,011
Greek	2,086	1,941	145	53	1,955	78	1	.....	256	55	792	1,242	174,765
Hebrew	3,407	2,078	1,329	449	2,614	344	2	1	125	141	1,156	1,256	322,231
Irish	10,100	4,143	5,957	314	8,443	1,343	2	2	21	29	4,350	4,585	660,336
Italian (north)	7,800	6,145	1,655	479	6,763	558	.....	.....	297	63	3,010	3,761	524,812
Italian (south)	19,850	17,452	2,398	920	17,383	1,547	4	2	6,530	1,124	4,985	13,030	907,215
Japanese	2,574	2,301	273	9	2,324	241	.....	.....	145	80	1,813	521	236,011

					7						6	1	527
Korean	7	7											
Lithuanian	499	366	133	30	442	27	10	4	100	58	137	294	29,629
Magyar	3,244	1,935	1,309	363	2,606	275			161	105	696	1,884	153,470
Mexican	3,701	2,246	1,455	495	2,631	575	3	7	561	477	803	1,533	104,170
Pacific Islander	10	10			9	1					4		705
Polish	6,056	4,510	1,546	460	5,321	275	79	30	1,395	408	943	4,227	249,267
Portuguese	1,171	816	355	71	930	170	3		374	166	309	568	79,090
Roumanian	1,101	929	172	37	985	79	1		251	55	152	848	39,461
Russian	2,918	2,547	371	209	2,541	168			728	78	617	1,799	138,074
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4,714	3,772	942	376	4,147	191	4	1	1,190	344	342	3,775	136,062
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	10,239	5,889	4,350	374	9,094	771	2	2	8	3	3,441	5,407	643,577
Scotch	8,335	5,030	3,305	520	6,234	1,581	3		4	3	4,775	2,124	713,677
Slovak	2,061	1,490	571	152	1,804	105	6	1	219	51	284	1,501	75,211
Spanish	4,905	3,773	1,132	353	3,787	765	1	2	211	36	2,952	1,001	441,707
Spanish-American	1,708	1,140	568	175	1,252	281		1	7	10	1,340	54	276,098
Syrian	580	444	136	55	473	52		1	59	55	294	160	104,187
Turkish	94	88	6	6	82	6	1		15		41	43	11,431
Welsh	858	616	242	44	664	150			1	3	477	224	71,009
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,293	759	534	123	973	197			19	10	812	214	119,070
Other peoples	487	434	53	9	445	33			69	5	161	326	25,215
Total	178,983	123,259	55,724	12,248	144,321	22,414	140	83	14,680	3,887	74,193	73,320	12,419,151
Admitted in Philippine Islands	6,932	6,572	360	113	5,285	1,534			1,290	22	2,219	4,594	24,136

21—*The Immigration Movement from the United States to Canada, and from Canada to the United States, for the Last Two Fiscal Years*

(Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912, p. 34.)

Month.	From Canada to the United States.				From the United States to Canada.			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1910-11.								
Pending from previous year	.....	28	40	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	3,727	3,395	2,204	9,326	5,803	1,271	2,125	9,199
August	3,295	3,151	2,795	9,241	5,466	1,470	3,554	10,490
September	3,306	4,203	2,950	10,459	4,940	1,263	4,053	10,256
October	3,119	4,716	3,086	10,921	5,839	1,074	2,888	9,801
November	3,224	4,595	3,964	11,783	4,226	1,007	1,974	7,207
December	2,382	3,266	3,518	9,166	2,965	962	1,322	5,249
January	1,100	2,892	1,759	5,751	2,263	871	1,181	4,315
February	1,618	2,616	1,533	5,767	2,784	1,003	1,102	4,889
March	1,962	3,240	1,746	6,948	10,614	1,791	2,140	14,545
April	1,827	4,747	2,071	8,645	11,947	1,967	2,483	16,397
May	2,836	4,280	1,937	9,053	9,450	2,528	3,392	15,370
June	3,036	3,310	2,038	8,384	7,900	1,871	2,264	12,035
Total	31,432	44,439	29,641	105,512	74,197	17,078	28,478	119,753
1911-12.								
Pending from previous year	.....	13	21	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	2,752	3,126	2,055	7,933	7,055	1,656	2,301	11,012
August	2,633	3,705	2,968	9,306	11,719	1,954	3,346	17,019
September	3,176	3,609	2,256	9,041	7,921	1,447	2,116	11,484
October	4,058	4,164	2,452	10,674	7,414	1,396	1,446	10.256
November	5,994	4,039	3,160	13,193	5,476	1,322	1,315	8,113
December	3,680	2,867	2,335	8,882	3,689	1,280	710	5,679
January	2,249	2,842	1,574	6,665	2,830	964	547	4,341
February	1,956	2,723	1,527	6,206	3,884	1,179	689	5,752
March	2,486	3,290	1,619	7,395	12,555	1,820	1,877	16,252
April	3,202	4,993	2,164	10,359	15,779	2,183	3,532	21,494
May	2,667	4,236	2,280	9,183	11,317	2,894	3,890	18,101
June	3,464	3,042	2,566	9,072	8,312	1,991	3,445	13,748
Total	38,317	42,649	26,977	107,943	97,951	20,086	25,214	143,251

21—*Continued*

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY MONTHS *

Month.	Farming class.	Common laborers.	Skilled laborers.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.
July	4,108	5,427	879	180	418	11,012
August	8,155	5,871	2,388	214	391	17,019
September	4,837	4,541	1,328	203	575	11,484
October	4,261	3,524	1,876	209	386	10,256
November	3,134	2,763	1,141	158	917	8,113
December	1,906	1,237	1,256	231	1,049	5,679
January	1,215	1,601	992	158	375	4,341
February	2,134	1,423	1,287	177	731	5,752
March	9,002	2,499	2,919	206	1,626	16,252
April	11,655	4,494	3,975	152	1,218	21,494
May	5,298	6,174	3,365	378	2,886	18,101
June	3,154	6,642	3,142	276	534	13,748
Total	58,859	46,196	24,548	2,542	11,106	143,251

* Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912, p. 33.

22—*Distribution of Aliens and Others Applying to the Division of Information, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912, by States and by Races or Peoples*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

State.	Argentinian.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Belgian	Bohemian.	British West Indian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Chilean.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish	Dutch.	East Indian.	English.	Esthonian.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Guatemalan.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Herzegovinian.	Irish.	Icelander.
Alabama		25																		1							
Arkansas			2																								
Connecticut					1			1		1	1	10	3		2		20			35	3					7	
Florida																				1							
Idaho																				1							
Illinois													1							2							
Indiana																				3							
Iowa												4								2							
Louisiana			18									1			2				3	7		1					
Maine												3					2										
Massachusetts											1	7	2		1					2				1			
Michigan												9					1			15	3					1	
Minnesota															1					2							
Missouri												1															
Nebraska												1								3							
New Hampshire												2								3							
New Jersey	1	11		1	18		5	6			5	44	19		20		48	1	3	336	7			18	1	79	1
New York		4		6	13	1	2	10	1	4	4	110	41	1	38	1	162		7	660	13		1	32		147	
North Carolina		11																			1						
North Dakota																				2							
Ohio		3			1					2		1	2				1			15						2	
Pennsylvania																										8	
South Dakota																				3							
Texas					6															16							
Vermont												4								6				1			
Virginia																	4			9							
West Virginia				1	2							1								7							
Wisconsin												1			1					2							
Total	1	54	20	8	41	1	7	17	1	7	11	199	68	1	65	1	238	1	13	1,133	27	1	1	52	1	244	1

State.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Macedonian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Moravian.	Norwegian	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovenian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Connecticut	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	44	...	...	20	13	1	...	...	1	...	46	2	...	...	24	...	253
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Illinois	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	13
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	25
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	52
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	15
Massachusetts	25	...	2	..	1	.	...	...	1	18	...	...	28	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	103
Michigan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	...	74
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	11
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	17
New Jersey	19	1	30	1	18	1	...	...	45	304	2	1	133	38	10	4	9	27	4	92	19	2	...	269	1	1,654
New York	40	3	52	...	42	...	2	1	81	513	9	9	211	39	10	3	2	26	3	160	22	...	...	527	...	3,013
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Ohio	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	23	...	82
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pennsylvania	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	40
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Vermont	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	...	...	18	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	98
Virginia	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	43
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	41
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Total	91	4	114	1	65	3	2	1	165	996	11	11	575	110	23	9	11	62	32	324	53	5	1	923	1	5,807

23—*Summary of Chinese Seeking Admission to the United States, Fiscal Years Ended June 3, 1907-1912, by Classes*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Class Alleged.	1907		1908		1909			1910			1911		1912		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.'	Deported.	Died.
United States citizens	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	1
Wives of United States citizens	23	8	37	2	98	2	..	110	14	..	80	5	88	5	..
Returning laborers	765	19	883	36	950	3	..	1,037	12	..	1,113	19	1,103	1	..
Returning merchants	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	..	1,092	33	1,093	18	1
Other merchants	112	15	216	11	292	19	..	228	29	..	199	28	170	8	..
Members of merchants' families	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	..	559	259	558	133	..
Students	122	6	157	3	161	6	..	268	31	..	213	25	413	20	..
Travelers	10	1	13	...	27	...	...	83	3	..	52	...	80	7	..
Teachers	6	...	23	...	14	...	...	24	1	..	32	...	33	1	..
Officials	22	...	83	...	82	...	...	145	...	1	87	...	47	1	..
Miscellaneous	17	4	24	2	52	23	..	48	26	..	41	39	33	36	..
Total	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	2

23—*Continued*

JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

	1911		1912	
	Continental U. S	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	4,328	2,193	5,461	3,294
Admitted	4,282	2,159	5,358	3,231
Debarred from entry	46	34	103	63
Deported after entry	174	2	35	.....
Departures	5,869	2,464	5,437	2,593

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY MONTHS

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted	Departed	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Admitted	Departed	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
1910–11.						
July	388	302	+ 86	130	308	—178
August	346	366	— 20	174	325	—151
September	354	318	+ 36	125	191	— 66
October	326	618	— 292	189	232	— 43
November	401	1,136	— 735	233	160	+ 73
December	303	959	— 656	175	133	+ 42
January	233	300	— 67	186	98	+ 88
February	232	295	— 63	117	87	+ 30
March	418	424	— 6	199	190	+ 9
April	349	517	— 168	184	245	— 61
May	433	329	+ 104	184	277	— 93
June	499	305	+ 194	263	218	+ 45
Total	4,282	5,869	—1,587	2,159	2,464	—305
1911–12.						
July	354	269	+ 85	181	158	+ 23
August	509	397	+ 112	327	282	+ 45
September	466	471	— 5	240	352	—112
October	319	621	— 302	228	395	—167
November	370	1,037	— 667	210	79	+131
December	287	782	— 495	244	146	+ 98
January	399	405	— 6	280	73	+207
February	329	348	— 19	187	109	+ 78
March	367	373	— 6	336	126	+210
April	561	136	+ 425	331	378	— 47
May	538	256	+ 282	349	58	+291
June	859	342	+ 517	318	437	—119
Total	5,358	5,437	— 79	3,231	2,593	+638

23—*Continued*

OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Occupation.	Continental U. S.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	23	13	9	4
Architects	2	3	.....	.....
Clergy	22	27	15	4
Editors	10	13	2	2
Electricians	3	2	.....	.....
Engineers (professional)	50	51	3	1
Lawyers	3	3	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons	17	8	.....	2
Musicians	1	.....	2	1
Officials (government)	81	62	1	3
Physicians	15	19	7	4
Sculptors and artists	5	16	.....	3
Teachers	49	45	35	3
Other professional	20	14	114	22
Total professional	301	276	188	49
SKILLED.				
Bakers	8	4	1	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	24	32	4	5
Blacksmiths	7	1	5	1
Brewers	.....	3	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	19	13	10	10
Clerks and accountants	77	61	19	10
Dressmakers	3	4	1	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	6	3	6	4
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	.....	.....
Gardeners	16	29	1	2
Iron and steel workers	.....	2	.....	.....
Jewelers	.....	2	1	.....
Machinists	3	4	1	.....
Mariners	12	9	.....	1
Masons	2	4	.....	1
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	1	.....	.....
Milliners	.....	2	.....	.....
Miners	4	17	.....	.....
Painters and glaziers	2	3	.....	.....
Pattern makers	.....	1	.....	.....
Photographers	4	11	.....	5
Plasterers	1	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers	1	2	.....	1

23—*Continued*

OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—*Continued*

(From Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1912)

Occupation.	Continental U. S.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
SKILLED—continued.				
Printers	5	4	1	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	1	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	5	1	3	.....
Shoemakers	7	12	.....	1
Stokers	3	1	.....	.....
Stonecutters	1	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	15	32	8	10
Textile workers (not specified)	2	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	1	.....	.....	1
Watch and clock makers	3	7	3	1
Weavers and spinners	1	.....	19	.....
Wheelwrights	1	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	.....	.....	.....
Other skilled	38	120	6	1
Total skilled	273	386	89	55
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	13	7	.....	.....
Bankers	16	15	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	8	1	8	2
Farm laborers	425	185	2,315	566
Farmers	638	1,631	1	125
Fishermen	19	31	11	7
Hotel keepers	85	143	2	2
Laborers	285	1,325	72	1,331
Manufacturers	6	4	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers	364	440	83	89
Servants	79	144	97	24
Other miscellaneous	446	214	37	23
Total miscellaneous	2,384	4,140	2,626	2,169
No occupation (including women and children)	2,400	635	328	320
Grand total	5,358	5,437	3,231	2,593

24—*Nativity and Country of Birth of Farmers in the United States by Geographical Divisions and by Tenure*

(Compiled from Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Division.	Per cent of all farm operators.			Per cent of farm owners.			Per cent of farm tenants.		
	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other non-whites.	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other non-whites.	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other non-whites.
United States	75.0	10.5	14.5	80.1	13.8	6.1	66.2	5.0	28.8
New England	85.3	14.5	0.2	85.6	14.2	0.2	82.6	17.1	0.3
Middle Atlantic	89.5	10.1	0.4	89.1	10.5	0.4	91.1	8.4	0.5
East North Central	82.7	16.7	0.5	79.9	19.7	0.5	90.3	9.1	0.6
West North Central	74.8	24.3	0.9	70.4	28.6	1.0	84.4	14.9	0.7
South Atlantic	67.4	0.6	32.0	81.8	1.0	17.2	50.2	0.2	49.6
East South Central	68.3	0.5	31.2	87.7	0.8	11.5	49.5	0.2	50.4
West South Central	73.4	4.4	22.2	81.0	5.9	13.1	66.6	3.1	30.4
Mountain	78.5	17.1	4.4	78.0	17.2	4.8	81.7	16.7	1.7
Pacific	69.8	27.7	2.5	69.9	28.7	1.4	67.9	24.1	8.0

24—*Continued*

Division.	Per cent. of native white farm operators.			Per cent. of foreign-born white farm operators.			Per cent. of negro and other non-white farm operators.		
	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
United States	66.3	32.7	1.0	81.4	17.6	1.0	26.2	73.6	0.2
New England	89.6	7.7	2.7	87.2	9.3	3.5	79.2	15.2	5.6
Middle Atlantic	75.4	22.7	1.9	79.0	18.6	2.4	72.1	24.2	3.7
East North Central	69.5	29.5	1.0	84.6	14.7	0.7	68.4	30.3	1.3
West North Central	64.3	34 8	0.9	80.7	18.9	0.4	74.7	24.5	0.8
South Atlantic	64.8	34.2	1.0	84.9	11.7	3.4	28.7	71.1	0.2
East South Central	62.9	36.7	0.4	81.1	17.8	1.2	18.1	81.9	0.1
West South Central	51.6	47.8	0.6	62.7	36.8	0.5	27.6	72.3	0.1
Mountain	87.1	11.2	1.7	88.3	10.4	1.3	95.6	4.1	0.3
Pacific	80.1	16.8	3.1	83.1	15.0	1.9	43.8	54.5	1.7

24—*Continued*

FARM OPERATORS IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND NATIVITY AND BY TENURE, 1910 *

	All farm operators.	Native white farm operators.	Foreign-born white farm operators.	Negro and other non-white farm operators.
Owners	3,948,722	3,162,584	544,917	241,221
Tenants	2,354,676	1,558,392	118,166	678,118
Managers	58,104	50,087	6,473	1,544
Total	6,361,502	4,771,063	669,556	920,883

* Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Abstract, p. 297.

Division.	White Farm Operators.											
	Total.	Born in United States.	Born in Foreign Countries.									
			Total.	Austria.	Hungary.	Great Britain and Ireland.					France.	Germany
						Total.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.		
United States	5,440,619	4,763,256	669,556	33,336	3,827	87,538	39,728	33,480	10,220	4,110	5,832	221,800
New England	188,460	160,196	27,451	843	248	7,092	2,429	3,751	714	198	306	2,481
Middle Atlantic	466,418	417,730	47,076	1,868	538	14,470	5,716	7,103	999	652	668	15,601
East North Central	1,117,772	927,524	188,153	6,874	840	20,800	10,332	7,466	2,080	922	1,353	79,813
West North Central	1,100,084	829,467	269,442	14,761	1,394	21,950	8,805	9,094	2,786	1,265	1,173	87,935
South Atlantic	756,019	748,411	7,141	344	165	2,141	1,134	633	313	61	112	2,635
East South Central	717,262	712,116	4,819	121	62	1,072	467	467	120	18	108	1,925
West South Central	734,125	691,971	41,501	6,173	264	2,853	1,558	781	417	97	650	15,420
Mountain	175,418	143,699	31,427	1,021	147	8,340	4,932	1,484	1,362	562	355	5,140
Pacific	185,061	132,142	52,546	1,331	169	8,820	4,355	2,701	1,429	335	1,107	10,847

Division.	Born in Foreign Countries—Continued.												Country of birth not reported.
	Holland.	Italy.	Russia.	Poland.	Scandinavian Countries.				Switzerland.	Other European Countries	Canada.	All Other Countries (a)	
					Total.	Denmark	Norway.	Sweden.					
United States	13,790	10,614	25,788	7,228	155,570	28,375	59,742	67,453	14,333	17,689	61,878	10,333	7,807
New England	75	652	1,169	372	2,278	390	141	1,747	207	948	10,611	169	813
Middle Atlantic	1,143	2,370	1,919	411	2,908	553	109	2,246	895	379	3,807	99	1,612
East North Central	6,710	654	1,941	3,466	32,560	5,739	13,330	13,491	4,062	4,527	24,262	291	2,095
West North Central	4,827	404	16,245	2,179	95,475	14,846	41,015	39,614	3,863	5,331	13,356	549	1,175
South Atlantic	52	214	143	69	407	124	93	190	247	75	443	94	467
East South Central	26	392	44	27	382	73	64	245	391	84	148	42	327
West South Central	139	2,089	1,686	562	2,276	491	404	1,381	712	842	847	6,988	653
Mountain	393	1,067	1,058	47	8,407	3,097	1,683	3,627	1,023	593	3,038	791	292
Pacific	425	2,772	1,583	95	10,877	3,062	2,903	4,912	2,933	4,910	5,366	1,310	373

(a) Includes those born at sea.

25—*Nativity of White Population of the United States by Census Periods,* 1850-1910

(From Abstract, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Census year or decade.	Total white.	Native white.					Foreign-born white.
		Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
				Total.	Foreign.	Mixed.	
1910	81,731,957	68,386,412	49,488,575	18,897,837	12,916,311	5,981,526	13,345,545
1900	66,809,196	56,595,379	40,949,362	15,646,017	10,632,280	5,013,737	10,213,817
1890	55,101,258	45,979,391	34,475,716	11,503,675	8,085,019	3,418,656	9,121,867
1880	43,402,970	36,843,291	[1]28,568,424	18,274,867	[1]6,363,769	[1]1,911,098	6,559,679
1870	33,589,377	28,095,665	[1]22,771,397	[1]5,324,268	[1]4,167,098	[1]1,157,170	5,493,712
1860	26,922,537	22,825,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,096,753
1850	19,553,068	17,312,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,240,535
Increase:							
1900-1910	14,922,761	11,791,033	8,539,213	3,251,820	2,284,031	967,789	3,131,728
1890-1900	11,707,938	10,615,988	6,473,646	4,142,342	2,547,261	1,595,081	1,091,950
1880-1890	[2]11,580,920	[2]9,018,732	[2]5,789,924	3,228,808	1,721,250	1,507,558	2,562,188
1870-1880	9,813,593	8,747,626	5,797,027	2,950,599	2,196,671	753,928	1,065,967
1860-1870	6,666,840	5,269,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396,959
1850-1860	7,369,469	5,513,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,856,218
Per cent. of increase:							
1900-1910	22.3	20.8	20.9	20.8	21.5	19.3	30.7
1890-1900	21.2	23.1	18.8	36.0	31.5	46.7	12.0
1880-1890	26.7	24.5	20.3	39.0	27.0	78.9	39.1
1870-1880	29.2	31.1	25.5	55.4	52.7	65.2	19.4
1860-1870	24.8	23.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.1
1850-1860	37.7	31.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.8

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Exclusive of white population specially enumerated in 1890.

25—*Continued*

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Census Year.	Total white.	Native White.					Foreign-born white.
		Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
				Total.	Foreign.	Mixed.	
	Per Cent of Total White Population.						
1910	100.0	83.7	60.5	23.1	15.8	7.3	16.3
1900	100.0	84.7	61.3	23.4	15.9	7.5	15.3
1890	100.0	83.4	62.6	20.9	14.7	6.2	16.6
1880	100.0	84.9	65.8	19.1	14.7	4.4	15.1
1870	100.0	83.6	67.8	15.9	12.4	3.4	16.4
1860	100.0	84.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.2
1850	100.0	88.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.5
	Per Cent of Total Population.						
1910	88.9	74.4	53.8	20.5	14.0	6.5	14.5
1900	87.9	74.5	53.9	20.6	14.0	6.6	13.4
1890	87.5	73.0	54.8	18.3	12.8	5.4	14.5
1880	86.5	73.5	57.0	16.5	12.7	3.8	13.1
1870	87.1	72.9	59.1	13.8	10.8	3.0	14.2
1860	85.6	72.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.0
1850	84.3	74.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.7

26—*Per Cent. Distribution of the Population in* 1910 *by Class and by Geographic Divisions*

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Section and Division.	Per Cent Distribution by Geographic Divisions: 1910.						
	Total population.	White.				Negro.	Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other.
		Total.	Native.		Foreign born.		
			Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The North.....	60.6	66.9	55.3	84.5	84.8	10.5	21.6
New England.....	7.1	7.9	5.3	10.9	13.6	0.7	1.4
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	23.1	17.1	29.6	36.2	4.3	4.3
East North Central...	19.8	21.9	19.7	27.0	23.0	3.1	5.4
West North Central..	12.7	13.9	13.2	17.0	12.1	2.5	10.6
The South.....	32.0	25.1	37.5	6.7	5.4	89.0	22.4
South Atlantic.....	13.3	9.9	14.8	2.3	2.2	41.8	2.6
East South Central...	9.1	7.0	11.0	1.1	0.7	27.0	0.7
West South Central..	9.6	8.2	11.7	3.2	2.6	20.2	19.1
The West.....	7.4	8.0	7.2	8.8	9.7	0.5	56.0
Mountain.....	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	0.2	22.2
Pacific.....	4.6	4.9	4.3	5.6	6.5	0.3	33.8

26—*Continued*
(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Section and Division.	Per Cent of Total Population: 1910.					
	White.	Negro.	Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.
				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	
United States.....	88.9	10.7	0.4	53.8	20.5	14.5
The North.....	98.0	1.8	0.2	49.1	28.6	20.3
New England.....	98.9	1.0	0.1	39.9	31.3	27.7
Middle Atlantic....	97.7	2.2	0.1	43.8	28.9	25.0
East North Central.	98.2	1.6	0.1	53.4	28.0	16.8
West North Central.	97.5	2.1	0.4	56.1	27.6	13.9
The South.....	69.9	29.8	0.3	63.2	4.3	2.5
South Atlantic.....	66.2	33.7	0.1	60.2	3.6	2.4
East South Central.	68.4	31.5	(1)	64.8	2.6	1.0
West South Central.	76.5	22.6	0.9	65.7	6.9	4.0
The West.....	95.9	0.7	3.4	52.4	24.5	19.0
Mountain.....	95.7	0.8	3.5	55.7	23.4	16.6
Pacific.....	96.0	0.7	3.3	50.3	25.1	20.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

27—*Nativity and Parentage of Population of Cities of* 100,000 *Inhabitants or More,* 1910 *and* 1900

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

CITY.	Total population: 1910	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1910			
		Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
		Native parentage.	For. or mixed par.		
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	44.4	36.4	18.1	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	59.4	4.2	2.8	33.5
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	46.8	24.1	13.8	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	50.0	6.3	4.3	39.4
Boston, Mass.	670,585	23.5	38.3	35.9	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	26.6	36.6	35.5	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	28.2	43.3	28.0	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	24.4	38.0	33.0	4.5
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	20.4	41.8	35.7	2.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	363,591	42.6	36.4	15.6	5.4
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	23.6	39.9	34.9	1.5
Columbus, Ohio.	181,511	64.4	19.6	9.0	7.0
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	62.0	21.9	11.9	4.2
Denver, Col.	213,381	50.1	28.7	18.2	2.5
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	24.7	40.4	33.6	1.2
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	13.3	43.7	42.6	0.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	36.2	38.0	25.2	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	64.5	17.7	8.5	9.3
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	28.0	40.7	29.0	2.2
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	61.9	18.4	10.2	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	53.2	23.4	19.0	2.4
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	50.7	23.4	7.8	18.1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	19.5	39.5	40.9	0.1
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	45.8	9.3	4.9	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	21.1	48.8	29.8	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	31.9	38.7	28.5	0.9
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	57.7	6.5	2.7	33.1
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	28.2	37.0	32.0	2.7
New Orleans, La.	339,075	43.5	21.9	8.2	26.3
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	19.3	38.2	40.4	1.9
Manhattan Borough.	2,331,542	14.8	35.1	47.4	2.6
Bronx Borough.	430,980	21.5	43.0	34.6	1.0
Brooklyn Borough.	1,634,351	23.0	40.6	35.0	1.4
Queens Borough.	284,041	28.4	42.6	27.9	1.1
Richmond Borough.	85,969	32.9	37.5	28.2	1.3
Newark, N. J.	347,469	27.3	38.1	31.8	2.7
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	36.8	33.3	24.5	2.0
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	42.6	31.9	21.8	3.6
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	22.6	40.0	36.1	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	37.7	32.1	24.7	5.5

27—*Continued*

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910.)

CITY.	Total population: 1910	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1910			
		Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
		Native parentage.	For. or mixed par.		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	33.0	35.9	26.3	4.8
Portland, Oreg.	207,214	50.3	24.6	21.1	0.5
Providence, R. I.	224,326	26.7	36.7	34.0	2.4
Richmond, Va.	127,628	54.2	6.0	3.2	36.6
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	34.2	38.4	27.0	0.4
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	39.3	35.9	18.3	6.4
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	28.7	43.5	26.3	1.5
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	27.7	36.9	31.4	0.4
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	29.8	42.7	27.0	0.4
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	44.6	25.8	25.6	1.0
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	52.3	26.1	20.3	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	42.6	34.2	22.4	0.8
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	44.6	35.2	19.0	1.1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	50.4	13.6	7.4	28.5
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	28.4	37.5	33.2	0.9

28—*Number and Per Cent. of Foreign-born Population, According to Geographical Origin and Country of Birth*

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1910		1900		INCREASE: 1900-1910	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent.
Total foreign born	13,515,886	100.0	10,341,276	100.0	3,174,610	30.7
Europe	11,791,841	87.2	8,871,780	85.8	2,920,061	32.9
Northwestern Europe	6,740,400	49.9	7,016,311	67.8	—275,911	—3.9
Great Britain	1,221,283	9.0	1,167,623	11.3	53,660	4.6
England	877,719	6.5	840,513	8.1	37,206	4.4
Scotland	261,076	1.9	233,524	2.3	27,552	11.8
Wales	82,488	0.6	93,586	0.9	—11,098	—11.9
Ireland	1,352,251	10.0	1,615,459	15.6	—263,208	—16.3
Germany	2,501,333	18.5	2,813,628	27.2	—312,295	—11.1
Scandinavian countries	1,250,733	9.3	1,072,092	10.4	178,641	16.7
Norway	403,877	3.0	336,388	3.3	67,489	20.1
Sweden	665,207	4.9	582,014	5.6	83,193	14.3
Denmark	181,649	1.3	153,690	1.5	27,959	18.2
Netherlands (Holland) Belgium and Luxemburg	172,534	1.3	127,719	1.2	44,815	35.1
Netherlands	120,063	0.9	94,931	0.9	25,132	26.5
Belgium	49,400	0.4	29,757	0.3	19,643	66.0
Luxemburg	3,071	(2)	3,031	(2)	40	1.3
France	117,418	0.9	104,197	1.0	13,221	12.7
Switzerland	124,848	0.9	115,593	1.1	9,255	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	37.4	1,832,894	17.7	3,215,689	175.4
Portugal	59,360	0.4	30,608	0.3	28,752	93.9
Spain	22,108	0.2	7,050	0.1	15,058	213.6
Italy	1,343,125	9.9	484,027	4.7	859,098	177.5
Russia and Finland	1,732,462	12.8	640,743	6.2	1,091,719	170.4
Russia	1,602,782	11.9	578,102	5.6	1,024,680	177.2
Finland	129,680	1.0	62,641	0.6	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	12.4	637,009	6.2	1,033,573	162.3
Austria	1,174,973	8.7	491,295	4.8	683,678	139.2
Hungary	495,609	3.7	145,714	1.4	349,895	240.1
Balkan peninsula	220,946	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	65,923	0.5	15,032	0.1	50,891	338.6
Bulgaria	11,498	0.1	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Servia	4,639	(2)	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro	5,374	(2)	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Greece	101,282	0.7	8,515	0.1	92,767	1,089.5
Turkey in Europe	32,230	0.2	49,910	0.1	.....	.....
Country not specified	2,858	(2)	522,575	0.2	.....	.....

28—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1910		1900		INCREASE:[1] 1900–1910	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent.
Asia	191,484	1.4	120,248	1.2	71,236	59.2
China	56,756	0.4	81,534	0.8	—24,778	—30.4
Japan	67,744	0.5	24,788	0.2	42,956	173.3
India	4,664	[2]	2,031	[2]	2,633	129.6
Turkey in Asia	59,729	0.4	[4]	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	2,591	[2]	11,895	0.1	—9,304	—78.2
America[6]	1,489,231	11.0	1,317,380	12.7	171,851	13.0
Canada and Newfoundland	1,209,717	9.0	1,179,922	11.4	29,795	2.5
Canada—French	385,083	2.8	[7]395,126	3.8	—10,043	—2.5
Canada—Other	819,554	6.1	[7]784,796	7.6	34,758	4.4
Newfoundland	5,080	[2]	[7]	.....	.....	.....
West Indies[8]	47,635	0.4	25,435	0.2	22,200	87.3
Cuba	15,133	0.1	11,081	0.1	4,052	36.6
Other West Indies	32,502	0.2	14,354	0.1	18,148	126.4
Mexico	221,915	1.6	103,393	1.0	118,522	114.6
Central and South America	9,964	0.1	8,630	0.1	1,334	15.5
Central America	1,736	[2]	3,897	[2]	—2,161	—55.5
South America	8,228	0.1	4,733	[2]	3,495	73.8
All other	43,330	0.3	31,868	0.3	11,462	36.0
Africa	3,992	[2]	2,538	[2]	1,454	57.3
Australia	9,035	0.1	6,807	0.1	2,228	32.7
Atlantic islands	18,274	0.1	9,768	0.1	8,506	87.1
Pacific islands	2,415	[2]	2,013	[2]	402	20.0
Country not specified	2,687	[2]	2,546	[2]	141	5.5
Born at sea	6,927	0.1	8,196	0.1	—1,269	—15.5

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Included under "Country not specified" in 1900.
[4] Figures for Turkey in Asia included with those for Turkey in Europe in 1900.
[5] Includes 20,324 persons reported as born in Poland, without specification as to whether German, Austrian, or Russian Poland.
[6] Outside of the United States.
[7] Newfoundland included with Canada for 1900.
[8] Except Porto Rico.

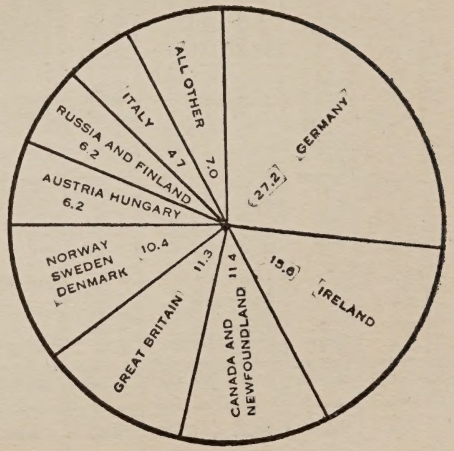
29—*Foreign-born Population, by Principal Countries of Birth*

1910 and 1900

(From Abstract of the 13th Census of the United States, 1910)

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1910: 13,515,886

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1910: 10,341,276



30—*Foreign-born Population, by Country of Birth,* 1860-1910

(From Abstract, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population						Per Cent of Total Foreign Born.					
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
All foreign countries	13,515,886	10,341,276	9,249,560	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,188,058	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria[1]	1,174,973	491,295	241,377	124,024	70,797	25,061	8.7	4.8	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Belgium	49,400	29,757	22,639	15,535	12,553	9,072	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Canadian—French [2]	385,083	395,126	302,496	717,157	493,464	249,970	2.8	3.8	3.3	10.7	8.9	6.0
Canadian—Other [2]	819,554	784,796	678,442				6.1	7.6	7.3			
China	56,756	81,534	106,701	104,468	63,042	35,565	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8
Cuba and other West Indies	[3] 47,635	[3] 25,435	23,256	16,401	11,570	7,353	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	181,649	153,690	132,543	64,196	30,107	9,962	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2
England	877,719	840,513	909,092	664,160	555,046	433,494	6.5	8.1	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.4
France	117,418	104,197	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,870	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.6
Germany [1]	2,501,333	2,813,628	2,784,894	1,966,742	1,690,533	1,276,075	18.5	27.2	30.1	29.4	30.4	30.5
Greece	101,282	8,515	1,887	776	390	328	0.7	0.1	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Hungary	495,609	145,714	62,435	11,526	3,737	.....	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	.....
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	10.0	15.6	20.2	27.8	33.3	38.5
Italy	1,343,125	484,027	182,580	44,230	17,157	11,677	9.9	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Japan	67,744	24,788	2,292	401	73	.....	0.5	0.2	[4]	[4]	[4]	.....
Mexico	221,915	103,393	77,853	68,399	42,435	27,466	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Netherlands (Holland)	120,063	94,931	81,828	58,090	46,802	28,281	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Norway	403,877	336,388	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.1
Portugal	59,360	30,608	15,996	8,138	4,542	4,116	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russia [1] and Finland	1,732,462	640,743	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	12.8	6.2	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Scotland	261,076	233,524	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Spain	22,108	7,050	6,185	5,121	3,764	4,244	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	665,207	582,014	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,625	4.9	5.6	5.2	2.9	1.7	0.4
Switzerland	124,848	115,593	104,069	88,621	75,153	53,327	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Turkey in Asia	59,729	[9,910	1,839	1,205	302	128	0.4	0.1	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Turkey in Europe	32,230						0.2					
Wales	82,488	93,586	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
All other countries [1]	158,992	95,062	200,813	93,985	41,943	70,704	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.7

[1] For the censuses from 1860 to 1890, inclusive, persons reported as born in Poland are included under "All other countries"; for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 (so far as possible), they are distributed under Austria, Germany, and Russia, respectively.
[2] Includes Newfoundland prior to 1910. [3] Except Porto Rico. [4] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

31—*White Persons in the United States Born in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia, Classified by Mother Tongue*, 1910

(From Abstract of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE.	UNITED STATES.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Germany	2,501,181	100.0
German	2,260,256	90.4
Polish	190,096	7.6
Yiddish and Hebrew	7,910	0.3
Dutch and Frisian	6,510	0.3
Bohemian and Moravian	6,263	0.3
Danish	5,232	0.2
French	3,131	0.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	1,486	0.1
Slavic (not specified)[1]	698	(2)
Magyar	564	(2)
Russian	552	(2)
All other	18,483	0.7
Austria	1,174,924	100.0
Polish	329,418	28.0
Bohemian and Moravian	219,214	18.7
German	157,917	13.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	124,588	10.6
Slovenian	117,740	10.0
Croatian	[3] 68,602	5.8
Slovak	55,766	4.7
Ruthenian	[4] 17,169	1.5
Russian	13,781	1.2
Servian	[5] 11,693	1.0
Slavic (not specified)[1]	11,196	1.0
Italian	[6] 10,774	0.9
Roumanian	3,399	0.3
Lithuanian and Lettish	1,399	0.1
Greek	839	0.1
All other	31,429	2.7
Hungary	495,600	100.0
Magyar	227,742	46.0
Slovak	107,954	21.8
German	73,338	14.8
Yiddish and Hebrew	19,896	4.0
Roumanian	15,679	3.2
Croatian	[7] 9,050	1.8
Slovenian	5,510	1.1
Slavic (not specified)[1]	6,837	1.4
Servian	5,018	1.0
Ruthenian	[8] 4,465	0.9
Polish	2,637	0.5
Bohemian and Moravian	1,755	0.4
Russian	1,400	0.3
Bulgarian	1,352	0.3
All other	12,967	2.6
Russia[9]	1,602,752	100.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	838,193	52.3
Polish	418,370	26.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	137,046	8.6
German	121,638	7.6
Russian	40,542	2.5
Finnish	[10] 5,865	0.4
Ruthenian	[11] 3,402	0.2
Slovak	1,709	0.1
Slavic (not specified)[1]	1,658	0.1
Greek	1,230	0.1
Armenian	945	0.1
Bohemian and Moravian	898	0.1
Swedish	592	(2)
All other	30,664	1.9

[1] Reported variously, as Slavish, Slavic, Slavonian, and Slavonic; includes also a small number of Wendish.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Includes 4,307 reporting Dalmatian.
[4] Includes 728 reporting Little Russian.
[5] Includes 179 reporting Bosnian, 165 reporting Herzegovinian, and 75 reporting Montenegrin.
[6] Includes 7 reporting Romansh.
[7] Includes 16 reporting Dalmatian.
[8] Includes 14 reporting Little Russian.
[9] Exclusive of Finland.
[10] Includes 138 reporting Esthonian and 9 reporting Lappish.
[11] Includes 975 reporting Little Russian.

32—*Foreign White Stock in the United States, by Country of Origin,* 1900-1910

(From Abstract, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910)

Country of Origin.	Total Foreign White Stock.					Foreign-Born White.		Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.					
	Number.		Per cent.		Per cent. of increase: [1] 1900-1910			Total.		Both parents born in country specified.		One parent born in country specified, the other in the United States.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900		1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All foreign countries	32,243,382	25,859,834	100.0	100.0	24.7	13,345,545	10,213,817	18,897,837	15,646,017	12,916,311	10,632,280	5,981,526	5,013,757
Austria	2,001,559	850,884	6.2	3.3	135.2	1,174,924	491,259	826,635	359,625	709,070	302,029	117,565	57,596
Belgium	89,264	(2)	0.3	.....	.....	49,397	29,755	39,867	(2)	26,448	(2)	13,419	(2)
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	22,685	(2)	0.1	.....	.....	21,451	(2)	1,234	(2)	948	(2)	286	(2)
Canada—French[3]	932,238	830,335	2.9	3.2	12.3	385,083	394,461	547,155	435,874	330,976	265,947	216,179	169,927
Canada—Other[3]	1,822,377	1,637,603	5.7	6.3	11.3	810,987	778,399	1,011,390	859,204	307,291	260,471	704,099	598,733
Denmark	400,064	310,127	1.2	1.2	29.0	181,621	153,644	218,443	156,483	147,648	115,173	70,795	41,310
England	2,322,442	2,173,741	7.2	8.4	6.8	876,455	839,830	1,445,987	1,333,911	592,285	565,461	853,702	768,450
France	292,389	268,292	0.9	1.0	9.0	117,236	104,031	175,153	164,261	78,937	71,263	96,216	92,998
Germany	8,282,618	7,961,315	25.7	30.8	4.0	2,501,181	2,813,413	5,781,437	5,147,902	3,911,847	3,569,538	1,869,590	1,578,364
Greece	109,665	(2)	0.3	.....	.....	101,264	8,513	8,401	(2)	5,524	(2)	2,877	(2)
Hungary	700,227	218,447	2.2	0.8	220.5	495,600	145,709	204,627	72,738	191,059	66,713	13,568	6,025
Ireland	4,504,360	4,826,904	14.0	18.7	—6.7	1,352,155	1,615,232	3,152,205	3,211,672	2,141,577	2,244,241	1,010,628	967,431
Italy	2,098,360	727,844	6.5	2.8	188.3	1,343,070	483,963	755,290	243,881	695,187	218,750	60,103	25,131
Mexico	382,002	(2)	1.2	.....	.....	219,802	101,908	162,200	(2)	107,866	(2)	54,334	(2)
Netherlands (Holland)	293,574	(2)	0.9	.....	.....	120,053	94,922	173,521	(2)	116,331	(2)	57,190	(2)
Norway	979,099	788,758	3.0	3.0	24.1	403,858	336,379	575,241	452,379	410,951	349,220	164,290	103,159
Portugal	111,122	(2)	0.3	.....	.....	57,623	29,766	53,499	(2)	41,680	(2)	11,819	(2)
Roumania	87,721	(2)	0.3	.....	.....	65,920	15,032	21,801	(2)	20,707	(2)	1,094	(2)
Russia and Finland	2,752,675	903,435	8.5	3.5	204.7	1,732,421	640,710	1,020,254	262,725	949,316	247,581	70,938	15,144
Scotland	659,663	594,297	2.0	2.3	11.0	261,034	233,473	398,629	360,824	175,391	163,991	223,238	196,833
Spain	33,134	(2)	0.1	.....	.....	21,977	6,936	11,157	(2)	4,387	(2)	6,770	(2)
Sweden	1,364,215	1,082,388	4.2	4.2	26.0	665,183	581,986	699,032	500,402	546,788	414,772	152,244	85,630
Switzerland	301,650	257,426	0.9	1.0	17.2	124,834	115,581	176,816	141,845	90,669	74,951	86,147	66,894
Turkey in Asia	78,631	(2)	0.2	.....	.....	59,702	9,896	18,929	(2)	17,480	(2)	1,449	(2)
Turkey in Europe	35,314	(2)	0.1	.....	.....	32,221		3,093	(2)	2,560	(2)	533	(2)
Wales	248,947	253,045	0.8	1.0	—1.6	82,479	93,560	166,468	159,485	84,934	86,899	81,534	72,586
All other countries	160,295	1,118,841	0.5	4.3	.....	88,014	95,459	72,281	726,654	31,362	559,128	40,919	167,526
Of mixed foreign parentage[4]	1,177,092	1,056,152	3.7	4.1	11.5	.....	.....	1,177,092	1,056,152	1,177,092	1,056,152	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] Data for 1900 not available; included with "All other countries."
[3] Includes Newfoundland for 1900.
[4] Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

33—*Per Cent. Distribution of the Foreign-born Population of the United States, by Country of Birth, by Geographical Divisions,* 1900 *and* 1910

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.																			
	United States.		New England.		Middle Atlantic.		East North Central.		West North Central.		South Atlantic.		East South Central.		West South Central.		Mountain.		Pacific.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All foreign countries.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	8.7	4.8	3.8	1.6	11.4	6.3	10.3	5.0	7.2	5.0	6.8	3.4	3.4	1.7	7.8	7.6	7.1	4.2	3.7	1.8
Belgium	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Canada, total	8.9	11.4	28.8	35.4	3.1	4.2	8.9	11.3	6.4	8.1	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.6	8.1	10.7	10.1	10.6
French	2.8	3.8	15.2	19.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.0
Other	6.1	7.6	13.6	16.3	2.5	3.3	7.4	9.2	5.3	6.7	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.2	6.9	8.8	9.3	9.6
China	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.8	9.8
Cuba and other West Indies [1]	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.1	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1
Denmark	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.5	4.0	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	3.8	5.1	2.6	2.6
England	6.5	8.1	8.5	9.6	6.3	8.9	5.5	6.9	4.3	5.1	7.6	9.4	8.9	9.5	4.3	5.1	12.0	16.8	8.0	9.5
Finland	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4
France	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.6
Germany	18.5	27.2	3.9	5.1	15.6	25.6	30.0	40.9	26.4	32.4	21.1	34.4	32.5	41.7	19.8	27.6	9.5	11.0	12.9	18.9
Greece	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	(2)	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.6	0.1
Hungary	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	5.5	3.0	5.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
Ireland	10.0	15.6	18.3	26.8	12.7	21.9	5.8	9.1	4.9	7.3	9.2	16.9	11.5	18.0	3.4	5.7	5.9	9.1	7.1	10.3
Italy	9.9	4.7	9.8	4.2	16.2	8.8	4.8	1.7	2.4	0.7	12.8	4.9	9.3	4.0	9.0	8.4	7.6	4.7	8.6	4.8
Japan	0.5	0.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	2.3	1.7	5.6	3.4
Mexico	1.6	1.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	36.6	26.9	10.1	7.1	3.6	1.5
Netherlands (Holland)	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Norway	3.0	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.2	3.8	12.3	12.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.3	2.8	4.7	3.3
Portugal	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.3
Russia	11.9	5.6	10.6	4.4	18.4	9.8	8.9	3.0	7.3	4.3	16.4	9.5	9.3	4.2	4.0	2.8	4.1	1.5	3.4	1.6
Scotland	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.3	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.8
Spain	0.2	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2
Sweden	4.9	5.6	3.9	4.1	1.8	2.2	5.8	6.5	13.2	13.6	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	7.8	9.5	7.2	5.8
Switzerland	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	3.1	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.8
Turkey	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(2)	0.4	(2)	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Wales	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.7
All other countries	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.3	2.1

[1] Except Porto Rico.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

34—*Per Cent. of Persons Residing in Urban and Rural Communities, by Geographical Divisions and Country of Birth of the Foreign-born,* 1910

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT. OF PERSONS BORN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRY AND LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION WHO LIVE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.								
	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Total population. . . .	83.3	71.0	52.7	33.3	25.4	18.7	22.3	36.0	56.8
Total foreign born. . .	92.4	84.0	71.4	39.2	66.3	66.6	39.4	39.6	60.8
Austria	91.8	76.4	83.4	43.7	52.9	50.8	17.0	33.5	59.0
Canada—French	91.0	62.1	58.2	44.3	60.0	61.0	51.3	39.8	60.3
Canada—Other	85.2	77.6	63.5	43.0	58.1	63.9	52.5	45.3	64.6
Denmark	86.5	81.4	59.0	27.1	54.6	44.3	39.6	35.9	54.1
England	93.7	79.9	65.0	47.2	58.1	60.0	56.3	46.1	67.8
Finland	83.5	85.8	38.7	38.9	35.2	26.1	44.7	36.4	50.9
France	91.3	80.4	60.0	43.5	62.8	59.1	66.9	38.7	69.4
Germany	91.8	85.4	66.9	35.9	71.6	71.3	37.2	45.8	64.2
Greece	98.5	92.8	86.4	53.2	73.1	85.0	73.2	30.1	52.8
Hungary	94.2	74.6	86.7	67.3	27.1	62.3	33.9	40.2	73.0
Ireland	95.8	87.4	78.5	56.9	75.7	73.8	67.7	54.3	73.5
Italy	94.0	83.1	75.6	63.4	50.0	56.2	46.2	29.8	55.3
Mexico	87.0	90.6	50.6	31.8	83.9	51.3	32.7	27.2	47.8
Netherlands (Holland) . . .	94.6	68.6	62.0	15.9	56.7	54.6	41.4	48.6	49.9
Norway	91.5	91.7	50.5	23.7	57.6	51.3	42.7	34.1	62.8
Russia	95.6	92.2	89.8	45.1	82.8	83.2	47.6	46.1	69.3
Scotland	92.9	79.6	69.0	44.7	51.1	55.9	49.1	43.1	67.4
Sweden	91.2	77.8	69.5	39.2	56.5	45.8	35.9	44.3	61.5
Switzerland	83.8	80.4	50.0	37.0	50.4	49.2	39.0	33.5	41.6
Wales	85.0	78.2	64.4	33.4	44.1	49.7	44.8	43.1	59.2

35—*Foreign-born White Population, by Year of Arrival in the United States, by Geographical Divisions and States*, 1910

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

Division and State.	Year of Immigration.					Per Cent.[1]		
	1906–Apr. 15, 1910	1901–1905	1891–1900	1890 or earlier.	Year unknown.	1906–1910	1901–1905	1900 or earlier.
United States	2,528,921	2,000,005	2,195,145	5,302,515	1,318,959	21.0	16 6	62.3
Geographic divs.:								
New England	369,442	283,246	390,564	686,607	84,527	21.4	16.4	62.3
Middle Atlantic	1,095,778	906,454	904,348	1,577,972	341,627	24.4	20.2	55.4
E. North Central	522,008	391,942	418,690	1,433,180	301,400	18.9	14.2	67.0
W. North Central	186,544	155,683	195,365	836,626	239,013	13.6	11.3	75.1
South Atlantic	56,884	40,259	40,322	98,320	54,770	24.1	17.1	58.8
E. South Central	8,587	7,641	8,934	42,792	18,903	12.6	11.2	76.1
W. South Central	49,857	34,596	48,929	121,484	93,893	19.6	13.6	66.9
Mountain	90,961	58,916	63,082	159,212	64,739	24.4	15.8	59.7
Pacific	148,860	121,268	124,911	346,322	120,087	20.1	16.4	63.6
New England:								
Maine	19,226	14,024	21,268	39,234	16,381	20.5	15.0	64.5
New Hampshire	20,756	12,353	20,743	36,674	6,032	22.9	13.6	63.4
Vermont	10,437	6,638	8,763	20,410	3,613	22.6	14.4	63.1
Massachusetts	212,285	164,322	234,894	409,113	30,436	20.8	16.1	63.1
Rhode Island	34,712	28,072	37,505	65,546	12,190	20.9	16.9	62.1
Connecticut	72,026	57,837	67,391	115,630	15,875	23.0	18.5	58.5
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	598,583	516,519	542,974	907,939	163,257	23.3	20.1	56.5
New Jersey	143,335	112,777	121,956	226,029	54,091	23.7	18.7	57.6
Pennsylvania	353,860	277,158	239,418	444,004	124,279	26.9	21.1	52.0
E. N. Central:								
Ohio	129,675	88,621	73,623	248,315	57,011	24.0	16.4	59.6
Indiana	30,137	17,137	16,212	71,918	23,918	22.3	12.7	65.1
Illinois	221,195	177,158	184,207	511,537	108,463	20.2	16.2	63.6
Michigan	87,616	65,520	83,784	305,283	53,321	16.2	12.1	71.8
Wisconsin	53,385	43,506	60,864	296,127	58,687	11.8	9.6	78.7
W. N. Central:								
Minnesota	62,152	59,646	75,259	288,434	57,519	12.8	12.3	74.9
Iowa	24,986	17,293	27,134	156,614	47,457	11.1	7.7	81.3
Missouri	31,764	23,618	22,619	113,213	37,682	16.6	12.4	71.0
North Dakota	20,397	23,744	27,906	58,922	25,189	15.6	18.1	66.3
South Dakota	10,313	9,521	13,004	51,727	16,063	12.2	11.3	76.5
W. N. Cen.—Con.								
Nebraska	19,726	12,738	18,113	99,686	25,602	13.1	8.5	78.4
Kansas	17,206	9,123	11,330	68,030	29,501	16.3	8.6	75.1
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	3,197	2,482	2,608	5,986	3,147	22.4	17.4	60.2
Maryland	14,061	13,296	16,298	45,516	15,003	15.8	14.9	69.3
Dist. of Columbia	2,837	2,494	3,203	10,255	5,562	15.1	13.3	71.6
Virginia	4,494	3,327	3,793	8,593	6,421	22.2	16.5	61.3
West Virginia	22,623	10,869	5,818	9,794	7,968	46.1	22.1	31.8
North Carolina	918	576	713	1,778	1,957	23.0	14.5	62.5
South Carolina	642	536	654	2,205	2,017	15.9	13.3	70.8
Georgia	1,822	1,746	2,112	5,067	4,325	17.0	16.2	66.8
Florida	6,290	4,933	5,123	9,126	8,370	24.7	19.4	55.9
E. S. Central:								
Kentucky	2,977	2,194	3,285	24,556	7,041	9.0	6.6	84.3
Tennessee	1,878	1,800	2,069	8,152	4,560	13.5	13.0	73.5
Alabama	2,673	2,479	2,379	6,821	4,604	18.6	17.3	64.1
Mississippi	1,059	1,168	1,201	3,263	2,698	15.8	17.5	66.7
W. S. Central:								
Arkansas	1,277	1,704	1,789	7,509	4,630	10.4	13.9	75.7
Louisiana	4,188	5,571	8,720	18,260	15,043	11.4	15.2	73.4
Oklahoma	4,410	3,082	4,452	16,609	11,531	15.4	10.8	73.8
Texas	39,982	24,239	33,968	79,106	62,689	22.6	13.7	63.8
Mountain:								
Montana	20,290	12,936	15,358	30,303	12,757	25.7	16.4	57.9
Idaho	6,731	4,448	4,821	16,652	7,775	20.6	13.6	65.8
Wyoming	7,829	4,783	3,826	7,945	2,735	32.1	19.6	48.3
Colorado	22,095	16,678	19,944	51,408	16,726	20.1	15.1	64.8
New Mexico	6,027	3,002	3,165	6,162	4,298	32.8	16.4	50.8
Arizona	13,676	7,556	6,895	10,516	8,181	35.4	19.6	45.1
Utah	10,493	6,650	6,657	29,320	10,273	19.8	12.5	67.7
Nevada	3,820	2,863	2,416	6,906	1,994	23.9	17.9	58.2
Pacific:								
Washington	43,444	35,450	33,917	85,031	43,355	22.0	17.9	60.1
Oregon	18,772	13,040	13,178	40,622	17,389	21.9	15.2	62.8
California	86,644	72,778	77,816	220,669	59,343	18.9	15.9	65.2

[1] Percentages based only on the number for whom the year of immigration was reported.

36—*Foreign-born White Population in* 1910, *Distributed (Partly by Estimates) as Arriving Before or After January* 1, 1901, *by Divisions and States*

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total foreign-born white: 1910	ESTIMATED NUMBER WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES—		
		Before Jan. 1, 1901.	Between Jan. 1, 1901, and Apr. 15, 1910.	
			Number.	Per cent.
United States	13,345,545	8,345,447	5,000,098	37.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				
New England	1,814,386	1,129,913	684,473	37.7
Middle Atlantic	4,826,179	2,670,407	2,155,772	44.7
East North Central	3,067,220	2,054,803	1,012,417	33.0
West North Central	1,613,231	1,211,646	401,585	24.9
South Atlantic	290,555	171,612	118,943	40.9
East South Central	86,857	65,768	21,089	24.3
West South Central	348,759	233,452	115,307	33.1
Mountain	436,910	260,936	175,974	40.3
Pacific	861,448	546,910	314,538	36.5
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine	110,133	71,073	39,060	35.5
New Hampshire	96,558	61,243	35,315	36.6
Vermont	49,861	31,452	18,409	36.9
Massachusetts	1,051,050	663,212	387,838	36.9
Rhode Island	178,025	110,626	67,399	37.9
Connecticut	328,759	192,307	136,452	41.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York	2,729,272	1,543,224	1,186,048	43.5
New Jersey	658,188	379,144	279,044	42.4
Pennsylvania	1,438,719	748,039	690,680	48.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio	597,245	355,912	241,333	40.4
Indiana	159,322	103,697	55,625	34.9
Illinois	1,202,560	764,716	437,844	36.4
Michigan	595,524	427,328	168,196	28.2
Wisconsin	512,569	403,150	109,419	21.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota	543,010	406,782	136,228	25.1
Iowa	273,484	222,328	51,156	18.7
Missouri	228,896	162,600	66,296	29.0
North Dakota	156,158	103,527	52,631	33.7
South Dakota	100,628	77,027	23,601	23.5

36—*Continued.*

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total foreign-born white: 1910	ESTIMATED NUMBER WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES—		
		Before Jan. 1, 1901.	Between Jan. 1, 1901, and Apr. 15, 1910.	
			Number.	Per cent.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Contd.:				
Nebraska	175,865	137,870	37,995	21.6
Kansas	135,190	101,512	33,678	24.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware	17,420	10,489	6,931	39.8
Maryland	104,174	72,214	31,960	30.7
District of Columbia	24,351	17,442	6,909	28.4
Virginia	26,628	16,322	10,306	38.7
West Virginia	57,072	18,145	38,927	68.2
North Carolina	5,942	3,714	2,228	37.5
South Carolina	6,054	4,287	1,767	29.2
Georgia	15,072	10,068	5,004	33.2
Florida	33,842	18,931	14,911	44.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky	40,053	33,779	6,274	15.7
Tennessee	18,459	13,574	4,885	26.5
Alabama	18,956	12,151	6,805	35.9
Mississippi	9,389	6,264	3,125	33.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas	16,909	12,804	4,105	24.3
Louisiana	51,782	38,027	13,755	26.6
Oklahoma	40,084	29,566	10,518	26.2
Texas	239,984	153,055	86,929	36.2
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana	91,644	53,045	38,599	42.1
Idaho	40,427	26,586	13,841	34.2
Wyoming	27,118	13,091	14,027	51.7
Colorado	126,851	82,189	44,662	35.2
New Mexico	22,654	11,511	11,143	49.2
Arizona	46,824	21,097	25,727	54.9
Utah	63,393	42,934	20,459	32.3
Nevada	17,999	10,483	7,516	41.8
PACIFIC:				
Washington	241,197	145,014	96,183	39.9
Oregon	103,001	64,728	38,273	37.2
California	517,250	337,168	180,082	34.8

37—*Percentages of the Population Who Attended School in* 1909-10, *by Age Groups, and by Race, Nativity and Parentage*

(From the Abstract of the 13th Census)

Class of Population.	Per Cent of Population Attending School, 1909-10.					
	6 to 20 years of age.	6 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 20 years of age.		
				Total.	15 to 17 years of age.	18 to 20 years of age.
Total	62.3	73.5	88.2	32.9	51.2	15.2
White	64.5	77.2	91.1	33.7	52.4	15.7
Native	66.2	77.2	91.3	36.2	54.3	17.3
Native parentage	66.9	75.2	90.7	39.5	58.9	19.6
Foreign or mixed parentage	64.7	82.1	92.9	28.4	43.8	11.8
Foreign born	39.2	76.9	86.1	11.0	24.8	4.6
Negro	47.3	49.3	68.6	26.5	41.5	11.7

38—*Percentage of Population Who Attended School, by Age Groups and by Classes of Population, for Males and Females Respectively, in* 1909-10

Class of Population.	Per Cent of Population Attending School, 1909-10.							
	6 to 20 years of age.		6 to 9 years of age.		10 to 14 years of age.		15 to 20 years of age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	62.2	62.5	73.3	73.7	87.7	88.6	32.6	33.2
White	64.6	64.5	77.1	77.3	91.0	91.2	33.7	33.8
Native	66.4	66.1	77.1	77.3	91.2	91.5	36.2	36.1
Native parentage	66.9	66.8	75.1	75.4	90.3	91.0	39.6	39.4
Foreign or mixed parentage	65.1	64.4	82.2	82.0	93.1	92.6	28.3	28.5
Foreign born	38.8	39.7	77.1	76.7	86.9	85.2	11.2	10.8
Negro	45.5	49.1	48.2	50.5	65.6	71.5	23.8	28.9

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Date Due

D 3 '48			
Ap 16 '48			
Ap 30 '48			
AP 20 '54			
[redacted]			
APR 10 1997			
JUN 30 2003			

WIDTH REPRESENTS NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE:

0 25000 50000 75000 100000 125000 150000 175000 200000

* FIGURES DENOTING IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEARS 1832, 1843, 1850 AND 1857 REPRESENT RESPECTIVELY 15 MONTH, 9 MONTH, 15 MONTH AND 6 MONTH PERIODS, WHILE 12 MONTH PERIODS FOR THOSE YEARS HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATED IN THE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
AND TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
DURING THE PAST 93 YEARS

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912 OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

NETHERLANDS
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN (SCANDINAVIA)
SCANDINAVIA
ITALY
GERMANY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
TOTAL IMMIGRATION FROM ALL COUNTRIES
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND)
RUSSIA
JAPAN
CHINA
ROUMANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
PORTUGAL
POLAND
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
OCCASIONED LARGELY BY CANADIANS PASSING BACK AND FORTH OVER BORDER, THE RECORDING OF WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN DISCONTINUED
COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED

1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889 1888 1887 1886 1885 1884 1883 1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874 1873 1872 1871 1870 1869 1868 1867 1866 1865 1864 1863 1862 1861 1860 1859 1858 *1857 1856 1855 1854 1853 1852 1851 *1850 1849 1848 1847 1846 1845 1844 *1843 1842 1841 1840 1839 1838 1837 1836 1835 1834 1833 *1832 1831 1830 1829 1828 1827 1826 1825 1824 1823 1822 1821 1820

6667 6359 7534 6694 5946 6637 4946 4954 4916 3938 2284 2349 1735 1029 767 890 1583 1388 1820 1899 6141 5206 4326 6460 5845 4506 7314 2689 4198 5249 9517 8537 3340 753 608 591 855 1237 2444 3811 1909 993 1066 1134 718 2588 1613 572 530 349 339 369 342 168 1201 700 1395 2588 1534 600 1719 352 684 1190 318 2631 979 791 184 330 214 57 85 27 312 301 124 87 39 205 175 122 169 263 245 178 37 40 19 51 56 49

8628 8022 7989 6672 8788 9 3746 9386 10168 9406 5578 3117 3150 1739 1594 1990 2107 2463 2628 3080 3621 4678 6770 6585 5918 6454 5034 3318 3495 3608 4821 6003 5277 4313 4655 4159 5856 8002 8321 9643 14789 9317 3137 4007 3879 5118 5886 5724 2949 2178 2314 2838 3389 3080 2772 2747 1187 7746 6044 3317 10770 6763 9381 5841 7743 20040 10583 7663 3155 3346 4504 5006 7198 3675 5074 4443 2696 2983 4682 5361 2038 1174 582 2843 1280 548 515 377 460 351 370 371

3505 3458 3539 2694 3281 3746 3846 4269 5023 3983 2344 2201 1152 1326 1246 1566 2304 2239 2905 4744 6886 5811 6993 7070 7737 5214 4805 5895 9386 12751 10844 11293 6156 3161 1808 1686 1549 3093 3107 3650 2269 3075 3653 3405 4656 3751 1738 1027 696 587 1243 676 866 1671 1132 1780 4433 7953 2748 2788 427 325 13 319 192 698 471 839 553 483 751 607 123 383 445 548 1389 634 129 63 109 314 1592 297 745 166 253 47 110 93 31

27554 42285 48267 32496 30175 49965 52774 60625 60096 77647 54038 39234 31131 22192 19282 21089 33199 26851 32400 58945 66285 60107 50368 57504 81924 67629 46735 40704 52728 71994 105326 81582 65657 21820 12554 11274 12323 14322 19178 35481 28575 22132 30742 43941 6745 10460 13152 3356 2195 2672 2586 441 1156 2320 3135 930 1330 1349 4222 3396 4106 2438 1589 3481 1113 1320 2030 982 1336 1777 588 226 207 380 117 399 473 61 68 66 189 334 36 19 30 60 28 26 18 20 7 28 24 23 30

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12354 8791 4344 3195 3017 3631 7667 8757 4190 2816 2893 1489 1549 1585 1318 594 694 514 621 954 920 1051 1414 329 1365 1052 1263 555 351 447 431 209 241 164 151 141 117 100 179 37 184 86 115 104 1699 3 28 9 23 34 35 57 75 45 33 35 62 30

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178882 159057 258737 170191 168509 338452 265138 275693 177156 206011 171989 113890 114847 62491 39797 33031 65103 33401 38638 57420 76937 71042 50199 34174 45814 40265 28680 27309 36571 27625 29150 27935 17267 5963 5150 5396 6276 7658 8850 7112 4410 4887 4425 1499 553 392 87 518 136 93 78 13

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93 YEAR TOTALS

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